

## \$2,600,000 ADDITIONAL URGED FOR EDUCATION

State Board Will Ask More Funds Of Legislature For Normal Institutions

BY HUGH W. SPARROW  
Staff Correspondent, The Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29.—In addition to asking a total of \$14,355,365.33 as an additional fund for the proposed unified education program for the next four years, the State Department of Education will request the Legislature to provide \$2,600,000 capital outlay as appropriations to the state board of education. This fund will be utilized in providing additions to grounds, buildings and equipment, together with the payment of any outstanding indebtedness incurred for capital outlay for the state normal schools located at Troy, Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, Daphne and Montgomery, the Alabama School of Trades and Industries at Gadsden and the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal.

This additional appropriation is to be asked in an administration bill to be introduced in the Legislature, along with the general educational measure.

### Needs Are Cited

This bill provides that appropriations out of the state treasury be apportioned as follows:

State Normal School at Troy, \$100,000 for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1927; \$100,000 for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1928; \$150,000 for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1929, and \$100,000 for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1930.

State Normal School at Florence, \$100,000 annually for the four-year period beginning Oct. 1, 1927.

State Normal School at Jacksonville, \$100,000 annually for the quadrennium.

State Normal School at Livingston, same appropriation for the same period.

State Normal School at Daphne, \$50,000 annually for the four-year period.

State Normal School at Montgomery, \$50,000 annually for the first two years and \$75,000 annually for the latter two years of the period.

Alabama School of Trades, \$50,000 each for the years of 1927 and 1928 and \$75,000 each for the years of 1929 and 1930.

Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal, \$50,000 annually for the next four years.

## NEW SCHOOL BILL GIVES \$17,000,000 4-YEAR PERIOD

Mr. Ward, of Tuscaloosa, Introduces Administration Educational Measure

(Special by Leased Wire to Register)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—(AP) The administration bill increasing appropriations for all educational institutions in Alabama from the common schools up, was introduced into the house today by Ward of Tuscaloosa. The bill, approved by the department of education and by the authorities of the higher institutions of learning of the state, provides for increased appropriations for education aggregating \$17,000,000 during the four year period beginning October 1, 1927. An equalization fund of \$1,000,000 a year to increase the length of school terms and an attendance fund of \$500,000 per annum, are features of the bill. It was announced from the department of education that the enactment of this measure will assure an absolutely free school term of seven months for the first year and

that by the last year of the Graves administration, with the natural increase in tax values sufficient revenue is anticipated to assure an eight-months free school term everywhere.

The bill provides an increase in appropriation for the first year beginning October 1, 1927, of a little over four and one quarter million dollars, increasing until the increased appropriation for the last year, beginning October 1, 1930, is approximately \$5,000,000. Of these amounts, from three and one-third to three and one-half million dollars each year goes for current expenses of operation and maintenance, and the balance for buildings and permanent improvements.

The common schools of the state, including normal schools, get 75 per cent of the increase provided for current expenses of maintenance and operation and the higher institutions of learning 25 per cent, this being in the ratio at which present funds are distributed. The bill carries a 50 per cent increase in the rural school house building fund boosting this fund to \$350,000,000 a year. The bill also appropriates for each of the four years the sum of \$411,000, to be apportioned to the several counties of the state for the further support and maintenance of more nearly adequate high school facilities.

The attendance fund of \$500,000 per annum is to be apportioned among the several counties "in proportion to the aggregate attendance during the year next preceding that for which the apportionment is being made." The annual equalization fund of \$1,000,000 "shall be used exclusively for the equalization of educational opportunity in the public schools of the state."

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\$35,000 Each For Normals

In addition to appropriations now authorized by statute, the bill appropriates for operation and maintenance for each of the state normal schools, at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy, \$35,000 a year for each of the four years and for the state normal school for negroes, at Montgomery, \$20,000 a year the first year, \$40,000 the second and \$55,000 a year thereafter. The bill further appropriates \$200,000 per year for a "teacher training equalization fund" for the development and maintenance of more equitable teacher training conditions. It is provided that from this fund the state normal school at Daphne shall receive \$6,000 the first year, \$16,000 the second, \$21,000 the third and \$26,000 for the fourth, in addition to its existing appropriation. The additional sum of \$10,000 a year is appropriated for the operation of the A. and M. school for negroes at Normal.

The bill carries an additional appropriation of \$128,500 a year for the rural school house building fund; \$37,500 a year for the illiteracy fund; and for supplementing funds already appropriated for vocational education. The following amounts: \$100,706 the first year, \$150,706 the second, \$175,706 the third and \$200,706 the fourth year.

The Alabama school of traders and industries at Gadsden will get an ad-

ditional maintenance appropriation of \$10,000 the first year, \$15,000 the second, \$20,000 the third and \$25,000 the fourth year.

For the state's higher institutions of learning, for the support and maintenance, the following appropriations in addition to those already existing, are made:

To Alabama College, (Montevallo), for year beginning October 1, 1927, \$187,623.77; for the second year, \$196,790.44; for the third year, \$198,623.77; for the fourth year, \$200,457.11.

To the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), first year \$332,605.78; second year \$348,855.78; third year, \$352,105.78, fourth year \$355,355.78.

To the University of Alabama, exactly the same increase appropriations as to Auburn are provided.

The bill provides that of the amount made available to Auburn, 25 per cent shall be used for agricultural research and extension and of the appropriation to the university, 25 per cent must be used for medicine, extension and research.

For the purpose of providing additions to grounds, buildings and equipment, and for payment of outstanding debts incurred for capital outlay, there is appropriated to the normal schools at Jacksonville, Florence and Livingston \$100,000 for each of the four years; Troy normal, \$100,000 a year for the first two years, \$150,000 a year the last two years; Daphne normal, \$50,000 a year, State normal school for negroes at Montgomery, \$50,000 a year the first two years, \$75,000 a year the next two years; Alabama School of Trades and Industries \$50,000 a year the first two years and \$75,000 a year the next two years; A and M Institute for negroes \$50,000 a year for the four years.

For additions to grounds, buildings and equipment and for payment of outstanding indebtedness incurred for capital outlay, the higher institutions of learning will be taken care of by the following increased appropriations:

Alabama College, \$200,000 a year for each of the four years.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Alabama, each \$250,000 for each of the four years.

## BIG INCREASE IS REQUESTED FOR SCHOOLS

Program Calls For Additional Funds of \$16,955,365 For Four Years.

Alabama's proposed educational program outlined by the state department of education calls for \$16,955,365.33 in additional funds during the next four years. This is shown by a budget submitted to the educational committees of the house and senate in support of legislation which the law-makers will be asked to enact. Of this total, \$2,600,000 would be used in the construction of teacher-training institutions, the Alabama School for Trades and Industries and the agricultural and mechanical institute for negroes. The remainder would be used in the gradual advancement of all educational institutions during the next four years.

Public schools would receive \$10,794,024 while \$3,561,341.33 would go to the higher institutions. The total appropriation for the quadrennium would be apportioned so the various institutions would receive an increase each year until the fourth year when the total would be the maximum provided by the program. The equalization fund would be placed at \$1,000,000 annually or \$4,000,000 for the four years, while an attendance fund, apportioned to the schools based on their record for attendance, would be \$500,000 a year or \$2,000,000 for the quadrennium.

The program calls for the following increases in other funds during the next four years: Liberty fund \$73,200; teacher training institutions \$1,595,000, agricultural and mechanical college for negroes \$40,000, Alabama school of trades and industry \$110,000, rural school house fund \$514,000, illiteracy fund \$150,000, vocational education \$627,824, high schools \$1,644,000, executive and business administration \$130,000, total \$10,794,024. It will be noted that the rural public schools are cared for by the annual equalization fund, which is placed at \$1,000,000.

From the appropriation of \$3,561,341.33 the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and University of Alabama would receive \$1,388,923.12 each while Alabama College for Women would be given \$783,495.09.

The building fund of \$2,600,000 proposed by the department would be distributed as follows: Teacher training institutions \$2,150,000, Alabama school of trades and industries \$250,000, agricultural and mechanical college for negroes \$200,000.



JAN 28 1927

# Educational Budget Calling For Nearly 17 Million Would Provide Liberally For Our Trade School

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 28—

Alabama's proposed educational program outlined by the state department of education calls for \$16,955,365.33 in additional funds during the next four years. This is shown by a budget submitted to the educational committees of the house and senate in support of legislation which the law makers will be asked to enact. Of this total \$2,600,000 would be used in the construction of teacher training institutions, the Alabama School for Trades and Industries and the Agricultural and Mechanical institute for negroes. The remainder would be used in the gradual advancement of all educational institutions during the next four years.

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The program calls for the following increases in other funds during the next four years: Library fund, \$73,200; teacher training institutions, \$1,505,000; Agricultural and Mechanical college for negroes, \$40,000; Alabama school of Trades and Industries, \$110,000; rural school house fund \$514,000; illiteracy fund, \$150,000; vocational education, \$627,824; high schools, \$1,644,000; executive and business administration, \$130,000; total \$10,794,024. It will be noted that the rural public schools

are cared for by the annual equalization fund, which is placed at \$1,000,000.

From the appropriation of \$3,561,341.33, the Alabama Polytechnic institute and University of Alabama would receive \$1,388,923.12 each while Alabama college for women would be given \$783,495. The building fund of \$2,600,000 proposed by the department would be distributed as follows:

## A. & M. COLLEGE FOR NEGROES GETS NEW PRESIDENT

The appointment of Jas. F. Drake to head the A. & M. College at Normal, opens the way to a new stride in the functioning of that historic institution.

Mr. Drake has been connected with the State Department of Education for a number of years. His work has won for him confidence in his ability to carry out the program planned for this, one of the states largest institutions for the education of Negroes.

The State A. & M. College at Normal is the one land grant college for Negroes in Alabama. Founded and built by the late W. H. Council, it was one of the leading institutions for Negro education in the South and, up until his death some years ago, had a national reputation enjoyed by only a few institutions of its kind.

The selections of the State Board is, in every respect, a very satisfactory solution to the problems that have attended this institution for several years.

Mr. Drake is an Alabama product, having won his bachelor's degree at Talladega College and recently won his master's degree through a year of study at Columbia University. He comes to his new field well equipped for the task before him.

He is thoroughly conversant with the needs in the field where the A. & M. College must serve and we doubt that the State Board could have done a better job in selecting a man suitable for the immediate needs of this

institution which has a mission that has been none too well performed in the years since the passing of its illustrious founder. We expect to see things about Normal take on a new aspect. We know the stuff of which Drake is built, and, besides popularizing the program planned for the institution, the most thorough internal renovation of its spirit as well as the most thorough prosecution of its work may be expected.



Education - 1927

A. and M. Colleges

## ARKANSAS SCHOOL GETS \$650,000.00

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 14, 1927.—Superintendent R. E. Malone, officers, educators, state officials, senators, representatives, alumni and friends succeeded in having passed two bills which will give the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School at Pine Bluff a new plant two miles from its present site.

### Physical Plant to Be Modern

It is declared that this passage represents an epoch in the development of education in the state of Arkansas in that colored people here will have a standard state college. The plans call for a modernly equipped plant which will consist of a boy's dormitory, girl's dormitory, administration building, training school, model home, athletic field and trade shops. Over 160 acres have been purchased to carry out the project and it is significant to note that \$5,000.00 worth of farm produce was raised on the land during the year 1926. Plans are now in the making which will call for an enlargement of the automobile shop which had a record of repairing over 200 automobiles last year. New machinery will be installed and the mechanical divisions brought strictly up to date.

### Present Administration Complimented

In speaking of the management of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, a member of the state legislature declared that, "It is the best managed educational institution in the state of Arkansas." The superintendent R. E. Malone, formerly state teacher training in North Carolina, was elected head of the institution four years ago and since that time the school has had remarkable growth.

The output of teachers has increased 33 per cent, a junior college has been added, the physical plant improved and new systems keeping registration and financial records have been introduced. It is expected that the A., M. & N. School will experience even greater growth than it has had within the past four years.

"This step means that Arkansas has taken her place among the states of the South.

### School Gets \$650,000

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 25.—Superintendent R. E. Malone, officers, educators, state officials, senators, representatives, alumni and friends succeeded in having passed two bills which will give the agricultural, mechanical and normal school \$650,000 with which to construct an entirely new plant two miles from its present site.

The plan calls for a modernly equipped plant, which will consist of a boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, administration building, training school, model home, athletic field and trade shops. Over 160 acres have been purchased to carry out the project and it is significant to note that \$5,000.00 worth of farm produce was raised on the land during the year 1926. Plans are now in the making which will call for an enlargement of the automobile shop, which had a record of repairing over 200 automobiles last year. New machinery will be installed and the mechanical divisions brought strictly up to date.

## Inquiry Into Ark. College Is Ordered

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 18.—

Reported differences among members of the faculty of the state Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School at Pine Bluff will be investigated by a sub-committee of the Board of Trustees, composed of J. P. Womack, state superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. Bertha Sanders of Helena and J. E. Williams of Newport, it was announced following a meeting of the board Friday at the capitol.

The sub-committee will meet in Superintendent Womack's office

Wednesday to begin its work. The committee will make a thorough study of the faculty needs, courses of study and other matters relating to the school and will report its findings to the Board of Trustees at a meeting in September.

Superintendent Womack was elected secretary, treasurer and disbursing agent for the board at Friday's meeting. Governor Martineau is ex-officio chairman.

Plans to issue notes, under an act passed by the 1927 legislature, to erect new buildings for the school were discussed at the meeting. The state Debt Board met with the School Board to consider details of issuing the notes.

The present site of the school on the outskirts of Pine Bluff is to be sold and the proceeds devoted to the building program for a new institution to be located on a tract owned by the school near Pine Bluff.

To complete the building fund, \$275,000 worth of notes will be issued.

Arkansas.

A. and M. Colleges.  
**NEWS**  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

**NEWS**  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

**JUL 22 1927**

**COLORED STATE COLLEGE**

**T**RUSTEES of the State College for Colored Students met the other day at Dover and discussed plans for the new building to be erected at the college from the appropriation of \$125,000 received from the Legislature and the \$60,000 in addition given by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association. This makes of a total of \$185,000 to be spent, and a handsome structure should result.

The building will provide various class rooms and will have a large auditorium to seat 500. The only place of assembly at present is in the chapel.

The building will be placed on a convenient spot on the campus. It will mark one more forward step in the progress of the colored State college.

This fact should impress upon the people what is being done for the liberal education of our colored citizens. They surely have a good school system, which is being improved all along.

As the University of Delaware climaxes the education in the State for white children so the State College at Dover answers the same purpose for the colored. And the colored schools as well as the white have ~~scarce~~ in the munificence of Pierre S. duPont.

The State therefore having done much for the colored children, they should appreciate the reciprocal obligations.

As showing appreciation for what

the State has done they all, especially those benefited by our system of education, should be diligent and useful citizens performing their tasks well, and zealous in upholding the honor of themselves and the State which treats them so generously.

**ALLOW \$60,000  
TO NEGRO COLLEGE**

**Delaware School Auxiliary  
Gives That Amount to Institution Near Dover**

**State Allowed \$125,000, But  
That Amount Would Not  
Meet Needs**

An appropriation of \$60,000 has been set aside by the Delaware School Auxiliary for improvements to the State College for Colored Students at Dover. This was decided at a meeting yesterday in the office of Dr. Joseph H. Odell, director of the Service Citizens of Delaware, who found that the original fund of \$125,000 granted by the Legislature for the new building program was insufficient.

Some time ago it was found that the sum appropriated by the State would be insufficient however to carry out the school program and an appeal was made to the School Auxiliary for assistance.

Officials of the college held an informal conference with representatives of the auxiliary several days ago and the appeal for help was presented to the auxiliary at a special meeting yesterday.

The plans for the additions to the college will be revised so that five or more class rooms will be added. A combined gym and auditorium and a domestic science department also will be added. The gym and auditorium will be patterned after those of the Lewes and Laurel schools.

The question of fire protection and water supply at the college was also discussed at yesterday's meeting and if the sum allowed yesterday will warrant a new water tank will be erected and fire protection afforded the college. Just what portion of the \$60,000 appropriated by the auxiliary will be available for the fire hydrants and the water tank, will not be known, however, until the new plans for the addition are completed and

the building erected.

It was said that with the proposed improvements, the numerous small buildings now being used for class room purposes would be used for dormitories.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by Dr. Odell and was attended by Mrs. W. K. duPont, Frank A. McHugh, Henry P. Scott, A. J. Taylor, of this city and John B. Hutson, of Dover.



Education - 1927

A. and M. Colleges

## Florida University is Adverse To Radical Slashing By The Legislature; Campaign Starts

Tallahassee, Feb. 9.—(AP)—While the state board of control is trying to reconcile the heads of Florida's various state institutions to slashes in proposed biennium budgets to be submitted to the coming legislature, officials of the alumni association of the University of Florida are campaigning the state to "educate" the people to the needs of the Gainesville institution, it developed here today.

The state budget commission recently ordered budgets of the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, and Florida A. and M. college for negroes reduced from \$7,119,123.70, the amount submitted by the board of control, to not more than \$4,500,000, or a cut of nearly \$3,000,000. The board of not more than \$4,500,000, or a cut of nearly \$3,000,000. The board of control, at a meeting held at Jacksonville, decided to refer the matter back to the institution heads for the "knife."

Ralph Stoutamire, of Gainesville, secretary of the alumni association of the University of Florida, in an address today before the Tallahassee Kiwanis club, called the attention of members of the organization to the action of the budget commission. He is to make similar addresses over the state.

The board of control at a meeting sometime ago at Gainesville, was called upon by officials of the University of Florida and Florida State College for Women alumnae to make recommendations to the budget commission for certain appropriations, some of which were made in the board's report to the commission.

### Board of Control Awards Contract University Paving

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 19. (AP)—The State Board of Control has awarded a contract for paving at the University of Florida to the Municipal Paving and Construction company, of Gainesville, it was announced here. The contract price was approximately \$9,000.

The board also authorized the advertising for bids for the academic building, to be erected at the Florida State College for Women. The bids will be opened at the next regular monthly meeting, to be held at Jacksonville, Feb. 14.

Tentative plans for an administration building at the Florida A. & M. College for negroes were approved, and the architect was instructed to bring in completed plans for the dormitory and addition to the kitchen at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, at St. Augustine.

### 'ROUND THE CORNERS OF FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

(By the Associated Press)

Budgets of the four state educational institutions of Florida call for an expenditure for the biennium of 1927-29 of \$7,606,801.70, according to the report of the State Board of Control to the State Budget Commission. The institutions are the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Florida A. & M. College for Negroes. Separately, the budget is \$3,730,702.80 for the Gainesville college; \$2,587,402.50, for the women's institution here; \$338,250 for the one at St. Augustine, and \$650,446.40 for the negroes' college here.

### BUDGETS CALL FOR LARGE EXPENDITURES

Budgets of the four state educational institutions of Florida call for an expenditure for the biennium of 1927-29 of \$7,606,801.70, according to the report of the State Board of Control to the State Budget Commission. The institutions are the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Florida A. & M. College for Negroes. Separately, the budget is \$3,730,702.80 for the Gainesville college; \$2,587,402.50, for the women's institution here; \$638,250 for the one at St. Augustine, and \$650,445.40 for the negroes' college here.

Florida

TIMES-UNION  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## Budgets for State Schools

JAN 25 1927  
Expenses of Four Institutions Estimated.

The Associated Press.  
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 24.—Budgets of the four state educational institutions of Florida call for an expenditure for the biennium of 1927-29 of \$7,606,801.70, according to the report of the State Board of Control to the State Budget Commission. The institutions are the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Florida A. & M. College for Negroes. Separately, the budget is \$3,730,702.80 for the Gainesville college; \$2,587,402.50, for the women's institution here; \$638,250 for the one at St. Augustine, and \$650,446.40 for the negroes' college here.

### STATE CONTROL BOARD AWARDS PAVING JOB

TALLAHASSEE.—The State Board of Control has awarded a contract for paving at the University of Florida to the Municipal Paving and Construction company, of Gainesville, it was announced here. The contract price was approximately \$9,000.

The paving will include about a half mile of hardsurfacing, curbs and storm sewers.

The board also authorized the advertising for bids for the academic building, to be erected at the Florida State College for Women. The bids will be opened at the next regular monthly meeting, to be held at Jacksonville, Feb. 14.

Tentative plans for an administration building at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes were approved, and the architect was instructed to bring in completed plans for the dormitory and addition to the kitchen at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, at St. Augustine.

### DR. BUNYAN STEPHENS TO PREACH AT A. & M. COLLEGE

Officials of the A. & M. College for Negroes have placed their usual Sunday morning services at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, March 13, in order that Dr. Stephens, pastor of the Baptist Church may preach for them.

President Lee invites not only the members of Dr. Stephen's church but any of the citizens who can do so to be present at this service. It will be promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

## NEW BUILDINGS IN STATE PLAN

### Board of Control Contracts 8 Structures in 1926— Plan 3 Others

The State Board of Control, during 1926, let contracts for eight buildings for educational and extension purposes, will open bids on March 14, at Gainesville, for another, and plans to let two more contracts in April, according to J. T. Diamond, secretary.

The bids to be opened at the Gainesville meeting will be for the erection of a dormitory at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, at St. Augustine, to cost about \$16,000.

The contracts let during 1926 follow:

Dormitory at the Florida State College for Women, appropriation, \$115,000, with an additional \$1,000 used in steam plant connections.

An engineering laboratory building at the University of Florida, where they said "it could not be done." One-half million two years ago.

A chemistry-pharmacy building at the University of Florida, \$200,000.

A training school for teachers, at the Florida State College for Women, \$89,000.

A dormitory for girls, at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, approximately \$80,000.

Laboratory building at the citrus experiment station, at Lake Alfred, \$12,000.

A tobacco barn, at the tobacco curing station, Quincy, \$50,000.

The contracts which the board hopes to let in April are for the first unit of the administration building, Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, to cost \$100,000, and enlarging the kitchen and dining room at the school for the deaf and blind, \$25,000.

SUN

JUN 2 1927

## A VICTORY FOR EDUCATION.

Looking back on the results accomplished by the session of the legislature just ended it is not difficult to see that the appropriations made for education will have a lasting effect on the prosperity of the state. They will go down in history as the beginning of a new era in Florida. The appropriations for the University of Florida and Florida State College for Women, as well as the school for the Deaf and Blind and the Negro College, amount to something like the figure recommended by the Board of Control, while the appropriations for the rural schools are calculated to keep every school in Florida open for at least six months in the year.

With this reinforcement in education lines our state can face the world and invite progressive people to come live with us. The generation coming on will have advantages never before accorded young Floridians, and farms, business enterprises, and professions will have a wealth of new material to replace the older persons who are ready to leave the field of battle to younger hands.

According to our information the total available for institutions of higher learning, by conservative estimate, will be approximately \$1,075,000 annually for the coming biennium. The rural schools will get about \$2,150,000 a year for the next two years. This is over and above the regular appropriations from ad valorem taxation recommended in the report of the budget commission to the legislature.

We select the University of Florida appropriations as we are more familiar with them than with the others. The University asked for something over five million dollars for the two-year period. The board of control set the figure at which it could function and keep pace with the times at about three million six hundred thousand. Appropriations amount to more than three million one hundred thousand, with one hundred thousand dollars for the state broadcasting station, and other minor appropriations.

This will practically assure progress for the institution consistent with the rapid recovery and development of the state.

For this good work we must thank the friends of education in all parts of the state. They are many, and they are progressive.

Not the least among the leaders in the fight were Sena-

tor J. M. Dell, and Representatives A. M. Edwards and S. J. Ellis, of Alachua County.

FLORIDA COLLEGE  
GETS \$750,000.00  
APPROPRIATION

The Florida A. & M. College is to receive for the next two years a special appropriation from state, federal, incidental and general education boards, totaling \$197,404, for permanent buildings, improvements, equipment, and maintenance for the next two years. Of this amount, \$390,000 will be expended for buildings made up of a state appropriation of \$290,000 and augmented by the General Education Board with \$100,000.

The A. & M. College is also to be the recipient of a 7 per cent fund from a special tax for educational purposes—which is included in an estimate of the above.

Friends and members of the alumni are loud in their praise of the Legislature, Governor Martin and scores of interested sponsors both black and white. President J. R. E. Lee, of the college, deserves special mention for the fine educational program he is ad-



Education-1927

A. and M. Colleges.

General.

### IN THE SOUTH

#### State Aid to State Colleges and Universities in the South

*new data*  
for Maintenance in 1924-25 *2-2-27*

States ranked by appropriations, per white inhabitants alone. Figures based on a report of the Federal Education Bureau and the 1925 census of population.

Three Southern states are ahead of North Carolina in total appropriations for current expenses (Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas); South Carolina and Alabama nearly equal us. On a per white-inhabitant basis five states stand ahead of us, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Oklahoma and Alabama.

| Rank | States         | Total appropriations for<br>current expenses | Per white inhab.<br>for current expenses |
|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1    | South Carolina | \$1,394,108                                  | \$1.61                                   |
| 2    | Louisiana      | 1,825,000                                    | 1.58                                     |
| 3    | Florida        | 733,592                                      | 1.05                                     |
| 4    | Oklahoma       | 1,963,150                                    | 1.01                                     |
| 5    | Alabama        | 1,411,825                                    | .93                                      |
| 6    | North Carolina | 1,530,000                                    | .81                                      |
| 7    | Texas          | 3,068,553                                    | .65                                      |
| 8    | Mississippi    | 479,675                                      | .56                                      |
| 9    | Virginia       | 931,015                                      | .55                                      |
| 10   | Arkansas       | 480,000                                      | .36                                      |
| 11   | Tennessee      | 665,886                                      | .34                                      |
| 12   | Georgia        | 466,525                                      | .26                                      |
| 13   | Kentucky       | 577,800                                      | .25                                      |

Education - 1927

A. and M. Colleges

MACON, GA. News

APR 11 1927

## Negro School at Forsyth Burns; Loss Is \$8,000

Special to The News

FORSYTH, Ga., April 9. — The main school building of the A. & M. School (colored) burned here Saturday, entailing a loss of around \$8,000, with about half this amount of insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is believed to have been caused by defective wiring as it caught in the ceiling. W. M. Hubbard, principal, who is out of town, and the exact loss is unknown. This is one of the largest schools of its kind in this section of the country and at the rate of progress it has been making in the past ten years will have in the near future an even larger enrollment than the school at Tuskegee, Ala. The city fire department made a quick run, but were helpless on account of low water pressure.

## DR. HARDMAN VISITS SAVANNAH COLLEGE

Savannah, Ga., February 11. — (Special.)—Governor-elect L. G. Hardman, of Georgia, visited the Georgia State Industrial college at Savannah today and paid a high compliment to the work being done by the present administration and spoke of the large field for this college in Georgia. He said thousands of negroes in Georgia need development along the line of work being done here. He

pointed out in detail many of the things the college ought to do and pledged his support to the ends that the college might have a real chance to serve Georgia and its people in the very best way.

He said a great step forward was made when the trustees brought President Hubert from Tuskegee to head this institution, and said that he believes the college should have financial support.

He was particularly pleased at the many physical improvements being made on the grounds.

## Fire Destroys Main Building of Negro College at Forsyth

Forsyth, Ga., April 9. — (Special.) Fire of unknown origin destroyed a main building of the large A. and M. negro school here, early this afternoon. Students occupying the second floor of the structure escaped without injury, although they lost many of their possessions. The city fire department made a speedy run to the scene, but were helpless in confronting the flames because of low water pressure. The conviction that the fire started in the ceiling led authorities to suspect it started from defective wiring.

The school is one of the largest negro educational institutions of its kind in this section and consists of a number of buildings on its large campus.

W. M. Hubbard, principal of the school, was out of the city today and it was impossible to determine the exact amount of loss incurred. It is estimated, however, that damages done amounted to approximately \$8,000, half of which is believed to be insured.

## Pres. Hubert Will Head State Tour

### Large Body of Educators and Business Men To Make Visit To Ga. Counties

President Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State Industrial College; P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Extension Work; Alva Tabor, Supervisor of Agricultural Education in Negro Schools; Miss Annie Dixon, Director of Home Economics Education; C. S. Ross, Professor of Agriculture; Mrs. M. H. Jones, Home Demonstration Agent, Chatham County; Mr. S. A. Jones, Sec'y-Treas., K. G. P., Bureau of Endowment, along with other educators and business men in Savannah and other sections of Georgia are planning to tour the State of Georgia.

In speaking about the proposed "Know Georgia" first trip, President Hubert stated that the time has come that we must let the people of Georgia and the world know what is being done in this great State and something of the vast undeveloped resources that Georgia offers to those who are willing to invest their labor and means here. Too many pessimistic notes have been heard about Georgia.

Very little has been given to the world about what our great State is doing and what will be done in the

future. Last week, a former Georgian wrote me from New York saying, "I read with a great deal of interest and pride, the speech that you made on Georgia Negroes and Their Contribution to the State and Nation. I am glad to get an optimistic note from Georgia. The world should be made to know the good things in Georgia. Do it." This is the way every patriotic son of Georgia feels about his state.

### Know Georgia—Believe in Georgia Build Georgia

Many of the young people in our schools and colleges in this State have been going to other states to seek a future. Many of the boys and girls have gone out of the State to secure an education. They have known so little about what Georgia has to offer them, that they are persuaded that there is nothing for them in Georgia.

This lack of knowledge of Georgia and Georgia's natural advantages has been one of the greatest drawbacks to progress here. Students meet people from other states who are proud to recognize the State of their nativity and the Georgia boy is apt to remain quiet simply because he does not have the courage to praise his State that everyone has been talking against. We have planned this trip with the sole purpose of letting many people see for themselves what is being done in the urban and rural sections of Georgia. We want many of our people to see the people at work so they can tell others what they have seen and thereby inspire Georgians everywhere to lose their inferiority complex and get a superiority complex, or something akin to this when thinking of the future of this great State.

There is no way to believe in people or in a town or community that you do not know anything about. Knowledge not only gives an appreciation of opportunities, but it also gives power to live up to whatever opportunities that may present themselves.

Let Georgia be built, it must be built by people here—native sons, here. They will only build strongly and lastingly in proportion as they have a belief in the future of the structures that they build. The permanency of farm houses, farm fences, orchards, bank buildings, street, roads and parks, will be in proportion to the optimism of the builder. Those who plan to remain forever wedded to Georgia's soil, will plant their roots as firmly as the giant oaks. This is the type of people that Georgia wants. These are the people we must have.

### How the Party Will Travel

The party will travel in automobiles with banners and placards, showing the purpose of the trip. It will travel through the agricultural and manufacturing centers. Stops will be made at various points in order that the party may secure first hand information, and take note of progress. An of-

Georgia

fort will also be made to determine some of the numerous activities that are not now in operation but could be easily started and developed.

Special attention will be given to Negro progress. Farm ownership, living conditions in the open country and in the town and cities, the condition of the churches and schools, business ventures of the Negro in other fields than farming. Pictures will be made of some of the more progressive and outstanding Negroes, Negro Businesses and Negro Farm Homes.

### The Georgia State Industrial College Leads the Way

The Georgia State Industrial College recognized its responsibility in this great movement to know Georgia—believe in Georgia and build Georgia. This College seeks to know about what Georgia and the South have to offer to Negro boys and girls. This College promises to become the mecca for men and women who believe in Georgia and the opportunities offered here for a great future. It seeks to serve the State and the nation by giving boys and girls an abiding and deepened interest in the every day jobs of life. It teaches the joy of doing common things in an uncommon, scientific way. This is Georgia's great need, our Summer School and regular college work will keep this before us.

### Itinerary

According to tentative plans, the following counties will be visited during the first four. Other trips are being planned to cover all Georgia: Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, Wayne, Coffee, Cook, Lowndes, Brooks, Thomas, Grady, Mitchell, Dougherty, Terrell, Randolph, Stewart, Sumter, Macon, Peach, Bibb, Baldwin, Putnam, Morgan, Greene, Hancock, Washington, Burke, Screven, Wilkes and Chatahoochee.

## GEORGIA SOLONS

### AID EDUCATION

### \$115,332 Is Appropriated for Maintenance of College

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Georgia State Industrial college received generous consideration at the hands of the Georgia legislature, which has just adjourned. The president and members of the trustee board went before the legislature with their petition. They emphasized the fact that the Georgia State Industrial college, established by the state 36 years ago, has never received adequate state support.

President Hubert, in speaking of the appropriation recently made by the general assembly of Georgia, said: "It is a great victory for Negro education in Georgia. I believe that Georgia means to do the fair thing by the Negro. While the appropriation of \$115,332 for the biennial is not all that the state college needs it is certainly a long step forward. This institution has never received over \$10,000 per year from the legislature. The appropriation for maintenance this year is an increase of 476 per cent over any in the past.

This is several times a larger percentage increase than that allowed to any other institution in the state for white or colored. The state funds added to the federal funds gave the college an annual income of over \$80,000.

"The most interesting thing and one that should not be forgotten is that Georgia's legislature listened to pleas made for the college education for our youth at state expense and appropriated every dollar for maintenance the authorities requested. This was done despite the fact that the state finances in Georgia are in a critical condition. The sentiment in the legislature this year was very much in favor of giving the Negro a square deal in education."

The Georgia State Industrial college will receive between \$50,000 and \$100,000 from the general education board for buildings. This will make it possible with the funds already on hand to build a modern home economics building, dining hall, practice cottage and possibly, an administrative building. The very best teachers are being employed. These come from the leading northern universities.

J. C. Jensen, Ga. Jackson Herald

AUG 4 1927

The Georgia State Industrial College, an institution for colored people, located in Savannah, is asking the legislature for an increased appropriation. There are 116 acres of land included in the campus and farms of the school and there are twenty buildings on the property. The plant right now is easily worth \$500,000 and it will enhance in value as the years advance and the improvements become more extended. It is unique in the fact that it is the only institution in Georgia of college grade and under State control, that has for its objective the training of negro boys and girls. It teaches them to become farmers, home makers, mechanics, farm demonstration agents and other things just as important in industrial life. The task of a student is divided into equal parts, half a day being given to the study of English branches and half given to farm work and in learning home economics.



SAVANNAH, GA., Fri.

JUL 9 1927

## BILL TO GIVE MORE MONEY TO COLORED COLLEGE

### ANOTHER WOULD IN- CREASE SALARY OF THE COUNTY TREASURER

Two interesting bills concerning Chatham county have been introduced in the legislature, Lewis A. Mills, legislator who has returned for the week-end, stated this morning. One is to provide an increased appropriation for the Georgia State Industrial College and the other is to increase the salary of R. J. Stewart, county treasurer, from \$250 to \$300 a month.

#### Ahead of Views

The bill about the college would allow the state to match federal funds. The government threatens to withdraw its aid unless the state gives an amount equal to its appropriation.

Mr. Mills brought home with him a copy of the bill to make changes in the agricultural department. Mr. Mills has asked Mark Fenton, executive vice president of the Board of Trade, to ask the fertilizer men their views and get data from them which would aid the committee. A joint hearing of senate and house agricultural committees has been held and a subcommittee named to consider the matter. Mr. Mills is a member of this committee. The bill is being advocated by Eugene Talmadge, commissioner of agriculture. It would limit the number of oil inspectors to ten.

#### Fight Develops.

A fight has developed on the bill to replace the county game and fish wardens with "state patrolmen." A subcommittee is considering this matter.

Col. Shelby Myrick also returned for the week-end.

Education - 1927

A. and M. Colleges.

# PROTEST THE REMOVAL OF PRES. YOUNG

Hon. Chas. A. Lee, State  
Supt. of Education, Says  
Board Action Unjust and  
Unwise. Big Mass Meet-  
ing At The Pythian Hall  
Sunday 4 p. m. Public  
Welcome

The news that Clement Richard-  
son had been elected President of  
Lincoln University to succeed Presi-  
dent N. B. Young came as a sur-  
prise in some circles in St. Louis.  
Notwithstanding the fact that ci-  
tizens generally had taken an in-  
terest in the election of the presi-  
dent, only a few were aware that  
a board meeting was being held in  
the Governor's office last Monday,  
until after the election was over.

Some of those in St. Louis, who  
have manifested an interest in the  
matter, characterized the meeting  
as "a low-down trick" and taking  
snap judgment on the people. Dr.  
J. W. McClellan, one of the new-  
ly elected members of the Board  
of Curators, is said to have left  
town to attend the meeting without  
telling any one where he was go-  
ing.

When the news broke in St. Louis  
about twelve o'clock, Monday, ef-  
forts to reach Governor Baker on  
the phone by friends of the school  
were of no avail. The Governor's  
secretary said that the Governor  
was in a conference and could not  
be disturbed.

It is said that the Governor per-  
sonally directed the election and  
all those whom the colored people  
had depended upon to deliver "went  
to cover" under the Governor's  
lash, except State Superintendent of  
Education, the Honorable Chas. A.  
Lee. He made a manly fight for  
not only the interest of Lincoln Uni-  
versity, but for the cause of right  
and justice. He is said to have  
made an eloquent appeal to the oth-  
er members of the board not to make  
a change at Lincoln at this time, in  
the interest of Negro education in  
the state, but the "cards were stack-

ed," so he registered his vote for  
President Young and withdrew from  
the meeting, as he was under the  
care of a doctor.

Mr. Lee stated that he had not  
received notice of the meeting until  
late Monday morning, and the  
meeting was set for 1:30 in the af-  
ternoon in the Gov.'s office. These it  
is understood, are the same tactics  
used by James and C. G. Williams  
on the old members of the board dur-  
ing the past two years.

Attention is called to the fact that  
Dr. McClelland and Dr. Bunch of  
St. Louis and Kansas City, respec-  
tively, were notified and were at  
Jefferson City before Mr. Lee, who  
lives in Jefferson City, received his  
notice. Mr. Lee also protested  
that this was wrong, but, like a  
mob, the board was bent on oust-  
ing Young, whether right or wrong.

In a public statement, Mr. Lee  
has said: "I consider the removal  
of Nathan B. Young untimely, un-  
wise and a gross injustice both to  
Young and to the cause of educa-  
tion of the Negroes in the state.  
Lincoln has made more progress in  
the past three years under Presi-  
dent Young's leadership than it has  
in the previous thirty years." Mr.  
Lee also said he would take legal ac-  
tion against some of the high hand-  
ed methods used by the board.

## Big Meeting At St. Louis

The Local Committee of One Thou-  
sand has called a meeting for Sun-  
day, April 17th at Pythian Hall,  
at 4 o'clock, where future plans  
will be discussed. The Committee  
has promised some interesting facts  
about the whole deal involving the  
action of the Board of Curators at  
last Monday's meeting. Those in-  
terested and the public generally  
are invited to be present.

**GLOBE-DEMOCRAT**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 30 1927

## HOUSE PROSES CHARGE OF COERCING NEGRO TEACHERS

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 29.

Testimony was taken today before  
a House Investigating Committee  
upon charges made in a resolution  
by Representative Walthall M.  
Moore of St. Louis, Negro, that  
Samuel W. James of Sedalia, presi-  
dent of the Board of Curators of  
Lincoln University, had coerced  
teachers of this institution to pur-  
chase stock in a building and loan  
association with which James is  
connected.

A number of the teachers testi-  
fied they had bought stock from  
James, but said they purchased it  
voluntarily as an investment and  
were not coerced.

Missouri.

It developed in the hearing that  
the Board of Curators, or a group  
of its members, has under consider-  
ation the election of W. B. Jaso  
of Jefferson City, dean of the Col-  
lege of Mathematics, to succeed Na-  
than B. Young as president. Moor-  
is making a fight for the retention  
of Young, and is supported by negr-  
publications in St. Louis and Kan-  
sas City.

**EAGLE**

MAR 25 1927

## To Investigate Negro School

ting on a charge of a negro  
esentative from St. Louis that  
there were irregularities in the man-  
agement of Lincoln University, the  
state negro school, Speaker Winter  
announced the house committee Wed-  
nesday to investigate the activities  
of the board of curators. The follow-  
ing solons were named: Representa-  
tive Beedle, St. Louis, Chairman;  
Moore, negro, St. Louis; Freeland of  
Taney county, Republicans; and  
Hunter, Randolph and Woods, Demo-  
crats.



A and M Colleges

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

MAY 20 1927

## TALK FINANCING OF NEGRO SCHOOL

### General Education Board Representative Here In Con- ference With Governor

Future of the North Carolina Col-  
lege for Negroes at Durham was dis-  
cussed yesterday in Governor Mc-  
Lean's office without resulting in  
definite decision.

The Negro college, recent victim  
of fire, was more than once injected  
as storm center in the last legisla-  
ture. On one occasion a fiery de-  
bate developed on whether the presi-  
dent of the institution removed his  
hat in the elevator with a group of  
legislators. One member of the  
House of Representatives declared  
that if he didn't he was in favor of  
cutting off every cent of State ap-  
propriation.

This sentiment did not prevail,  
however, and the legislature granted  
the college \$200,000 for the next  
biennium provided it raised \$100,000  
from some other source.

The question under discussion was  
where the additional \$100,000 was  
coming from.

Jackson Davis, Richmond, South-  
ern field secretary of the General  
Education Board, was present, but  
gave no promise that the money  
would be forthcoming from the gen-  
eral board.

Other members of the board who  
conferred with the Governor were  
N. C. Newbold, director of Negro  
education in North Carolina; State  
Superintendent A. T. Allen, and  
Prof. R. L. Flowers, of Duke Uni-  
versity.

Melbourne and Townsville, Aus-  
tralia, 2,000 miles apart, have just  
been connected by telephone.

A man named Girl recently won  
a women's prize at a waist drive in  
Shalford, England.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Observer.

JUL 3 1927

North Carolina's College  
for Negroes.

The 1927 Legislature of North  
Carolina appropriated \$200,000 for  
permanent improvement at the  
North Carolina College for Ne-  
groes, Durham. During the school  
year of 1927-28, new buildings,  
spacious, fireproof, and modern in  
every respect, will replace several  
now standing. These new build-  
ing will add greatly to the appear-  
ance of the campus which is na-  
tionally known for its cleanliness  
and beauty. Students of this insti-  
tution, both present and prospec-  
tive, may look forward with sat-  
isfaction to the rapidly approach-  
ing time when they will take their  
places in buildings as modern and  
as well equipped as may be found  
among negro colleges anywhere.

Today the North Carolina Col-  
lege for Negroes is a reality; a  
school beautifully located in the  
most prosperous negro commu-  
nity in the South; surrounded on  
all sides by large and friendly ed-  
ucational institutions for whites,  
all of which contributed their in-  
fluence towards its creation and all  
friendly to its highest future de-  
velopment. It has the support of  
the State.

The College offers two degrees,  
the A. B. and the B. S., each of  
which calls for the completion of  
120 semester hours. Special courses  
as recommended by the North Car-  
olina State Department of Educa-  
tion are offered for those who ex-  
pect to teach. A course leading to  
the B. S. degree in Education is  
offered for students who wish to  
become high school principals or  
supervisors. A pre-medical course  
may be pursued by those looking to  
that profession. A special commer-  
cial course of two years is also  
open, in which students of either  
sex may enroll.

The institution employs a direc-  
tor of physical education for the  
purpose of giving each student a  
thorough course in physical train-  
ing. The following organizations  
and activities are to be found on  
the campus for giving the students  
a well rounded education: Y. W.  
C. A., Y. M. C. A., the Home Beau-  
tiful Club, the Lyceum, the Choir,  
the Countee Cullen Literary So-  
ciety, and Le Cercle Francais.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Observer

AUG 2 1927

## NEGRO COLLEGE BUYS BIG FARM

### Tract of 141 Acres East of City is Bought and Uti- lization Will Be- gin At Once

Announcement was made Tuesday  
morning of the purchase of the Ne-  
gro A. and T. college of 141 acres  
of land east of the city. The added  
territory, most of which has been  
cleared, will be used as a farm for  
experimental work of the college,  
it is understood, and the college au-  
thorities are gratified over the ad-  
dition to their facilities.

The deal for added territory has  
been pending for several weeks. The  
trustees of the college appointed a  
committee to handle the matter and  
a large number of tracts were ex-  
amined carefully before decision  
was made. The deal was handled  
through I. W. Murphy, of the Mathe-  
son-Wills Real Estate company.  
Acting for the committee, Mr. Mur-  
phy personally visited and went over  
most of the sites under considera-  
tion and made full report on each  
for the benefit of the trustees. The  
purchase price of the 141 acres was  
about \$14,500, and check for this  
amount was received today from the  
state treasurer at Raleigh. The  
property was bought from J. H.  
Cole, acting as trustee for R. E.  
Lowdermilk, J. W. Long and T. E.  
Gardner.

The newly acquired farm is what  
has been known as the Fields place.  
It is situated east of the city and  
adjoins the John Young property. It  
has frontage on both sides of Mc-  
Connell road and one portion of the  
property borders the road for 3,300  
feet. It is said to be an excellently  
drained farm and adapted in every  
respect to the use which will be  
made of it by the college.

Education - 1927  
A. and M. Colleges.

GREENSBORO  
N. C.

ISSUE OF

## NEGRO COLLEGE WILL GET ADDITIONAL FARM

Executive Board of A. and T.  
College Meets to Consider  
Its Needs.

MUST HAVE 200 ACRES

Consideration of the purchase of a new and additional farm for the agricultural department of the Agricultural and Technical college featured the meeting of the executive board of the trustees of the local college held here yesterday. Here for the meeting were Dr. M. C. S. Noble, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; L. S. Covington, Rockingham, and C. M. Vanstory, of Greensboro. One member, Alfred M. Scales, of Greensboro, was prevented from being in attendance because of illness.

Several farms were considered but no definite decision regarding selection was reached during the meeting. In order that a farm best suited to the needs of the college might be acquired, a committee consisting of Dr. Noble, Mr. Covington and President F. D. Bluford, was named to handle the task of finding and purchasing the farm.

The college, which is the states institution for the education and training of negro men, will need an additional acreage of approximately 200 acres. The program of expansion will call for the purchase of modern farm machinery, the construction of a piggery sufficient in size to accommodate 20 brood sows, the establishment of a poultry plant and the setting out of a small but model orchard.

It is expected that the use of the farm will be of great value in teaching horticulture, farm management and dairying. This is in keeping with the policy of the college have all of its courses as practical as possible and to educate the students in methods that will be of benefit to them. The new additions, it is felt, will be of marked value in demonstration work among negro farmers who annually gather at the college for courses.

Durham, N. C., 1927

MAR 27 1927

## Building Program Will Be Considered Wednesday for N. C. College for Negroes

State Legislature Gave  
Local Institution \$200,000  
To Begin Building.

ENOUGH FOR BEGINNING

Program Decided Upon By  
Trustees of College Some  
Months Ago Called for  
Appropriation of \$500,000  
For Buildings Alone; Work  
of Institution Now Hampered  
Through Lack of Suitable  
and Properly Equipped  
Quarters; Fires of Months  
Ago Destroyed Several  
Buildings.

Plans for the expenditure of the \$200,000 appropriated by the legislature during its recent session for permanent improvements at the North Carolina college for negroes will be made at a meeting of the board of trustees of that institution Wednesday, April 6. From that session is expected to come a definite decision on which unit of the big building program outlined for the college work will first begin.

The last session of the legislature was asked to appropriate the sum of \$500,000 for the erection of badly needed buildings on the campus of the negro college in this city, in addition to \$100,000 for equipment and \$70,000 a year maintenance. To present the needs of the institution before the appropriations committees of the senate and and house, a large number of people, the lieutenant governor, and others, members of the board of trustees, including some of the leading colored citizens of Durham, appeared before a joint meeting of the committees where formal request for the money needed was made. Due to the program of economy of the governor, however, the legislature gave approximately one-third of the amount asked, including \$80,

000 maintenance for two years. Just which building will be erected first is not known since it will not be determined until the meeting next Wednesday. Several buildings are classed as necessary in the program for the next two years, some of which are now nothing more than shells which make the work of the institution more difficult. The administration and classroom building is considered to be one of those most needed at the present time since the building now in use is a temporary one. A dining room building is likewise badly needed as the present building, of the type used in the army training camps during the World War, is but temporary and was erected to care for the needs of the college following a series of disastrous fires which occurred on the campus. The girls' dormitory is likewise classed as an absolute, urgent need. Other buildings are declared to be needed but the three mentioned are believed to be the most needed at the present time.

The money appropriated by the state will be insufficient to erect any two of the three classed as immediate necessities, unless the plans should be changed reducing the size and other details of the buildings as originally planned. Under the tentative plans for building the administration and classroom building will cost \$150,000, the dining room building \$70,000 and the girls' dormitory \$150,000.

Other buildings included on the program include boys' dormitory to cost \$100,000; central heating plant, \$67,500; science building \$60,000; gymnasium, \$75,000; laundry, \$17,500; auditorium, \$50,000; teachers' cottages, \$35,000. The last four buildings were not classed as being

### BLUFORD BLAMED FOR A. & T. TROUBLE

Continued From Page 1.  
and got it. The male, early in May, was summarily kicked out. Just one week after, the wife had

North Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Enterprise

JAN 25 1927

PREMIUM ON SERVILITY

The manners of the president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, were an issue last night in the legislature of North Carolina. A bill had been introduced to take the college out of the hands of the state school board and turn its regulation over to a board of directors.

The college also is asking for \$200,000. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Moss, of Nash, "I oppose it also for a personal reason. As I rode up in the elevator the other day, I noticed its president rode up with his hat on although it was filled with white men."

Proving that he was not merely facetious, Representative Moss sought to send the bill to a committee, consignment to which would amount almost to tabling it. Of course the bill was sent to the right committee and it is doubtful whether the house contains another person who thinks that the state's attitude toward an appropriation for the education of negroes should depend upon the servility of the negro in charge of the institution but Mr. Moss has made his impression. He is in the record.

To make one's self as inconspicuous as possible in a gathering is not bad manners. Surely there was no better reason for the negro to take off his hat in an elevator filled with hatted men than impelled the white men to remove theirs. Possibly Mr. Moss thinks every servant of the people representing a state institution should approach the money bags with his hat in his hand and with an humble, suppliant attitude.

been established as the commander-in-chief over the range, a youngster of 19 was also fired. He was told that while his work was satisfactory, he had been seen talking to the deposed cook who was an enemy to the president and so the wife couldn't have him around.

As head of A. & T., Bluford has flaunted the proprieties. He has openly used his position to advance and augment the fortunes of himself and family; and he has done this at a time when there is much talk against nepotism in state institutions. In an educational institution controlled by the state the practice is considered not only unethical and unsound, but reprehensible. As president of the school Bluford receives \$300 per month; his wife now has the \$200 job and his wife's sister held the appointment as instructress in the summer school, although the girl frankly disclaimed any knowledge of the work and daily took her place with the other students while an experienced instructor took charge of the class.

Petticoat government is the bane of this institution; it ramifies every department and demoralizes the faculty. Few instructors with a spark of manhood can survive the first year; and those who do survive, rarely return for the second year. It is generally understood that the president's wife has social ambition and demands to be recognized as the first lady of the campus. If, for any reason, that right is not quickly conceded by the wife of any member of the faculty, that member of the faculty quickly loses his job. A member of the faculty dares not visit the home or even be seen talking to any person even suspected of being unfriendly to the president. But this autocratic ruler arrogates to himself the power to go even further; he invades the home and interferes in the domestic affairs of the faculty. It is of record that this dictator has threatened instructors with loss of place if a certain friend or relative, who for the moment might be a guest in the instructor's home, did not leave instant. It is of record that where the instructor submitted and humbly bowed to this inordinate demand, that said instructor had been kicked out of his living.



## Five New Buildings Necessary To Equip State Negro College Fully For Work In Producing Teachers

Trustees and Officers Ask Legislature for Large Appropriation; See New Benefaction.

At least five buildings are urgently needed to meet the requirements for the increasing size of the student body of North Carolina College for Negroes, according to Dr. J. E. Shepherd, the institution's president.

Two dormitories, one for girls and one for boys, an administration building, a classroom building, and a dining hall building are the structures now needed, these to cost approximately \$300,000.

A committee representing the college, headed by Prof. R. L. Flowers, president of the board of trustees, and Dr. Shepherd, recently appeared before the appropriations committee of the state legislature and asked for \$270,000 with which to undertake a building program. The committee was told that the college had prospects of getting \$100,000 from private sources and that if \$200,000 could be assured from the state, the other \$100,000 would be forthcoming. No definite action was taken by the committee.

The committee was told that under present conditions North Carolina College for Negroes could scarcely function as an "A" grade college, and that unless further provisions were made it would be almost futile to continue the college's operation, but by the state paying two-thirds of the expansion program, the state could get a first class negro institution of higher education.

It was brought out that the college is turning out teachers and principals, but if these are to be given proper classification they must have more adequate facilities and opportunities for study and preparation.

## A. & T. SCHOOL IS GIVEN 'A' RATING

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 9.—President Bluford of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, was notified by the State Department of Education last week that the college had been placed in "A" class. A few days ago, the Rating Board from the Department of Education inspected its various departments, laboratories and equipment and recommended that the college be given this high rating.

A. & T. College is one of the few colored technical institutions which has received this high recognition. Colored citizens must play their part in the field of production as well as in the professions. It is with this in view that the President and his co-workers at A. & T. are laboring to give to the Negro youth the sort of training that will best fit him for the needs of the present day.

In recent years A. & T. College has developed rapidly. Its buildings, grounds and equipment are valued at a million and a half dollars. The institution is continuing its rapid growth under the new administration. The plant is being enlarged and its shops and laboratories are being equipped with the most modern improvements.

Two other colored institutions in North Carolina have merited "A" grade recognition. The citizens of North Carolina are congratulating officials that another institution in the State is offering "A" grade college training.

## Bluford Blamed For A. & T. Trouble

Special Correspondence.

By VERITAS

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 26.—At last A. & T. has become a college of sorts. In two short years it has been changed—revamped into an "A" Grade college and the state department has been finally induced to so designate it.

A school for training in agriculture and mechanics is called for. Its character but such a school doesn't appeal to the aesthetic and fastidious Bluford, holding forth as president there, for he is an educator, his press agent says so; every ounce of the tons of literature from the institution says so; and it is even slyly suggested that the erudite head of A. & T. is in a class by himself while the lamented Booker T. and other lesser lights can now receive only honorable mention. But there are always detractors and some of them whisper that A. & T. is no college at all; others there are who refer to it as a sort of hybrid—a grab bag from which one may extract almost anything, but these detractors couldn't see the great work going forward right under their very noses—blinded by envy, jealousy, makes them shut their eyes. Then unexpectedly something else gets mixed up in the evil influence and this phase of it doesn't look so good to friends of the school.

Then luck enters into the equation and it is hard luck. In fact, bad luck seems fairly to camp on the trail of this outstanding institution. If it isn't one darned thing, it's another. Last year "the eat-'em-up" bull-dog of the football team didn't like the referee's decision against his little group and the referee had to flee for his life. This last week Mr. Frederick Archer, the white superintendent of city schools of Greensboro, decided against A. & T.'s summer school. And it is just at this point that the aforementioned something else gets mixed up in the already fermenting evil influence—the race problem—and the pious and versatile Bluford seems peeved because of the bull-dog's untimely absence; and he doesn't know what to do about it. In short, Bluford is up a tree. Being up a tree sometimes offers decided advantages. One can then more readily read the hand-writing on the wall.

But back to Mr. Archer, the national body and the colored lodges of New York State.

Justice Taylor, on hearing arguments and examining evidence of amicability on part of the white Elks, ruled he would modify the

injunction so that the grand lodge sessions could be held in New York City without possibility of interference—Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson issued a proclamation Saturday naming New York City as the convention city.—Grand Lodge Sessions will be held in Mother Zion A. M. E. Church, Grand Temple, and in Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. Gov. Al Smith will deliver the address of welcome at the public meeting and Mayor James Walker will present the keys of the city to the Grand Exalted Ruler.

## Greensboro State College Head Ousts Bursar

W. H. Markham Charged With Entertaining Enemy of the President.

ENEMY WAS RELATIVE OF MRS. MARKHAM

Markham Compels Guest to Leave Home But is Fired Just the Same.

Afro-American News Service GREENSBORO, N. C.—Because he entertained a relative of his wife whom the board regarded as an "enemy" of the President, W. Markham, bursar and manager of athletics of A. and T. College of Greensboro, has been dropped.

The incident which resulted in the dismissal of Markham, who has been connected with the institution for fourteen years, is said to have occurred last March when the president protested against his entertainment in his home of a relative of his wife who is regarded by the administration as an "enemy." Although Markham arranged for his guest to leave the home immediately, according to his friends, and the president assured him that the matter was closed, he was dropped in the May meeting of the trustees.

No Charges Made

When Markham approached the board of trustees for an explanation, he was told that no charge had been presented against him, but that when the president presented his program, faculty and officer's list, it had been passed by them without question. President F. D. Bluford is quoted as saying that the board dropped Markham because of his seemingly

activities with "enemies".

Friends of the deposed teacher declared the action of the president was unfair, in that the entertainment of the woman, who was a relative of Markham's wife, was done in his own home which is not located on the college campus. Efforts are being made to have the board reopen the matter and have the bursar reinstated.

Bluford Hostile Toward Mrs. Dudley

The hostile attitude of President Bluford toward Mrs. Dudley, wife of the late President Dudley whom Bluford succeeded has been the source of comment and severe criticism from many North Carolinians who have heard of the same.

His tendency in exhibiting a hostile attitude toward any who might not be inclined to bow at his shrine is attracting the attention of state officials and many of the citizens hereabouts are determined that capable men and women who have served to make the institution one of the foremost of the country shall not suffer because of such.



Education - 1927

A. and M. Colleges.  
LEADER

Oklahoma.

## Ramsey Strike In Panhandle Expected To Bring Flow Of Wealth To Institution

(By Associated Press)

The negro, who has had an important influence on the history of "No Man's Land," may benefit largely from the oil development that has made the Oklahoma Panhandle the new mecca of the state's oil men.

Officials of the state school land office believe that the Ramsey discovery well, in which a showing of oil was found two weeks ago, is on state land that was allotted to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Langston at statehood.

### Small Negro Population

Although the negro population of the Panhandle is probably proportionately less than any other section of the state, the negro indirectly was the cause of that territory becoming an orphan empire, claimed by no state or government.

Texas refused to accept the tract, which comprises some 6,400 square miles, because it lay north of the Mason-Dixon line, the boundary established before the Civil War to confine slave-holding to the southern states.

A congressional effort to annex the territory to New Mexico was unsuccessful.

Kansas, to the north, already had its boundaries clearly defined.

### Was Orphan Land

Bearing the title of no-man's-land, the territory for many years recognized no authority and became a rendezvous where outlaws could remain in security.

It was added to Oklahoma territory in 1899 by presidential proclamation, and that which is now the western half of the state of Oklahoma was then thrown open to white settlement, and a territorial government was established.

The income from these lands was to contribute toward the maintenance of the schools.

These allotted tracts are interspersed among the 207,000 acres of school land in Cimarron county, and a survey will have to be made to

determine which institution is entitled to the benefits from the Ramsey well, says W. A. Durant, secretary of the school land commission.

He believes, however, that the well is on the negro school's land.

Drilling has been suspended at the Ramsey well because of the burning of the derrick.

The Langston school is located 13 miles northeast of Guthrie in Logan county.

Should the land be found to belong to this school, the institution would automatically become one of the richest negro schools in America and permit an expansion program.

## NEGROES TO BENEFIT BY RAMSEY OIL WELL

Lands Refused by Texas and  
Other States Destined To  
Become Rich Producer

BOISE CITY, OKLA., Feb. 12.—(AP)—The negro may benefit largely from the oil development that has made the Oklahoma Panhandle the new mecca of the state's oilmen.

Officials of the state school land office believe that the Ramsey discovery well near here in which a showing of oil was found two weeks ago, is on state land that was allotted to the Oklahoma negro agricultural and normal college at Langston at statehood.

Although the negro population of the

Panhandle is probably proportionately less than any other section of the state, the negro indirectly was the cause of that territory becoming an orphan empire.

Texas refused to accept the tract, which comprises some 6,400 square miles, because it lay north of the Mason-Dixon line, the boundary established before the Civil War to confine slave-holding to the Southern states. A congressional effort to annex the territory to New Mexico was unsuccessful. Kansas to the north, already had its boundaries clearly defined and the United States supreme court held that the area could not be annexed to the Chicago outlet, a strip of land now included in the state of Oklahoma.

Bearing the title of "No Man's Land," the territory for many years recognized no authority and became a rendezvous where outlaws could remain in security. It was added to Oklahoma territory in 1899 by presidential proclamation when what is now the western half of the state of Oklahoma was thrown open to white settlement and a territorial government was established.

The enabling act, passed by congress as an authority for admitting Oklahoma to statehood, set aside certain lands for the benefit of the state university, the state agricultural and mechanical college and the negro agricultural and normal college. The income from these lands goes toward the maintenance of the schools.

These allotted tracts are interspersed among the 207,000 acres of school land in Cimarron county and a survey will have to be made to determine which institution is entitled to the benefits from the Ramsey well, says W. A. Durant, secretary of the school land commission. He believes however, that the well is on the negro school's land.

Drilling has been suspended at the Ramsey well because of the burning last week of the derrick. Oil men have flocked here since announcement of the discovery of oil.

The nearest producing area is 150 miles distant.

## STATE SCHOOL MAY BE HEIR TO MILLIONS

### Strike Oil on A. and N. College Property

Langston, Okla., Feb. 18.—Officials of the state school land office believe that the Ramsey oil well discovery is on state land that was allotted to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Normal college. If this is true the Race school may receive an income that is far superior to those received by some of the largest institutions of learning in the country.

Although the Race population of the Panhandle is probably proportionately less than any other section of the state, our Race indirectly was the cause of that territory becoming an orphan empire.

Texas refused to accept the tract, which comprises some 6,400 square miles, because it lay north of the Mason-Dixon line, the boundary established before the war between the states, to confine slave-holding to the southern states. A congressional effort to annex the territory to New Mexico was unsuccessful. Kansas, to the north, already had its boundaries clearly defined, and the United States supreme court held that the area could not be annexed to the Cherokee outlet, a strip of land now included in the state of Oklahoma.

Bearing the title of "No Man's Land," the territory for many years recognized no authority, and became a rendezvous where outlaws could remain in security. It was added to Oklahoma territory in 1899 by presidential proclamation when what is now the western half of the state of Oklahoma was thrown open to white settlement and a territorial government was established.

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school land commission. He believes, however, that the well is on the school's land.



A and M Colleges.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAY 22 1927

## HOPE WILL SPEAK AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, May 21.—Superintendent James H. Hope of the department of education of South Carolina will deliver the commencement address at the closing of the State A. & M. Negro college at 11 o'clock next Wednesday, according to an announcement today by Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, who expressed his delight and pleasure at having Mr. Hope accept the invitation to be present and deliver the commencement address.

The annual exercises of the Negro college are now under way. The baccalaureate address was delivered to the classes at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the address to the religious societies was held tonight, and the address delivered by Prof. G. H. Singleton of Allen university. Seventy-one persons are to graduate from the college this year, which is a few more than they have ever had to finish at any one time. Those receiving diplomas from the several departments are: from agriculture, 8; mechanical, 2; bachelor of science, 7; arts bachelor, 3; commercial, 5; home economics, 14; normal (graduate in education), 32.

Closing the regular college year, which has been very successful, the college will begin to arrange finally for the summer session for teachers. From all indications the summer school this year will have a very large attendance. Hundreds of applications have been filed already for the session which begins June 20, Doctor Wilkinson said.

A special feature of the summer school is a new, well equipped bureau of appointments. The administration realizing that many teachers may be unemployed, or may desire a position better suited to their talents, or that a certain community may be in need of a teacher, has formed an appointment bureau in which teachers may register for the kind of position they desire and are best fitted for. It is also expected that superintendents and principals may register their needs with this office. This is a new and much needed feature of the summer school at the college.

## Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson Honored At Meeting Of The Land Grant Colleges



© A.N.P.

R. S. WILKINSON

Association, was elected a member of a survey commission to make a study of Land Grant Colleges and submit a report to Washington. Mr. Wilkinson is the only Negro member of the commission.

of 1901, and has for a number of years been interested in training Negro youth for citizenship.

The troop of which he is scoutmaster is composed of the sons of Negro miners in the coal belt area of Illinois. Through his encouragement the boys have built a Scout house, which is furnished with over three hundred books, and have bought a truck, which they use to go on camping trips. The troop also publishes a Scout paper at Dew Maine, Ill., devoted to the interests of their troop.

On Thanksgiving Day Dr. Springs and his troop serenaded President Jones of Fisk University and the girls dormitory, Jubilee Hall. The scouts were the guests of the institution at the football game between Tennessee State Normal College and Fisk.

On Friday the scouts took letters from Gov. Len Small of Illinois to Gov. Horton of Tennessee; and from the mayor of Herrin and Carversville, Ill., to the mayor of Nashville. Friday afternoon the scouts placed a wreath on the grave of Erastus Milo Cravath, former president of Fisk.

## Land Grant Colleges To Confer In Chicago

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Oct. 13.—President Wilkinson of State College here states that for the approaching conference of land grant colleges at Chicago, November 14-17, of which he is also president, a comprehensive program has been formulated, including representatives from all the colleges connected with the conference, officials of the Bureau of Education, the Agricultural Department and extension field workers covering diversified activities. The theme of the conference will emphasize administrative problems of land grant college presidents. It is expected that this gathering of educational leaders will feature among the best in the history of the organization. The United States commissioner of education will deliver one of the main addresses and it is expected that the secretary of agriculture also will speak. The conference will parallel the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, of which it is a part.

Education  
A and M Colleges.

# Half Million Dollars Worth of New Buildings Now Opened

MAYOR HOWSE AND PROF.  
HARNED SPEAK

President Hale and Faculty Pre-  
sent Carter G. Woodson

One-half million dollars in the form of a new Memorial Library, Women's Dormitory and a College and Science Hall with modern equipment in each is now being used by members of the 1927 summer school session of A. and I. State College. The Library was the first building to be entered, then the Womens' Dormitory and finally all college classes were held in the Science Hall, beginning Monday morning, June 27th. This additional equipment has relieved a congested condition in housing and class room facilities which has

extended over a period of more than five years that the Institution has been largest Negro Summer School in the world.

Among the advantages which the Institution will enjoy are the raising of its status to class A by the complete separation of the college and high school departments. Hereafter, the old Administration building, which formerly housed all literary classes, will be equipped for use as a high school and model elementary school for training prospective teachers. The college department is being strengthened by the addition of new subjects and advanced courses in subjects formerly offered. The faculty has been increased, and the work is so organized that all college teachers are required to have pursued graduate work and to be specialists in

their chosen fields. Numerous applications have been received to date from graduates of the two-year college courses who desire admittance to the four-year courses leading to the B. S. degree.

The addition of laboratory equipment for Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Agriculture is affording the best opportunity for scientific work of any Negro institution in the south and is attracting a large number of pre-medical students.

The Institution this summer will be the host to a group of educational conferences, notable among which are the National Teachers' Association, July 26-29; the State Teachers' Association, July 25, 26; and the Principals' and Supervisors' Conference, July 15-25.



Education—1927  
A. and M. Colleges.

# STATE TO BE ASKED TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS

MONEY TO TRAIN DOCTORS,  
LAWYERS AND OTHERS

TENNESSEE MAY MAKE  
STATE COLLEGE A FULL  
UNIVERSITY WITH  
COURSES

school that it will eventually be transformed from a college to a State University, where it will give every advantage and training of a Normal School, and College and a thorough University course.

—Ed. W. Tamm, Tennessee

## ADMINISTRATION SENATORS ANGRY

Will Fight Boost Given  
A. & I. Negro Normal  
By House.

There was a flare-up in administration circles Thursday over the increase in the appropriation for the A. & I. Negro Normal at Nashville which was included in the general appropriation bill by the House of Representatives.

The House increased the appropriation as recommended by the state budget which had been carefully worked out by the educational leaders of the state. Officials of the negro normal got busy, however, and induced the house to increase the appropriation which was followed by an increase for the Cookeville Polytechnic.

Administration leaders in the Senate announced that they will fight the increased appropriation for these two schools, since the state department of education asks only one main increase which was the restoration of the white normal building appropriation to \$750,000. The budget carried ample appropriations for these two schools, administration leaders said.

The "school lobby," it was said, had nothing to do with the raises for the two schools.

Appropriations are to be asked from the state of Tennessee to increase the educational advantages and training of the Negro youth. These appropriations sought would add medical and professional training to the A. & I. State College. The request is to be made by the citizens of the state. Just how it will be presented was not discussed, but there are those in Tennessee who claim that the A. & I. State College might well be termed the A. & I. State University, since Tennessee is making no contributions and provision for legal or professional training for this school as it is to the University of Tennessee for the other groups.

A careful investigation disclosed the fact that this petition and this request will not be presented to the present legislation because sufficient time has not been given to work out and to formulate the necessary document, nor to sound out certain members of the Legislature and Senate from several counties, districts and sections of Tennessee. It took a number of years of constant work and tireless efforts on the part of the citizens to get the appropriation and allowance for the state, and then when the appropriation was made it took concert of action on the part of a large group of people to get the school properly located. Finally Nashville was victor, and for the past several years a quiet campaign has been put on to so enlarge the

Tennessee

A and M Colleges

# TEXANS GIVE PRAIRIE VIEW \$600,000 FUND

## New \$100,000 Dormitory is Largest Budget Ever Given School

The Legislature of Texas during the recent special session appropriated \$600,000 to maintain and operate Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for the biennium beginning September 1, 1927 and ending September 1, 1929.

Although \$30,000 was trimmed from the original budget the appropriation remains among the largest made for Prairie View College for several years.

The \$600,000 appropriation provides for teachers' salaries and maintenance of the college in general and includes \$100,000 allowed for constructing a new, modern up-to-date dormitory for girls on south campus. The new dormitory will somewhat relieve the crowded condition and open the doors wider for increased attendance and for additional accommodations.

Principal W. R. Banks is filled with optimism for the institution for its opportunities of expansion, and because of the annually increasing numbers of students seeking admittance. No doubt the enrollment will be more than doubled as soon as rooming accommodations are adequate.

## ~~\$600,000~~ VOTED STATE COLLEGE BY TEXAS BODY

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A and M Colleges.

# LAND-GRANT COLLEGES PROPOSE PROGRAM TO HELP MIDDLE CLASS; P.V. PRINCIPAL ATTENDS PARLEY

Chicago, Ill.—(ANP)—Three days were consumed here by presidents from the 17 Negro land-grant colleges of the country tabulating the work and progress of the colleges in the past, and formulating a program of special service for the future in conferences held in the Chicago City Club and the Congress Hotel last week.

Subjects for conference discussion took in every phase of the land-grant college activity and the relation of the presidents of these colleges to these various activities and influences inside and outside the colleges.

President R. S. Wilkinson of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg, South Carolina, is president of the conference of presidents. This conference is accustomed to meeting in the offices of the interior department at Washington, but came to Chicago this year so that their meeting might be synchronized and their program harmonized with that of the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges, which was meeting here, and before whose members President John W. Davis, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, made an important address on "The Most Important Contribution of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges."

The combined plant valuation of the 17 Negro colleges is more than \$9,000,000, with an annual income of \$2,000,000, and each president reporting legislative appropriations made to the work by the various Southern states this year for building programs and maintenance, ranging from \$250,000 to \$750,000. The impression made by the speakers was to the effect that Southern states are just waking up to an appreciation of their responsibility to these colleges, and are just preparing to face that responsibility by giving colored boys and girls the same education given white boys and girls through sufficient appropriations, efficient teachers and interested supervision.

## South Shows New Spirit

It was from South Carolina that President Wilkinson reported his legislature's willingness to go all the way in such a program, and it was from West Virginia that President Davis reported the fact of a state which was willing to pay the president of a school catering largely to Negroes the same salary paid to the white president of a similar school catering to whites.

Curricula in the Negro land-grant colleges range all the way from the

standard high school to A-1 college rating, the latter being held unconditionally by the West Virginia institution in North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. A constant attempt at improvement is being made.

## Significant Meeting

One of the most significant meetings of the conference was held at the Appomattox Club where a smoker was given for the presidents. Here the spirit of the educator and the spirit of the doer met. The college president represented the men who are training youth to go out in the world and be of service. The members of the Appomattox Club were largely business and professional men who have succeeded, and who in the development of their businesses are making places for the trained material the land-grant colleges and other institutions are sending out.

President John W. Davis, speaking at this smoker, warned against the static formation of a lower, inarticulate and ignorant mass and an upper crust of intelligence within the race.

He stated it as his belief that one of the chief functions of the land-grant colleges was the provision of training for a middle group of substantial wage earners, the farmers and the tradesmen. Dr. Geo. C. Hall, re-

sponding to the toasts of the various presidents, vividly illustrated the point in a comment to the effect that "no matter how much you train a man's feet and his head, there is something between them that must be cared for."

"Our colleges," said President Wilkinson, "are assuming a place of importance and have come to be recognized as the leaders of agricultural and industrial progress among our people. They are the sources of vocational information in our system of education. They are beginning to contribute scientific data for establishing agricultural and industrial standards for our group."

## Looking To Land-Grant Colleges

"Negroes are coming to look to the land-grant college for assistance and co-operation to their own advantage and the advancement of educational progress. They are contributing in a larger measure to the development of the natural resources of the South and are bound to have a favorable influence on all phases of economic life by raising the standard of citizenship through the development of character, a higher sense of thrift and honesty, and a higher respect for law and order."

## Prairie View Principal Present

Among those attending the conference were: J. F. Drake, A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.; R. S. Grossley, State College, Dover, Del.; J. R. E. Lee, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; B. F. Hubert, Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; G. P. Russell, Kentucky N. & I. Inst., Frankfort, Ky.; J. S. Clark, Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, La.; J. L. Rowan, Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; F. D. Bluford, A. & T. College, at Greensboro, N. C.; Z. T. Hubert, A. & N. Univ., Langston, Okla.; R. S. Wilkinson, A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. J. Hale, A. & I. College, Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. Banks, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Tex.; J. M. Gandy, Virginia N. & I. Inst., Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Davis, West Virginia Collegiate Inst., Institute, W. Va.

# STATE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS HOLD LAND GRANT CONFERENCE

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Three days were consumed here by presidents from the seventeen Negro Land-Grant colleges of the country tabulating the work and progress of the colleges in the past and formulating a program of special service for the future in conferences held in the Chicago City Club and the Congress Hotel this week.

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President R. S. Wilkinson of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college at Orangeburg, S. C., is president of the Conference of Presidents. This conference is accustomed to meeting in the offices of the interior department at Washington, but came to Chicago this year so that their meeting might be synchronized and their program harmonized with that of the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges, white, which was meeting here, and before whose members President John W. Davis, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, made an important address on "The Most Important Contribution of the Negro Land-Grant College."

The combined plant valuation of the seventeen Negro colleges is more than nine million dollars with an annual income of two millions of dollars and each president reporting legislative appropriations made to the work by various southern states this past year for building programs and maintenance, ranging from two hundred thousand dollars to three-quarters of a million dollars. The impression

made by the speakers was to the effect that southern states are just waking up to an appreciation of their responsibility to these colleges and are just preparing to face that responsibility by giving colored boys and girls the same education given white boys and girls through sufficient appropriations, efficient teachers, and interested supervision.

It was from South Carolina that President Wilkinson reported his legislature's willingness to go all the way in such a program, and from Tennessee and West Virginia that Presidents W. J. Hale and J. W. Davis reported the facts of their states paying the presidents of schools catering largely to Negroes, the same salaries paid the white presidents of similar schools catering to whites.

Cuurrricula in the Negro Land-Grant Colleges range all the way from standard high school to A-1 college rating, the latter being held unconditionally by the West Virginia school in the North Cen-

tral Association of Colleges and Schools. A steady attempt at improvement is being made.

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President John W. Davis, speaking at this smoker, warned against

the static formation of a lower, inarticulate and ignorant mass and an upper crust of intelligence within the race. He stated it as his belief that one of the chief functions of the Land-Grant Colleges was to be the provision of training for a middle group of substantial wage earners, the farmers and the tradesmen.

"Despite the unfavorable criticism directed at Tennessee because of the recent unfortunate happenings within her borders, the educational institution provided by the state for the training of Negro youths will compare favorably with the ones to be found in any other state, North, south, east or west," were the words of President W. J. Hale, of the Nashville A. and I. State College, when he addressed the gathering.

Dr. G. Cleveland Hall responded to the toasts of the various presidents, vividly illustrated the point in a comment to the effect that "no matter how much you train a man's feet and his head, there is something between them that must be cared for."

"Our colleges," said President Robert Shaw Wilkinson who presides over the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg, South Carolina, "are assuming a place of importance and have come to be recognized as the leaders of agricultural and industrial progress among our people. They are the sources of vocational information in our system of education. They are beginning to contribute scientific data for establishing agricultural and industrial standards for this group."

"Negroes are coming to look to the Land-Grant College for assistance and co-operation to their own advantage and the advancement of educational progress. They are contributing in a larger measure to the development of the

natural resources of the south and are bound to have a favorable influence on all phases of economic life by raising the standard of citizenship through the development of character, a higher sense of thrift and honesty, and a higher respect for law and order.

Among those attending the conference were: J. F. Drake, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.; R. S. Grossley, State College, Dover, Dela.; J. R. E. Lee, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; B. F. Hubert, State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.; G. P. Russell, Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.; J. S. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; J. L. Rowan, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Miss.; F. D. Buford, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Z. T. Hubert, Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Okla.; R. S. Wilkinson, State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. J. Hale, Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. Banks, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas; J. M. Gandy, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Davis, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia.



Education - 1927.

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

### Install New President at Florida College

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 25.—The Florida Memorial college at Live Oak last Thursday installed Dr. R. L. Holly as president. Dr. Holly is a graduate of Lincoln and Columbia universities.

The chief speaker at the inauguration was President J. R. E. Lee of the State college, Tallahassee. Other speakers included Rev. J. A. Hopkins of Atlanta; Dr. J. H. Newman, professor of the Theological seminary at Jacksonville; E. G. Harris, treasurer of the college; H. L. Stevens, chairman of the trustee board; Rev. W. C. Brown, president of the Baptist convention; R. H. Whitaker of Lake City, Fla.; Attorney D. W. Perkins of Jacksonville and Prof. Hawkins of the State school, Fayetteville, N. C.

## FLORIDA MEMORIAL COLLEGE INSTALLS NEW PRESIDENT

Rev. R. L. Holly, a graduate of Lincoln and Columbia Universities, was installed President of Florida Memorial College at Live Oak, Florida on the 25th of Feb. Among those who spoke at the installation were Rev. W. C. Brown, president of the Baptist Convention; Dr. J. R. E. Lee of the School at Tallahassee, and Col. D. W. Perkins of Jacksonville.

The Florida Memorial College is the school of the Florida Baptists.

Education - 1927

Colleges - Change of heads.

## Miss Tapley Resigns Post As President of Spelman

ATLANTA, GA. *Constitution* JUN 1



Old and new president of Spelman college. Miss Lucy Hale Tapley on the left and Miss Florence Read, newly-elected president, on the right. Miss Tapley's resignation was accepted at a recent meeting of the board of trustees after it had been presented more than two years ago.

Election of Miss Florence Read as president of Spelman college to succeed Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, whose resignation was accepted, featured a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the college. Miss Tapley was unanimously elected president-emeritus of the institution.

Miss Tapley has been president of Spelman since 1910 and a member of the faculty for the past 37 years. Her resignation had been in the hands of the trustees for more than two years, but she had consented to continue to serve as president through the present academic year.

Miss Read comes to Atlanta from New York, where she has been executive secretary of the international health board of the Rockefeller foundation, a board which has been active for many years in the southern states and in countries throughout the world. She has received special recognition from foreign governments and officials, the trustees state.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the service which Miss Tapley has rendered since her connection with the institution," the trustees stated after the meeting. "When she came to Atlanta Spelman was a primary school which had been founded and wisely guided by Miss Sophie B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles. By gradual stages the work was extended to include high school and

teacher training and finally courses of college grades. The institution now has an excellent plant consisting of 16 buildings and 20 acres. "Miss Tapley is a woman of strong personality and high ideals and has been deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of negro girls. Her influence will be felt for years to come in the schools and homes where Spelman graduates have gone."

Read was in Washington associated with the medical section of the Council of National Defense and the war and navy departments commission on training camp activities and later was sent to France by the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Read returned to Reed college from France in 1919, and from January 1, 1920, until she came to the Rockefeller foundation in New York, she served as secretary of the administrative committee appointed by the trustees to act in place of President Foster, who had resigned.

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Miss Read is a native of New York state. She prepared for college at the Delevan and Buffalo High schools of New York. She entered Mount Holyoke college in the fall of 1905 and was graduated in 1909 with the degree of A. B. For excellence in scholarship she was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

For two years after graduation Miss Read served as alumnae secretary of Mount Holyoke. From 1911 to 1920 she was secretary of Reed college, a college of liberal arts and sciences in Portland, Oregon, which was opened in 1911. Under the leadership of President William Trufant Foster and his associates there were introduced new ideas and methods in educational practice which have since been widely adopted. It was largely due to the advice of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the general education board, that Reed college was established as a college of liberal arts and sciences.

On leave of absence for one and one-half years during the war, Miss Read was in Washington associated with the medical section of the Council of National Defense and the war and navy departments commission on training camp activities and later was sent to France by the Y. M. C. A.

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Education - 1927

Missouri.

Colleges, — Change of heads.

# N. B. YOUNG GIVEN STATE SCHOOL POST

Former Lincoln President to  
Succeed N. C. Bruce as  
School Inspector

Young a Recognized Leader  
In Education Field

JEFFERSON CITY.—The appointment of N. B. Young as school inspector for Missouri is believed here to be one which will aid materially in the securing of an improved educational standard for the Negro schools of the state. Mr. Young is a recognized leader in the educational field. His record at Lincoln university shows him to be uncompromising where the question of adequate training and equipment for Negro children is concerned. It is believed that Mr. Young will be able to render effective service in securing the co-operation of local school boards in improving education for Negro youth.

By Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY.—N. B. Young, former president of Lincoln university here has been appointed state inspector of Negro schools by Charles A. Lee, state superintendent of schools.

Mr. Lee announced his appointment following the resignation of N. C. Bruce, who has been inspector for the past four years. Mr. Bruce stated he would return to farm and agricultural school work on December 1.

Mr. Young's appointment became effective yesterday, December 1.

Immediately following his leaving Lincoln last June, President Young went on an educational mission to Athens, Georgia for the American Missionary association, which has a school there. He was there until his acceptance of the Missouri post.

The appointment of Mr. Young is seen here as an aid to break the strangle hold the politicians have on Lincoln university. No one knows the situation at Lincoln better than Nathan B. Young and no one can inform the people of the true situation there better than he.

The Republicans here admit they will be on the defensive in the next campaign.

Education - 1927

Colleges, - Change of heads.

JOURNAL  
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

## LEE DEPLORES OUSTING YOUNG

'Gross Injustice Done To Head  
of Missouri's Negro  
College.'

From The Journal-Post Jefferson City  
Bureau.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 12.—The ouster of Nathan B. Young as president of Lincoln university of this city was denounced today by Charles A. Lee, state superintendent of schools, as "unwise, untimely and a gross injustice to Young and the cause of Negro education in Missouri."

The board of curators, headed by Samuel W. James of Sedalia, yesterday dismissed Young and elected Clement Richardson, president of Western Baptist college at Kansas City as his successor.

Superintendent Lee said Lincoln university made more progress in the last three years under the direction of Young than in the previous thirty years.

He charged that the Negro university had been used as a "political football" in the past and that it could not progress if the president is changed every two or three years.

Mr. Lee's statement follows:

The action of the board was extremely unwise, and untimely in view of the fact that three members of the board of curators who voted to oust Young were newly appointed members who could in no way be familiar with the administration of Lincoln university since they had not had time to visit the institution and make an investigation of class room instruction, administration and equipment since their appointment on the board.

Lincoln university had made more progress in the last three years under Young's leadership than it had in the previous thirty.

In the last three years the courses of that institution have been revised materially, the library and laboratories improved, and the teaching personnel raised to a high standard.

As a result, last year the high school department of Lincoln university was fully accredited by the North Central association and the college also was accredited as a two-year teacher training institution.

Mr. Young gave up a permanent position to come here and take charge of the institution, and then to kick him out after he has the institution well organized, is, I believe, a gross injustice to the cause of Negro education in this state and a slap at the teaching profession.

Lincoln university has been used too much as a political football. This school cannot grow and develop as it should if there is a change in the president every two or three years.

I am sure a majority of the members of the board who voted to oust Young never visited a single class in the institution.

What reasons can a person, who never has visited a single class, give for voting to oust the president of an institution?

Lincoln university should be developed so as to be a regular four-year college. The state either should do this or close the institution. The first two years of college work is all that is approved at the present time, and, according to the report of the North Central association, it never can be approved as a four-year standard college until a new building is assured.

The Negro boys and girls of this state should not have to go to Washington, Illinois or Iowa to receive a four-year college course. They are citizens of this commonwealth and provision should be made for the training of leaders of their race, for no race can grow and develop without leaders.

Mr. Lee said he doubted if the meeting of the board yesterday was a legal one and that he had employed counsel to make an investigation.

He said he received notice at 10 o'clock that a meeting was to be called at 1:30 o'clock. The superintendent said court action may be taken to determine the legality of the board meeting.

Chairman James of the board of curators was under fire during the legislature and a special house committee made an investigation of charges that he had used his official position to sell building and loan stock to members of the faculty.

The committee found he had sold stock to nineteen members of the faculty and, while he was absolved of the charge of "duress," his action was characterized as "unethical" and should cease.

## RICHARDSON SUPPLANTS N. B. YOUNG AS HEAD OF LINCOLN

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—(By A. N. P.) — Clement Richardson, former president of Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City, before it was elevated to the rank of a state university, was elected president of the university by the board of curators in the place of Nathan B. Young, whose term expires June 15, according to information received here.

Richardson is now president of the Western Baptist College of Kansas City. He was a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., before coming to Missouri.

Young, who ranks high as an educator, has been at odds with Republican members of the board for two years.

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### Criticizes Ousting Of Young

Charles A. Lee, superintendent of schools of the State of Missouri, in a statement, declared he considered the dismissal by the board of curators of Lincoln University of President Young, who has been president of that institution for three years, as untimely, unwise, and a gross injustice both to President Young, and to the cause of Negro education in this state.

Lee declared Lincoln University had made more progress in the last three years under Young's leadership than it had in the previous thirty years. During the last three years, courses of study of that institution have been materially revised, the library and laboratories very materi-

ally improved and the teaching personnel raised to a high standard, he said. As a result last year the high school department of Lincoln University was fully accredited by the North Central Association, and the college was also accredited as a two-year teacher training institution.

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## W. B. JASON IS NEW PRESIDENT AT LINCOLN U.

Dean at the University Is  
Elected Monday to  
Head Institution

Special to The Call.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—W. B. Jason, dean of the academic college at Lincoln university here, was elected on Monday August 8 to be president of the university.

Mr. Jason has held the position of acting president since the end of the school term when the term of former president N. B. Young expired. He was elected after the board of curators had received the resignation of Clement Richardson of Kansas City.

The salary of the president is \$4,000 a year.

Duke Diggs of this city, grand master of the U. B. F. and S. M. T. lodges in the state, was elected business manager of the university at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Virgil E. Williams of Chillicothe was elected registrar, succeeding I. C. Hall.



## DR. N. B. YOUNG SUPPLANTED AT MISSOURI INSTITUTION

News of the removal of N. B. Young from the leadership of Lincoln University in Missouri, recalls the recent upheaval that followed in the wake of his educational efforts there and also at Tallahassee, Florida, a few years ago.

Dr. Young's record is positive proof of the fact that he stands for the best, the highest and the safest idealism in Negro education. His work at the Florida A. and M. College and likewise at the Missouri institution raised the rating and increased the efficiency of both schools beyond any measure of comparison with his predecessors. But he could not stay at either school for no better reason than that he stood for the highest, the soundest, the cleanest and the most constructive things both in the courses offered and the administrative application of principles. This is a compliment to his ability and vision. His short tenure at the Missouri institution is the expected result of his fight against low standards in the face of political odds.

N. B. Young raised the Florida institution from the plane of an ordinary school to the dignity of an accredited college. He did the same fine job for the Missouri institution in the course of three short years. He did it because he is competent. He is a quality man and his type of competency gets little sympathy or appreciation in those quarters where good standards are a crime against the prevailing notions of Negro education. He has done this very thing in every place it has been his privilege to work and the excellence of his work and his character are finely attested by both the results and the high commendation given to his labors. He is supplanted in his present field by Clement Richardson, formerly president of this institution, and now president of the Western Baptist College at Kansas City.

The superintendent of schools of Missouri criticized the action of the board, according to our dispatch in the following manner:

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Lee declared Lincoln University had made more progress in the last three years under Young's leadership than it had in the previous thirty years. During the last three years, courses of study of that institution have been materially revised, the library and laboratories very materially improved and the teaching personnel raised to a high standard, he said. As a result last year the high school department of Lincoln University was fully accredited by the North Central Association, and the college was also accredited as a two-year teacher training institution.

Young is an Alabamian. Alabama needs him now. Alabama has a big job for him, another wreck to be raised. He is able to do it and The Birmingham Reporter will go its length to make a homecoming worth while to him and the educational interests of his home state. We know him; we know his worth. We need the force and effect of his ability and experience to put our educational interests to the front.

**C. RICHARDSON  
DECLINES POST  
AT LINCOLN U.**

**Can Render More Acceptable  
Service at Western, He**

### Tells Curators

The president of Lincoln University, Clement Richardson, has been declared by the President of the Board of Curators of Western College.

President Richardson made an informal announcement of his intention to decline the offer at the commencement exercises of Western college last Friday night.

Monday, May 30, a formal letter of declination was forwarded by Mr. Richardson to Sam W. James, president of the Lincoln university board of curators.

In his letter Mr. Richardson expressed the belief that he could ren-

der a more acceptable service at Western college.

The presidency of Lincoln was offered President Richardson April 11, when the board met suddenly and elected him to replace President N. B. Young, who was charged with "not co-operating with the Baker-Williams-James gang."

President Richardson's letter: Hon. Samuel W. James, Sedalia, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I am herewith today declining the Presidency of Lincoln University.

I am confident that I can render a more acceptable service here at Western College. Thanking you and the Board of Curators for the honor conferred upon me, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

CLEMENT RICHARDSON

### RICHARDSON RESIGNS.

The news that Clement Richardson, president-elect of Lincoln University, had resigned that office, and has refused to serve, comes to us with a bit of surprise. Yet when we take into consideration the facts and the circumstances surrounding his election, we can't but believe that he did the wise thing.

Aside from other aspects of the case, the most outstanding reason as we understand it, for resigning was the fact that he discovered early what he was up against in the selection of teachers, which showed him very plainly that if he stayed there he would have an uphill fight with certain members of the Board, who have tried to run the school for several years. It is understood that C. G. Williams had several pets that he wanted on the payroll at Lincoln, and that he tried to hold the whip hand over the head of the new president who wouldn't stand for it. Thus Williams and Dr. Bunch found themselves fighting alone with Dr. J. W. McClellan siding with the white members against Williams and Bunch.

Prof Richardson saw that he had nothing to expect up the road but trouble, trouble, trouble. With a fight within and a fight without, surely, Richardson made the wise choice when he resigned. He reasoned, and correctly so, that two years was the longest he could hope to remain at Lincoln. He had seen enough to know that the present members of the Board of curators were not so much interested in the school as they were in jobs for pets. He had seen their sharp practice and he couldn't but reason, that the same tactics used on innocent teachers who were dismissed, would likely fall on him at any time. With all of these facts before him and others having equal or more weight, Richardson made his choice.

He has done well at Western College. He was getting along fine there so far as we know. The Baptists of the state did not want him to leave them. Preparations are being made to enlarge his work there, so why shouldn't he stay with them, where he will have the chance to build for himself a future.

As to the present Board of Curators, we must say, that so far as we recall, there has never been such a poor set of men on this Board before, in all the history of the school. Any man with any hope for his future will be reluctant about coming and accepting the presidency under this Board because it is seen more and more that there are certain members who are eternally playing politics with the school. None of the leading and thoughtful colored people of the State have any confid-

dence whatever in the Board, and therefore, anyone they select will be looked upon with suspicion. This suspicion would be so pronounced that two years is as long as he could hope to stay, and troublous times would be before him during that brief period.

The best thing to be done now, in order that the school may be saved, is that this whole Board resign, and may be, perchance, that the governor will appoint a Board that really has the interest of the school at heart. Men of honor and integrity; men, who will at all times, put the interest of the Negro vouths above petty politics: men who will not lie.

Education - 1927

Colleges, - Change of heads.

## HOOD IS NOW A COLLEGE HEAD

Jackson, Miss.—Solomon Porter



Mr. Hood Before going to Liberia, Mr. Hood was a pastor in the New Jersey conference.

Hood, who several months ago resigned his post as minister to Liberia, has been appointed president of Campbell College here. Mr. Hood was appointed to his new post by Bishop W. H. Heard of Philadelphia, in charge of this Episcopal district of the A. M. E. Church.

Mississippi.

Education - 1927

Colleges, - Change of heads.

TULSA

OKLA.

ISSUE OF

### NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD QUILTS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 6 (A. P.)—Dr. I. W. Young, president of the negro agricultural and mechanical college at Langston, has resigned; it was announced today at the state board of education offices. Z. T. Hubert, head of a Jackson Miss. negro school, has been offered the position.

## HUBERT WILL HEAD COLLEGE AT OKLAHOMA

Accepts Presidency of  
Langston Univ.

Langston, Okla., Sept. 30.—Announcement is made by State Superintendent Vaughan that Zachary Taylor Hubert, president of Jackson college, Jackson, Miss., has accepted the position of president of the A and M. university, the state college located here. The board of regents of Oklahoma, succeeding former President I. W. Young.

The new president is a native Georgian, son of the late Zachary and Camilla Hubert. He was born at White Plains and educated at Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Amherst college, Massachusetts, and the University of Minnesota, winning degrees of A. B., B. S. and A. M. He has served as science instructor at the Florida A. and M. college, as superintendent at Spelman college, Atlanta, and as president of Jackson college, being the second school head of our group named by the American Baptist Home Mission society.

He is married, the father of four children, and is a brother to President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State college, Savannah, and James H. Hubert, secretary of the New York Urban League, New York city.

President Hubert, in announcing his acceptance, expressed the belief that the work here offered a larger opportunity for endeavor, being the only college in the state. He hopes to develop the agricultural and mechanical

departments and the professional teachers' work on a larger scale, at the same time laying a foundation for full college scientific courses.

He was indorsed for the position by Mr. Sargent of the United States department of education and Jackson Davis of the general education board. He plans to take charge Oct. 1 or as soon as his work at Jackson can be relinquished.

Oklahoma



Education - 1927

North Carolina.

## Commencements. Semi-Centennial And 50th Annual Commencement Celebrated At The Fayetteville State Normal

Special to the Journal and Guide

Fayetteville, N. C., June 1—The semi-centennial of the Fayetteville State Normal School opened Friday evening, May 20 with a brilliantly attended audience, of white and colored people, at the Lafayette Theater, in the city of Fayetteville. The occasion was to greet the renowned Marian Anderson, contralto soloist in recital. The artist proved herself at once worthy of every good thing that had been written or spoken about her, and pleased every auditor whose good fortune it was to be present.

Sunday, May 22, would be called a regular field day but for it being the sacred day of rest, meditation and worship. However, the annual sermon on this holy day was preached by the Reverend Campbell Symonds, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, N. C. Everybody present was pleased with the vested choir, the excellent music and the powerful discourse.

Monday, May 23, was not a day of rest, but of testing the young people, and the hundreds of students were glad when they could exclaim—"Now the day is ended."

Evening Portrait of Founder

Tuesday, May 24, at the beginning of the exercises, two young people drew the cords which unveiled the life size portrait of the venerable principal, Dr. E. E. Smith, who has given more than 40 years of service to the institution, and as speaker after speaker declared, to whom more than any one person, the progress of the institution is due.

The Fort Bragg Band, an aggregation of artistic performers furnished the music for the occasion Tuesday, May 24. It was such music that charmed everyone. Great speeches were made by General A. J. Bowley, Commanding General of Fort Bragg; Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education; Mr. C. C. Chadbourn, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Fayetteville; Mr. G. K. Grantham Dunn; Mr. Berry O'Kelly, Bishop of Method. Besides these speakers, there were among the visitors, Mr. L. E. Graves, secretary-manager of the Eagle Life Insurance Company, Raleigh; Mr. Cooke of the same city, and the venerable educational veteran of Brick.

Educational Leaders Speak

Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock, speech making began, and splendid addresses were delivered by the following heads of higher educational institutions of learning, over which they preside.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, president Teachers College, Winston-Salem, who was felicitous in his splendid address. He was followed by Dr. G. A. Edwards,

president of Kittrell College, who also expressed himself to be happy to be present on the occasion. Then came Dean Holloway of Brick Junior College, who drew vivid pictures of a busy life. Dr. J. L. Peacock, president of Shaw University, said that if Shaw had only sent forth as its graduate Dr. E. E. Smith, it had accomplished a service to humanity; but it had sent forth a Dr. Shepard, Dr. Cheatham, and a Dr. Moore. Dr. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes spoke in a happy vein out of the knowledge of the many years of acquaintance with the efforts of the principal of the school, and was delighted to be present at the semi-centennial exercises. The youngest of the group was the last to speak—Professor Mortimer Weaver, of A. and T. College, who represented President F. D. Bluford, who found it impossible to be present. Each address was full of food for thought, and was happily delivered and found a warm place in the minds of those who were listeners. Tuesday was really a high day, long to be remembered.

Dr. James Hardy Dillard Arrives

Wednesday brought to the celebration, Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and member of the General Board of Education; of Charlottesville, Va.

who delivered a memorable address to a very large audience. Captain Nathan O'Berry, financier and philanthropist, was also a speaker on the occasion, who swayed the audience at will, and left the impression indelible upon the minds of his hearers.

Commencement Day

Thursday, May 26 was Commencement Day. The day was an ideal one. The patrons and friends of the school began early to arrive. They continued to come until the audience was larger than that of any during the semi-centennial exercises. The music was charming, the procession imposing; and the address to the 150 graduates, by the State Superintendent A. T. Allen was indeed a masterful effort. The diplomas, certificates and prizes were awarded by the principal, assisted by different professors.

At 3:00 o'clock the alumni members and the Normal baseball team crossed bats in a splendid game. Among those in the alumni team were Dr. W. W. Williams, Professor Orlando Smith, Mr. Alexander Barnes, Louis Harrington of Cheraw, S. C., Mr. Herbert Morgan and others of the erst while athletes.

That night at 8 o'clock the Alumni Banquet was the last feature of the occasion and was enjoyed by many of the alumnus and their friends.

Thus ends the regular session. The summer school begins June 6, running two sessions, closing August 26, 1927.

Education - 1927  
Commencements.

# FOUR HONORARY DEGREES GIVEN AT LINCOLN U.

Dr. W. T. Carr, Baltimore  
Is Awarded Doctor Of  
Science Degree

COLLEGIATE DEGREES  
TO 56 GRADUATES

\$15,500 Pledged To Start  
Endowment Drive For  
\$500,000

LINCOLN, PA.—Lincoln University in its 72nd commencement exercises at Livingstone Hall Tuesday, awarded honorary degrees to four, Collegiate degrees to 56 including four from Baltimore.

Honorary degrees were bestowed as follows: Dr. W. T. Carr, '86, physician, Baltimore, doctor of science; The Rev. Wm. H. R. Powell, '14, Pres. Va. Seminary and College Lynchburg, doctor of divinity; Rev. Geo. F. Ellison, '03, Commissioner, General Assembly Presby. Church, doctor of divinity; Lester Walton, publicist, N. Y., master of arts.



6-11-27  
A. M. degrees were also awarded to Dr. W. T. Carr, '11, and Harry

Pres. Johnson B. Binton '16.

## Address To Graduates

The address to the graduates was given by Robt. E. Eleazer, of Atlanta, educational director of the Interracial Commission, who spoke on the "Art of Living Together"—a subject more important than any in text books — the primary art of life.

Race prejudice is not all on one side, he said. It is not instinctive except that people tend to understand their own kind. It's natural to find closer friends among our own group than among the white group.

Prejudice develops because we regard ourselves as normal and other people not like us as abnormal and inferior, the speaker said.

Trouble arises when we exploit that which we think inferior, impose our own will on it and presume to speak for it better than it can represent itself. Out of this comes injustice and oppression.



## Commencements.

**HOPE WILL SPEAK  
AT NEGRO COLLEGE**

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, May 22.—Superintendent James H. Hope of the department of education of South Carolina will deliver the commencement address at the closing of the State A. & M. Negro college at 11 o'clock next Wednesday, according to an announcement today by Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, who expressed his delight and pleasure at having Mr. Hope accept the invitation to be present and deliver the commencement address.

The annual exercises of the Negro college are now under way. The baccalaureate address was delivered to the classes at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the address to the religious societies was held tonight, and the address delivered by Prof. G. H. Singleton of Allen university.

Seventy-one persons are to graduate from the college this year, which is a few more than they have ever had to finish at any one time. Those receiving diplomas from the several departments are: from agriculture, 8; mechanical, 2; bachelor of science, 7; arts bachelor, 3; commercial, 5; home economics, 14; normal (graduate in education), 32.

Closing the regular college year, which has been very successful, the college will begin to arrange finally for the summer session for teachers. From all indications the summer school this year will have a very large attendance. Hundreds of applications have been filed already for the session which begins June 20, Doctor Wilkinson said.

A special feature of the summer school is a new, well equipped bureau of appointments. The administration realizing that many teachers may be unemployed, or may desire a position better suited to their talents, or that a certain community may be in need of a teacher, has formed an appointment bureau in which teachers may register for the kind of position they desire and are best fitted for. It is also expected that superintendents and principals may register their needs with this office. This is a new and much needed feature of the summer school at the college.

# Commencement 186 GET DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS AT HAMPTON

## Sixtieth Commencement Is Gala Event: First Appearance of Cap and Gown

By ALLEN B. DOGGETT, JR.

Hampton Institute, Va., June 8—Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., in his address at the sixtieth commencement of Hampton Institute in Ogden Hall said: "Do not imitate the faults of this civilization, but rather scrutinize it and see if there is anything eternal in it and imitate that. Make it a part of your lives. You are not ordinary people, but you are people that make you concentrate rather, let it make you feel your responsibility. You have to think and act for the people who are not used to think and act for themselves. You must live with those people and lead them. Any leadership which is worth while is leadership wrapped up in the highest interest of the humblest people. Go out with the idea that the only difference between them and you is better preparation on your part and therefore a greater responsibility on your part." "Interracial relations," said Dr. Hope, "do not mean one race doing something for another race, but mean both races working together and doing something so well together that the result is better things for both races."

### Bachelor of Science

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, gave degrees of Bachelor of Science to the following 16 candidates of the collegiate division, who in caps and gowns, came forward to receive them: School of Agriculture, Paul C. Christopher, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Lemuel S. Molette, Fort Valley, Ga.; Reuben A. Munday, Wyoming, Ohio; Thomas N. Roberts, Savannah, Ga.; John N. Still, Merchantville, N. J.; School of Business, Milton Drew, Erie, Pa.; James L. Thatcher, Kansas City, Kan.; School of Education, Alethia A. Arrington, Smithfield, N. C.; Sallie E. Gatling, Norfolk, Va.; Willie Francis Thomas, Norfolk, Va.; Louise B. Thompson, Tunstall, Va.; John M. Botts, Phoebus, Va.; Walter J. King, New Iberia, La.; School of Home Economics, Harriet A. Harris, Portsmouth, Va.; Catherine V. Williams, Ocala, Fla. Diplomas to the 41 graduates of the two-year collegiate course in the schools of education, home economics, business and the library

school, the 4 graduates of the academy and the 55 graduates of the trade school were also presented. Dr. Gregg presented the prize of \$25 in gold, offered by the Sunday school of St. Philips Episcopal Church in New York City for the highest scholastic standing in the academy to Beatrice Pierce of Hampton Institute.

Rudolph B. Renfrow of Grinnell, Iowa, as honor student graduate of the trade school, spoke on what the Negro has a right to expect of himself, showing that individual achievement would ultimately form characteristics by which and through which the race would find itself a part of the world leadership. A graduate of the two-year course of the School of Home Economics, Lovelena Lomax, of King William, Va., brought out the importance of the business of home making and discussed training for this most important vocation. Willie Francis Thomas of Norfolk, Va., a graduate with the degree of bachelor of science from the school of education, spoke on "The Individual, Society's Exponent," urging her classmates to give their individual efforts to service of the mass of the people as a leaven in raising human levels.

The first event of the commencement season was the annual band concert under the leadership of Wm. M. O. Tessman in Ogden Hall. The baccalaureate sermon in Memorial Chapel was preached by Principal James E. Gregg, the candidates for degrees appearing at this service in caps and gowns for the first time in the history of the school. The dance given by the Administrative Board to the graduating classes, for which the Gymnasium was especially decorated, the concert of the musical organizations, directed by R. Nathaniel Dett, the Alumni Luncheon in the Gymnasium, class day exercises of both the collegiate and secondary division, and the competitive drill occupied the attention of students, faculty, and alumni during the four days of the season.

### Win In Competitive Drill

For the first time, the work-year students, who are devoting most of their time to earning and preparing for the following year at school, took the Winston Cup in the competitive drill which was judged by officers from Fort Monroe. Company E. not only captured first place in the platoon drill, but also won first honors in company drill and third place in the squad drill. Class day exercises for the collegiate division took place in Ogden Hall. Reuben A. Munday, class president, in his address stated that the American problem is a problem of education; that education is the hope of America, and that the class of 1927 have caught the vision and with "altruism" as their class motto are going forth to spend their lives in an endeavor to bring general peace nearer through education. The class prophecy was read by Catherine V. Williams, with Louise B. Thompson giving the class will. Dr. Dett gave a talk full of interesting incidents showing the influence of teach-

ers and students on any one student's life. The exercises closed with the singing of the class song by the 16 members of the graduating class.

The secondary division held their class day exercises in the same place on the following day, presided over by Theodore Croslin of Tabor, N. C., president of the class. Following the exercises in Ogden Hall the tree dedication took classmates and their guests to the Administration Building in front of which the tree speech was made by George E. Peace Jr., of Norfolk, Va. The exercises closed with the singing of the tree song, composed especially for the occasion.

The final exercises of the commencement season were in Ogden Hall when degrees were given to 16 candidates and diplomas to 41 graduates in the two-year collegiate course and 129 in the secondary division.

## HAMPTON GRADUATES 16 COLLEGE STUDENTS

Hampton, Va.—Sixteen cap and gowned college students received their degrees from Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute here this commencement. The degrees awarded were Bachelor of Science. Forty-one were graduated from the two-year collegiate course in the school of education, home economics, business and the library and twenty-four graduated from the academy and 55 graduated from the trade school.

Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the commencement address.



Education - 1927

## Colleges.

### NEW AFRICAN UNIVERSITY OPENED ON GOLD COAST

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, learns from England that a new university has been opened at Accra for natives on the Gold Coast. *Copy 29-27* ~~African~~ Native dialects are to be systematically reduced to writing and all text books are to be both in English and the native tongue. A report sent to the A. A. C. P. from Plymouth Western Morning News states:

"Careful attention is to be paid to the *history, music, art, and folk-lore* of the whole colony. The Government's scheme is not to Europeanize the native and so spoil him, but to help him to advance in his own culture, to express himself in his own way, and to enable him ultimately to conduct his own affairs on lines most calculated to render him fit to assume responsibility."

A brilliant native scholar, Professor J. E. K. Aggrey, is Vice-Principal of the University. Dr. Aggrey is chief of the Fanti tribe. On the teaching staff are some 24 other native professors.

Africa.

Education - 1927

Alabama.

Colleges.

# Conference on "Teaching of the Sciences in Colleges For Negroes Brings Many Educators to Alabama"

## Silshy Hall of Science Is Dedicated—Sixtieth Anniversary of Founding Also Celebrated

By Herbert D. Rugg

TALLADEGA, Ala., Nov. 17.—A conference on "The Teaching of the Sciences in Colleges for Negroes," was held at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., on Monday, November 14, 1927, in connection with the dedication of the Silsby Hall of Science. Teachers of science in all Negro colleges of the country were present, as well as presidents and deans of these colleges.

Four prominent science educators gave addresses which were followed by discussions.

Otis W. Caldwell, LL. D., professor of education in Teachers' college, Columbia University, New York City, and director of the Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation, spoke on "The Curricula Problems in the Teaching of Sciences." Dr. Caldwell is chairman of the Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the Place of the Sciences in Education. Discussion following the address was led by President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Elias P. Lyon, LL. D., dean of the medical school and professor of physiology, University of Minnesota, spoke on "The Sciences and Pre-Professional Courses." Dr. Lyon is an investigator and trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory. Discussion was led by Michel O. Dumas, M. D., a former president of the National Negro Medical Association. Lorande L. Woodruff, Ph. D., professor of protozoology, Yale University, spoke on "Biology and Human Welfare." Discussion was led by Leon P. O'Hara, professor of the biological sciences, Talladega College.

Francis D. Curtis, Ph. D., associate professor of secondary education and of the teaching of the sciences, University of Michigan, spoke on "The Art of Teaching the Sciences." Discussion was led by St. Elmo Brady, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Leo Favrot of New Orleans, La., Southern field agent for the General Education Board, presided at the conference. An introductory address, "The Sciences and Modern Life," was given by Fred L. Brownlee, New York City, secretary of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational churches. A concluding address on "The Facilities for Teaching the Sciences in Negro Colleges," was given by William T. B. Williams, LL. D., of Tuskegee, Ala., field agent of the John F. Slater Fund and of the Jeanes Fund for Negro Rural Schools.

Silsby Hall of Science has been completed at a cost of \$120,000 and is said to be the finest science building of any Negro college. Alumni of the college raised \$10,000 for the building, the General Education Board gave \$50,000, and friends of the college subscribed \$60,000. The building is named in honor of Edwin Chalmers Silsby, a teacher at Talladega College for 40 years. He was born in Siam, the son of a missionary.

The dedication of Silsby Hall was accompanied by the dedication of Fanning Hall, a new college refectory, erected at a cost of \$75,000. The funds for its erection were given in a legacy left by David Hale Fanning, manufacturer of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Fanning became interested in Talladega College through a student, Joseph F. Drake, to whom he gave employment during the vacations of his college course. Mr. Drake became an honor graduate of Talladega. He is now in the state department of education of Alabama.

Both Silsby and Fanning Halls are fireproof. Their exteriors are red brick with composition marble trimmings. They were erected by Joseph Fletcher, a graduate of Talladega, and it is estimated by the college authorities that he has saved the institution a third in the cost of construction.

The dedication exercises were held on Saturday and Sunday, November 12 and 13, 1927. Joseph F.

Drake gave an address on "David Hale Fanning: Benefactor," at the dedication of Fanning Hall. Other addresses were given by Rev. Augustus F. Beard, D. D., and Rev. Paul Douglass, Ph. D., both of New York City. Dr. Beard is secretary emeritus of the American Missionary Association. Dr. Douglass is research director of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. He was formerly secretary of the association.

The dedication address for Silsby Hall was given by Mr. Jackson Davis of Richmond, Va., general field agent of the General Education Board with reference to Negro education in the South. Miss Juliette Aline Derricotte of New York City, a graduate of Talladega, gave an address, "Edwin Chalmers Silsby—An Appreciation." Miss Derricotte is national secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for work among Negro students.

Other speakers at the dedication exercises included Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D. D., pastor of First Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn., and president of the trustees of Talladega; Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D. D., New York City, general secretary of the National Council of the Congregational churches, and President Ozora S. Davis, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago Theological Seminary and moderator of the National Congregational Council.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Talladega College was commemorated in connection with the dedications. A pageant, "Sixty Yesteryears," was given in DeForest Chapel on Monday night, November 14. The pageant, written by L. Emmett Drewry, professor of education and director of Talladega's "Little Theater." The music included special compositions by Tourgee Albion DeBose, director of the department of music.

The college has grown in equipment and enrollment from an elementary school with one building, four teachers and 140 pupils, to an institution with 35 buildings, 61 teachers and officers, 600 students and a plant worth more than a million dollars. The president is Frederick Azel Sumner.

A former president of the college was Henry Swift DeForest

whose son, Dr. Lee DeForest, has taken out 120 patents on radio inventions, one of which is the audion—detector, oscillator and amplifier. The audion is said to have made possible transcontinental and transoceanic telephone service both by wire and wireless.

A special party of friends and officers of the college, including several who are on the dedication programs, were present from New York City and New Haven, Conn. These included Rev. Augustus F. Beard, D. D.; Rev. Fred Brownlee, Rev. U. Paul Douglass, Ph. D.; Franklin H. Warner, Rev. William Boulton and Miss Juliette Aline Derricotte, New York City; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wilson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker, Montclair, N. J.; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Maurer and Dr. Louise Farnum, New Haven.



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## Colleges

### ALLAUEGA STUDENTS TO PRESENT PLAY AT NORMAL

#### "The Servant in the House" Will be Offered

The cast which comes to State Normal auditorium on Tuesday, April 5 in "The Servant in the House," is probably the best amateur dramatic organization in the state and is made up of selected group of students from the upper classes of the college who were chosen because of their dramatic ability. Luther McWilliams of Athens as the servant in the house; Albert White of Hattiesburg, Miss., as the vicar; Evelyn Lawlah of Bessemer as aunt; his wife; Chloete Duncan of Birmingham as Mary, their niece; Lloyd Miller of Greensboro, N. C., as the Lord Bishop; Arthur Williams of Montgomery as the parson; Aaron Brown of Pensacola, Fla., as Rogers, the page boy are especially good and far above the average amateur performers. Other workers with the group include Cohen Simpson of Montgomery, as stage manager; Willie Cowen of Tuskegee as prompter and Willette Rush of Troy, N. C., costumer.

The citizens of Montgomery should take pride in the fact that such an organization has been developed in the state among colored students.

"The Servant in the House," is a drama with an intense human appeal and will interest and amuse.

#### DEANS AND REGISTRARS TO MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 5—(ANP)—The problems of the freshman will engage the attention of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools which will hold its second annual conference at Tuskegee Institute, March 4-6. The educators will discuss the background of the freshman, his admission to college and his orientation.

Methods of reporting and evaluating credits and standardizing forms will also be discussed. Other topics of interest are extra-curricular activities, courses of study and the interrelation of the work of the dean and the registrar.

Officers of the association are: T. E. McKinney of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., president; B. W. Doyle of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., vice-president; A. J. Neely of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., treasurer; R. O'Hara Lanier of A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., secretary and R. E. Clement of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., assistant secretary.

## NEGRO EDUCATION STUDIED SCIENTIFICALLY

### National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

March 10—The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars held its second annual meeting last week at Tuskegee Institute.

More than 40 delegates attended representing 26 schools, including both standard colleges and junior colleges. This represents nearly a 50 per cent increase over last year in the number of schools sending delegates to the conference.

According to the officials, it is the aim of this organization to study the problems of the Negro College, particularly as it relates to the work of the dean and registrar. To this end it is understood that many research studies are being made and the various problems involved are being approached from a scientific viewpoint.

The main topic for discussion at the meeting which has just closed was "The Freshman," the three main divisions being: Admission, Orientation, and Scholarship. Standards which were discussed respectively by Registrar S. H. Adams, of Johnson C. Smith University, Dean Ambrose Caliver, of Fisk and Dean B. W. Doyle, of Paine College. Sub-topics of these main divisions were: Reporting Credits, Evaluating Credits, Standardized and Minors, Extra-Curricular Activities. The subjects were ably discussed by Dean Thompson, Clement, Pearson, Florence, Lanier, Sampson, Registrars Cade, Holloway, Gordon and Dr. Phenix.

A special feature of the program was an address by Dr. J. G. Snipe, of Emory University, on "The Interrelations of the Work of the Dean and Registrar." The entire Saturday morning session was taken up with this address and discussions which followed. An interesting innovation which proved to be quite stimulating and helpful was the introduction of the question box. Registrar Wilkinson, of Howard University, was appointed chairman to collect and present questions which any one desired to have answered. Next year's program will have as its central topic—Negro College Curricula. Professor Caliver was made chairman of the committee to receive suggestions and to study and devise a plan of procedure in approaching this vital subject. It is understood that this curricula study will attempt, first, to ascertain the social, economic and educational background of those for whom the curricula is to be evolved; second, to briefly set forth certain desirable goals of those for whom the school exists; third, to correlate the aims and objectives of the curricula with the goals and background of the students; fourth, to state certain fundamental principles which should govern such a curricula study; and fifth, to collect and study all the available data on modern practices in curricula making.

It was specifically pointed out that the findings of this committee would in no wise bind or obligate any school in the Association to adopt any suggestive curricula that might grow out of the study. This is a purely professional organization, it was said, and not legislative.

The officers will remain the same as they were last year except that Professor Caliver was elected Second Vice-President. Dean T. E. McKinney of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is President and Dean B. W. Doyle of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

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# DEDICATION CEREMONY TO BE HELD AT TALLADEGA NOV. 12

**School Will Celebrate Addition of New Structures  
Costing \$250,000 On Its Campus**

TALLADEGA, Ala., Nov. 9.—Dedication of the two new buildings approximating a cost of \$200,000, observation of "Science Day", and a pageant covering 60 years of the Institution, will combine to mark the formal opening of the expansion of Talladega College at Talladega, Ala., Nov. 12, 13, and 14.

An extensive program has been planned for the dedication of Silsby Hall of Science, constructed at a cost of \$125,000 and Fanning Hall, college refectory, costing \$75,000. A heating

plant costing \$45,000 was recently installed at the institution.

Special arrangements have been made for transportation to Talladega of hundreds of Alumni and friends.

At the morning worship, the Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D. D., secretary of the Congregational Churches of America, will preach. He will be assisted by the Rev. Ozora S. Davis, D. D., president of the Chicago Theological Seminary and moderator of the Congregational Churches of America.

## DEDICATION OF NEW HALL OF SCIENCE AT TALLADEGA

**Four Prominent Science Educators To Appear On Program. New Edifice To Be Known As Silsby's Hall of Science, In Honor of the Late E. C. Silsby, Who Was For Forty Years A Teacher At the College**

TALLADEGA, Ala., Nov. 14.—A conference on "The Teaching of the Sciences in Colleges for Negroes," was opened at Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, on Monday, November 14, in connection with the dedication of the Silsby Hall of Science. Teachers of Science in all Negro colleges of the country have been invited to attend, as well as presidents and deans of these colleges.

Four prominent science educators will give addresses which will be followed by discussions.

Otis W. Caldwell, LL. D., professor of education in Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York city and director of the Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation, will speak on "The Curricula Problems in the Teaching of Sciences." Dr. Caldwell is chairman of the Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the Place of the Sciences in Education. Discussion following the address will be led by President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

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The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Talladega college will be commemorated in connection with the dedications. A pageant, "Sixty Yesterdays," will be given in DeForest Chapel on Monday night, November 14. The pageant written by L. Emmett Drewry, professor of education and director of Talladega's "Little Theatre." The music will include special compositions by Tourgee Albion DeRose, director of the department of music.

The college has grown in equipment and enrollment from an elementary school with one building, four teachers and 140 pupils, to an institution with thirty-five buildings, sixty one teachers and officers, 600 students and a plant worth more than a million dollars. The president is Frederick Azel Sumner.

A former president of the college was Henry Swift DeForest whose son, Dr. Lee DeForest, has taken out 120 patents on radio inventions, one of which is the audion,—deflector, oscillator and amplifier. The audion is said to have made possible transcontinental and trans-oceanic telephone service both wire and wireless.

A special party of friends and officers of the college, including several who are on the dedication programs, will be present from New York city and New Haven, Conn. These will include Rev. Augustus F. Beard, D. D., Rev. Fred Brownlee, Rev. U. Paul Douglass, Ph. D., Franklin H. Warner, Rev. William Boulton, and Miss Juliette Aline Derricotte, New York city; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wilson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker, Montclair, N. J.; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Maurer and Dr. Louise Farnum, New Haven.

### Scholars in Dedicatory Exercises at Talladega

Talladega, Ala., Dec. 2.—In connection with the dedication of Silsby Hall of Science at Talladega college, a conference on "The Teachings of the Sciences in Colleges for Negroes" was held. Teachers of science in a large number of Negro colleges took part in the discussion.

Four prominent white science professors delivered addresses before the general discussion. They were Prof. Otis W. Caldwell, Columbia University, New York; Dean Elias P. Lyons, University of Minnesota; Dr. Francis D. Curtis, University of Michigan, and Leo Favrot, field agent for the Congregational church.

Silsby hall has been completed at a cost of \$120,000. The alumni of the college raised \$10,000 for the building, the general education board of the Congregational church gave \$50,000 and friends of the school subscribed \$60,000. Dedicatory exercises also for Fanning hall, a new refectory erected at a cost of \$75,000 will take place.



Education - 1927

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# PLAN COLLEGE FOR ARKANSAS

## Novel Plan Is Devised For Financing Of School Near Little Rock

CONWAY, May 25—Plans have been formulated among race citizens of Arkansas for establishment of the Wilson-Pershing-Bruff rural life college, to be located in the vicinity of Wilder Spur, about 10 miles west of Little Rock, according to W. A. Lindsay, editor of the Peoples Intelligence, local race newspaper.

J. W. Leggett of Conway is the originator of the plan, which calls for three buildings to be known as Wilson-Marshall memorial hall, Bruff hall and an auditorium, as a start. Rooms in the main building will be named for members of President Wilson's cabinet and the home state of each cabinet member will be asked to contribute \$8,000 to the school, while Arkansas will be asked to donate funds for the construction of the other two buildings.

The committee in charge of raising funds for the school is as follows: Jack Johnson, Little Rock, chairman; J. B. Baker, Little Rock, secretary; the Rev. W. A. Hayes, Conway, treas.; W. A. Lindsay, Conway; C. E. Bell, Little Rock; Samuel Croston, Little Rock, and the Rev. John McCoy, Little Rock. Professor Leggett has been elected field agent and W. A. Lindsay assistant. A campaign for funds will be started at once.

Education-1927

Colleges.

## HOWARD MEDICAL BUILDING READY BY OCTOBER 1

Separate Locker Rooms For Sexes;  
Smoking Room For Men

WASHINGTON.—The New Howard University Medical School, Albert L. Cassell, architect, is under construction at Fifth and W streets, adjoining the old medical building and will be ready for occupancy October 1, 1927.

The cost of the new building is estimated at \$500,000, of which \$370,000 will be in the building, the balance in equipment. The building is situated midway the block between Fifth and Georgia avenues. It will be three stories high with the walls of red brick and trimmed in Indiana limestone.

The three stories of this new structure will add a total of 70,230 square feet of lecture room and laboratory space to the facilities of the medical college, which area will be distributed and equipped as follows:

### Sub-Basement

Heat and light and power will be taken from the central plant at Freedmen's Hospital. The sub-basement will contain dissecting laboratory, animal operation room, animal room, morgue, embalming room and auditorium.

### Ground Floor

The entire south wing of the ground floor will be occupied by the department of practical anatomy, consisting of an animal room, morgue, embalming room, skeleton room, dissecting laboratory, the staff and research laboratory.

The central portion of the ground floor on the east side, the museum, radiographic department, storeroom for the physiological department, animal operation room, classroom, smoking and locker rooms for men, lounge and locker rooms for women, research laboratory for staff and advanced students.

### Second Floor

The auditorium which will seat 500 will be located on the second floor.

Through its recent campaign the University Medical School will have an additional endowment of \$500,000, half of which comes from the General Education Board and half from the Alumni.

## TO SURVEY COLLEGES

WASHINGTON.—A survey of colored colleges and universities throughout the country will be undertaken by the Bureau of Education, it was announced at the Interior Department.

## BILL AIDING HOWARD GETS ON CALENDAR

### Senator Couzens Gets Measure Considered

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—At the request of Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, unanimous consent was given by the senate Saturday to the placing on the calendar of a bill authorizing annual federal appropriations for Howard University.

Unless there is objection to its consideration on the part of some senator, the placing of this bill on the calendar indicates its passage at an early date. It has already been passed by the house.

It was favorably reported to the senate from the committee on education and labor by Senator Couzens on Jan. 21. The committee report states:

"For some 47 years congress has been appropriating money for the maintenance of Howard university. Because section 8 of the organic act did not authorize appropriations for the development and maintenance of the institution, it has happened frequently that appropriations proposed in a bill were stricken out in the house on a point of order. Usually the senate restored the appropriations, the conference committee agreed, and the house accepted the conference report. The bill now proposed amends the organic act so that a point of order may not be made against such proposals."

"In behalf of the university little need be said. The record of congress over 47 years, during which time several millions have been appropriated out of the federal treasury for the university, give a complete history of its accomplishments."

The bill would authorize annual appropriations to aid in the construction, development, improvement and maintenance of the university. No part of these appropriations could be used for religious instruction. The university would be subject to inspection by the bureau of education, and it would be the duty of the bureau to make at least one inspection each year. The bureau of education would also make an annual report to congress concerning the affairs of the university.

D.C.

### ADVERSE ADVERTISEMENT.

The January issue of the Howard Alumnus, which is published monthly during the school year by Howard University, Washington, D. C., in the interest of the institution and its alumni was a special Medical number. The new medical building in course of construction for the University was described in detail by the architect and many topics of interest to the profession were discussed. Among the matter of more general interest was a reference to the weekly bulletin of public health issued by the Department of Commerce, which published the census mortality reports from the largest cities of the United States. From the opening statement, which always accompanies this report, was quoted the following extract:

"There are given for each city, the total number of deaths reported (still births excluded), the death rate, the number of deaths under one year of age and the infant mortality rate based on deaths under one year for the week and estimated births for the previous calendar year." As weekly figures, always fluctuate widely, as some cities are hospital centers for large areas outside of the city limits, AND AS NEGRO DEATH RATES ARE USUALLY HIGH, caution must be used in the interpretation of the data presented. However bearing in mind the limitations mentioned, these totals and rates per cent valuable comparisons and serve as a ready health index for health officers and others."

The writer in the Howard Alumnus wonders how many Negroes who occupy places of certain and uncertain leadership know or rate how adversely our government is advertising our high death rate all over our and every week in the year. It is asserted that the economic and social progress of a people is measured by their death rate, hence this rating of Negro mortality as two or three times as great as the whites is laid to the combination of ignorance and poverty. The conditions that are responsible for this combination are declared to be a sad reflection upon the ethical code of the nation which tolerates and fosters such maladjustment of economic and social opportunities.

That the high rates of sickness and death among Negroes can be reduced to the level maintained by the whites is declared possible if the leaders can be persuaded to think, teach and preach health as the one

and most important foundation upon which to build for the progress of the race. A beginning has been made along these lines in the Better Health movements started at Tuskegee and the dispensing of information on hygiene and sanitation by various life insurance companies and local health associations and the publication of health columns in the race press. The movement for better health is growing and if as the writer in the Alumnus suggests, every one will hammer toward this end for just one year, the embarrassing advertisement of a high death rate may be removed from the weekly report of the Department of Commerce.

Before leaving the Alumnus, it is of interest to note an editorial tendency to widen the application of the term, so as to include the non-graduate. It is stated that since 1913, the Association of Alumni secretaries, representing the leading colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, has agreed that every student who has spent at least one year in resident study at a college or university is an alumnus of that institution, entitled to the rights and privileges of alumni. Many Howard students have been lost to the alumni constituency, who have completed one, two and three years or more, because no one regarded them as alumni. An effort will now be made to get in touch with these former students.



# ALAIN LOCKE ACCEPTS OLD POST AT H. U.

Declines \$4,500 Fisk U. Of-  
fer To Return To Wash-  
ington

DR. LOCKE, 3 OTHERS  
FIRED BY DR. DURKEE

Resulting Resentment Of  
Alumni Caused Durkee  
Himself To Quit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—  
Before he left for New  
York from where he sailed  
Saturday for Europe, Dr.  
Alain Leroy Locke confirm-  
ed reports that he would  
return to Howard University  
as a professor of philos-  
ophy next year.

He declined a \$4,500 from  
to accept his old post.  
Howard University alumni reg-  
ard the re-employment of Dr. Locke as  
a vindication of their fight in behal-  
of Dr. Locke, Alonzo H. Brown, for-  
mer professor of mathematics; Met-  
T. P. Lochard, former assistant pro-  
fessor of French and Orlando C.  
Thornton, former instructor in fin-  
ance and business organization  
whose services were discontinued  
June 30, 1925.

The trustees decided to dismiss  
these professors in accordance with  
recommendations made to them by  
Robert Josselyn Leonard, director of  
the school of education, teachers'  
college, Columbia University, who  
made a survey of the academic de-  
partments of Howard University. He  
recommended a program of retrench-  
ment.

The resulting resentment of How-  
ard alumni caused Durkee himself to  
resign.

Dr. Locke is a former Rhodes  
scholar and an author.

Dr. Locke is accredited as an ob-  
server to the Commission on Native  
Labor and the Permanent Mandates  
Commission of the League of Na-  
tions, which will be in session in  
Geneva in July and in September  
during the meeting of the League  
Assembly.

# Howard's President Inaugurated with Impressive Ceremonies

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson was for-  
mally installed as President of How-  
ard University today under auspices of  
commanding importance. Secretary  
Hubert Work of the Department of  
the Interior, Patron Ex-Officio of the  
University, bore greetings from the  
President of the United States. Edu-  
cators representing institutions through-  
out the world were present to welcome  
the first colored man elected to the  
presidency of Howard University, gen-  
erally regarded as the outstanding in-  
stitution for the collegiate and profes-  
sional education of the colored people  
of America. His election June 30,  
1926, was hailed as the most import-  
ant educational election of the year, or  
of many years, because it marked defi-  
nitely, it was said, "the passing of a  
new milestone in the long pilgrimage  
of a race."

**Baccalaureate Sunday.**  
The Commencement program was  
ushered in Sunday, June 5, when  
Sherwood Eddy, of New York City,  
delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon.  
Doctor Eddy for fifteen years was  
as Y. M. C. A. Secretary among stu-  
dents in India. Since 1911 he has  
served as Secretary in Asia, and he  
worked without pay among students

Japan, Korea, China, India, the Near  
East and Russia. In recent years he  
has been a vigorous preacher of the  
social gospel, interpreting the ethics of  
Jesus with regard to industry, race and  
international relations, and written vol-  
uminously on these subjects.

Doctor Eddy spoke upon the text,  
"If any man would come after me, let  
him deny himself and take up his cross  
and follow me." He advised the grad-  
uates to follow the philosophy of  
moral suasion rather than the philoso-  
phy of might and strife in their life's  
work.

**Inauguration Ceremonies.**

In the ceremonial incident to the in-  
auguration, the Charter, Seal and Keys  
were presented to the incoming Presi-  
dent by Dr. J. E. Moorland, of New  
York City, who is among those who  
have served longest as a member of  
the Board of Trustees, in the absence  
of Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale Uni-  
versity, Chairman of the Board of  
Trustees, who could not be present on  
account of official duties at Yale.

The Seal and Key were borne by  
Emmett J. Scott, A.M., LL.D., Secre-  
tary-Treasurer of the University, and  
the Charter by Professor James C.  
Waters, A.B., LL.B., Secretary of the  
School of Law.

President Johnson's inaugural ad-  
dress was in part as follows:

The great need of the University is  
having the constant and helpful sup-  
port of the United States Government.

He especially emphasized the support  
now coming in from colored people,  
calling attention to the fact that they  
had now paid in more than two-thirds  
of all the cash now in hand toward the  
\$250,000 needed to meet the General  
Education Board's offer of \$250,000 to-  
ward a \$500,000 Endowment for the  
School of Medicine. He indicated that  
the campaign was now within \$15,000  
of the goal and that he hoped to have  
it finished by July 1 when all condi-  
tional offers expire. He hoped that  
other efforts of colored people might  
be greatly augmented by discriminating  
gifts from members of the other race.

In closing, he turned to the gradu-  
ating classes and called their attention  
to the great responsibility which they  
bore in the great development of the  
Negro people, and the bettering of race  
relations in the United States. He  
commended to them the example of the  
founders of Howard University and  
called upon the students not merely to  
be anxious to secure rights and privi-  
leges in the world but to undertake to  
bear their share of the responsibility  
incident toward the bringing up of in-  
terracial good will in the United States.

# INAUGURAL DR. MORD ACCLAIMED

By Louis R. Lautier

The inaugural address of Presi-  
dent Mordecai Wyatt Johnson was  
the feature of the fifty-eighth annu-  
al commencement exercises of  
Howard University.

In the presence of two members  
of the cabinet of President Coolidge  
and a notable assemblage of edu-  
cators he was formally inducted  
into office as the eleventh president  
of Howard University. The pre-  
sentation of the symbols of univer-  
sity authority—the charter, seal  
and keys of the university—was  
made by Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, rep-  
resenting the board of trustees.

The speech of acceptance of the  
symbols was short and simple. "I  
accept these symbols of office," he  
said, "and with them I accept all  
responsibility that comes with the  
presidency of Howard University."

"I promise to devote my utmost  
powers to the preservation and  
further development of this insti-  
tution handed down to us by our  
noble predecessors, and since I  
know that no man under such

# ADDRESS OF DR. MORD MASTERPIECE

heavy responsibilities is capable  
within himself alone, I do now in-  
voke the cooperation of all men of  
good-will everywhere, and I fur-  
ther invoke the blessings of Al-  
mighty God."

A trumpet fanfare welcomed the  
new president. Welcome addresses  
were delivered by Dr. Hubert  
Work, Secretary of the Interior;  
Dean Edward A. Balloch of the  
school of religion, on behalf of  
the faculties of the university, and  
by Dr. John Hope, president of  
Morehouse College, on behalf of  
sister institutions of learning.

**Address is Masterpiece**

The inaugural address of Dr.  
Johnson was a masterpiece. It  
came as the climax to the most  
brilliant and colorful commence-  
ment exercises perhaps that have  
ever been held at Howard Univer-  
sity.



# Austrian Psychologist Gives Views On Howard Visit

The article which follows appears in the Vienna (Austria) "Extrablatt" of May 11, 1927, being an interview with Dr. Alfred Adler, the famous psychologist, who recently visited America and spoke at Howard University.

"On one of the most beautiful spots in Washington there has long stood a university—Howard—founded by a white man for Negroes. At this university there study yearly about a thousand Negro men and women, who receive instruction for the most part from Negro professors in all branches of learning. The order and neatness of the plant, the disciplined bearing of the students, their friendly relations to one another make an extremely favorable impression upon the stranger. Well tended roadways and lawns, clean living rooms and lecture halls bear witness to the high culture of those who attend this university."

"Fruitful efforts are devoted to music and piano singing and pianists show the great capacity of the Negroes for this art. In their great interest in modern science, especially in the epoch making Viennese psychological investigations they are hardly excelled by any other university."

"With rapt attention they listen to the lectures of foreign scholars they comprehend with extraordinary quickness, and miss no part of the involved arguments. They feel themselves entirely as Americans and emphasize their inalienable right thereto. They take an interest in the cultural and legitimate efforts of Negroes in all places and through an increase of their useful achievements they seek to surmount the feeling of being handicapped, which is animate in them. They assume a sense of justice in their white fellow citizens and friends; they are awaiting, however certain proofs of it."

"One finds among them all shades of complexion, from the white of the European to the deepest black and sees personal beauty as well as homeliness."

"Guests who come as friends are most warmly welcome to them. Foreign lecturers are astonished by the high plane of their after dinner addresses."

"Many of these Negroes, without being recognized as such, attend the prominent seats of learning in Europe. They are just as much disinclined to racial mixture as the white and there prevails the view, perhaps well founded, that every drop of Negro blood in the descendants of persons of mixed blood can reveal itself through complete reversion to type."

"The strong Americanizing influence which makes itself felt in the immigrants does not stop in the presence of the Negro. And in such

measures as culture increases among them they assume more and more the manners, customs, and religious views of their environment."

## 2000 AT HOWARD, 500 FRESHMEN

New Half Million Dollar Medical Building Is Ready.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University began its sixtieth year Thursday with the largest enrollment in its history. An estimate by Fred D. Wilkinson, registrar, put the registration in the freshmen class alone at more than 500 students. Before the final registration day for the autumn quarter this number is expected to reach 550. The entire registration in the college department is approximately 2,000 as compared with a total of 1,701 students last year.

The formal opening of the school was at noon Thursday. An academic procession preceded chapel exercises at which President Mordecai Johnson delivered an address.

### Faculty Changes

There are several changes in the faculty. St. Elmo Brady, professor of chemistry, has gone to Fisk University. He has been succeeded by Percy Julian. Clarence Harvey Mills, professor of Romance languages, is on leave with pay. He is studying for his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. His place is being filled by Valerez B. Spratling.

Dr. Alaine Leroy Locke will return to a professorship of philosophy. He has been in Geneva as an observer at the sessions of the League of Nations. He is the head of the department of philosophy.

### Burch On Leave

W. Mercer Cook is an assistant professor of Romance languages. Chas. E. Burch, associate of English, is on Sabbatical leave. He is studying at the University of Edinburgh. Abram L. Harris is an assistant professor of economics.

Dean Dudley W. Woodward of the college of liberal arts, is on Sabbatical leave. He is at the University of Pennsylvania doing work in mathematics for his master's degree. His work is being done by Mrs. Arletha P. Gathings, an assistant professor of mathematics.

In the college of education Mrs. Myrtle A. Phillips is an instructor in education.

### Applied Science

There are two new additions in the college of applied science. They are James Porter, assistant instructor in art, and Ernest R. Welch, instructor in mechanical engineering. Mrs. Mary A. Fitch, professor home

economics, is absent on leave studying diatetics.

In the school of music Wesley Howard, assistant professor of violin, is absent for further study. Miss Grace Coleman, who has been in Europe studying, has returned.

### Religion

President Johnson points out that in the school of religion there has been a larger registration of college men than previously.

The school of law has met the library requirements and will make application for admission to the American Association of Law Schools.

The new medical school building costing \$500,000 and providing adequate laboratory facilities is ready for occupancy. The old medical school building is being renovated and will house the dental and pharmaceutical schools. The dental school will have a modern infirmary.

A new dormitory for women will not be ready for occupancy before next year. It will be erected fronting the reservoir directly south of Miner hall.

Classes began Thursday.

### Howard Exhibit Draws

#### Attention at Capital

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Howard University was last week given a conspicuous space in the interior building for the exhibit of charts prepared by the department of public health and showing the comparative death rates and also the prevalence of tuberculosis. There was also a large chart showing the geographical distribution of our medical, dental and pharmaceutical graduates and pictures of the president of the university, the secretary, treasurer and the dean of the medical school. There were also photographs of recent graduating classes in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

The moving picture and the bronze bust of General O. O. Howard and the two satin banners used at the sesquicentennial exposition constituted a part of the exhibit. On the opposite wall there were blueprints and a front elevation of the new medical building, together with a birdseye view of the campus and the picture of the medical faculty of 1869. The diploma, showing Howard university's award of a gold medal at the sesquicentennial exposition, attracted much attention. In addition to these features, there were antique instruments used in the practice of medicine and dentistry, showing something of the great distance which the manufacture of medical instruments has travelled within the last 100 years. There was also literature for free distribution, both as related to Howard university and the work in medical education under the department of the interior.

## HOWARD LAW STUDENTS WIN HONORS

The appropriateness of the phrase "Profit and Loss" as applied to an educational institution could hardly be better exemplified than in the news items most recently given out, relative to the admission of Ned Williamson, '26, to the bar of Kentucky, the death of James F. Alston, '27, of Washington, D.C., the admission of Thomas W. Fleming, Jr., '27 to the bar of Ohio, and the death of Walter H. Grimkshaw, '16, also of Washington, D.C., and the passing of Albertus Brown, '04, a former Washingtonian who had achieved distinction as an attorney at the Toledo, Ohio, bar.

### Alston Bequeaths Estate

The idea of profit and loss is even emphasized in this instance, however, in the case of Mr. Alston, for in his passing, the School of Law not only loses one whose place was in many respects unique in the ranks of the alumni, but the University as residuary legatee under his will, becomes the ultimate beneficiary of an estate estimated at \$50,000.

Master of several languages and three or four foreign dialects, in some of which he was frequently called upon to make translations for the United States government which he served for more than 40 years.

Possessed of a seemingly limitless range of information, Mr. Alston's particular task was that of paymaster for Secretary Mellon and the other high officials of the treasury. This brought him into close personal contact with the masters of the nation's purse.

Following hard upon each other have come announcements of the



# HOWARD BUDGET IN CONGRESS

PRESIDENT SUBMITS  
ESTIMATE EXCEEDING  
THAT OF LAST YEAR

## SALARIES BOOSTED

Special to Journal and Guide  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—

Liberal appropriations are asked for Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital, and the colored public schools of the District of Columbia in the budget estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, submitted by President Coolidge to the Congress on last Wednesday.

The estimates for Howard University in this budget exceed by \$22,000 the amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1928.

### \$160,000 For Salaries

The sum of \$160,000 is carried in the estimates for salaries of officers, professors, teachers and other regular employees of the university. This amount is \$10,000 more than was appropriated for this same item for the current year. It will provide for an increase in salary of seven deans from \$3,064 a year to \$3,314 a year each. The salaries of four vice deans will remain at \$2,550 a year each. The salaries of forty professors, under these estimates, will be increased from \$1,929 a year each to \$1,980 a year each. Fourteen associate professors will be increased in salary from \$1,880 a year each to \$2,036 a year each. A yearly increase in salary from \$1,112 each to \$1,374 each is provided for thirty-four instructors. There is no provision for salary for alumni and field secretary. This office is vacant. The estimates carry an item of \$2,650 for the yearly salary of a field agent.

A total of \$80,000 is carried in the Interior Department's estimates for general expenses of Howard University. These estimates include items of \$8,000 for advertising and publicity, \$10,000 for campaign expenses, \$5,000 or student aid and scholarships, \$3,-

000 for commencement expenses, and \$22,000 for physical education and athletics.

### For Chemistry Building

The budget also carries an estimate of \$150,000 toward the cost of construction and equipment of a chemistry building. The Secretary of Interior by this estimate would be authorized to enter into a contract for this building and equipment at a cost not to exceed \$390,000. The appropriations for the current fiscal year provided the sum of \$150,000 for the construction of an additional dormitory building for young women.

The estimates for Freedmen's hospital exceed by \$234,000 the amount appropriated by the Congress for the current fiscal year.

The budget carries an estimate of \$142,000 for officers and employees of the hospital. It also carries an estimate of \$38,000 for subsistence, fuel, and light, clothing, medical and surgical supplies, replacement of X-ray apparatus and other necessities.

The estimates also contain an item of \$150,000 for an addition to and remodeling of the nurses' home at Freedmen's hospital; an item of \$52,500 for remodeling and enlarging the power plant; an item of \$32,000 for remodeling and enlarging the dining room and kitchen and an item of \$8,000 for enlarging the employees' quarters.

These items asked for by Secretary of the Interior, who in his annual report to the President called attention to the needs of the hospital for a larger force and additional facilities. "The most difficult problems that arose in the school of nursing," Secretary Work reported, "were the result of a lack of personnel."

He also stated that "the most urgent needs of the hospital are a larger force of employees and additional facilities. The present number of graduate nurses, orderlies, maids, and pupil nurses is entirely inadequate to give the patients the care they require. Equally as urgent is the need for additional housing, dining, and kitchen facilities so

as to provide and care for this larger force."

### For District Schools

Estimates in the budget for buildings and grounds for colored schools in the District of Columbia amount to a total of \$857,000. These estimates are for the construction of an eight-room addition to the Morgan school, \$157,000; for the construction of a ten-room addition to the Francis Junior High School, \$250,000; for the construction of an eight-room addition to the Durrville School \$130,000; for the construction of a building of commerce the replacement of the Old Bell and Cardozo schools, \$175,000; for the purchase of land for a new health school, \$50,000, and for the purchase of land and site for the erection of a new building to replace the old Bell and Cardozo school, \$50,000.

The total amount estimated for building and grounds for the public schools of the District of Columbia is \$2,475,500. This includes the sum of \$250,000 toward the completion of the McKinley Technical High School.

When this new building is completed, the old McKinley Manual Training School at Seventh Street and Rhode Island avenue, northwest, will be turned over to the colored divisions of the District public schools. One-third of the appropriation for the construction of the new McKinley Technical High School is charged to the colored schools as the replacement value of the old building.

The estimates for the District of Columbia also include the sum of \$50,300 for the Industrial Home for Colored Children, and \$3,500 for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland.

The sum of \$94,000 is included in the estimates for salaries in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, \$15,000 for expenses and \$14,000 for rent. The total estimate for the office of the Recorder of Deeds is \$2,900 less than the amount appropriate for the current fiscal year.



Colleges

# President of Howard Inaugurated In View Of Cabinet Officers

## Dr. Mordecai Johnson Accepts The Symbols Charter, Seal and Keys Of The University Amidst A Brilliant Assemblage

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., June 15—The inaugural address of President Mordecai Wyatt Johnson was the feature of the fifty-eighth annual commencement exercises of Howard University.

In the presence of two members of the cabinet of President Coolidge and a notable assemblage of educators he was formally inducted into office as the eleventh president of Howard University. The presentation of the symbols of university authority—the charter, seal and keys of the university—was made by Dr. Jesse E. Moorland representing the board of trustees.

### Short Acceptance Speech

The speech of acceptance of the symbols was short and simple. "I accept all the responsibility that goes with the presidency of Howard University."

"I promise to devote my utmost powers to the preservation and further development of this institution handed down to us by our noble predecessors, and since I know that no man under such heavy responsibilities is capable without himself alone, I do now invoke the cooperation of all men of good-will everywhere, and I further invoke the blessings of Almighty God."

A trumpet fanfare welcomed the new president. Welcome addresses were delivered by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Dean Edward A. Balch of the School of Religion, on behalf of the faculties of the university, and by Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, on behalf of sister institutions of learning.

The inaugural address of Dr. Johnson was a masterpiece. It came as the climax to the most brilliant and colorful commencement exercises perhaps that have ever been held at Howard University.

Dr. Johnson reviewed the history of Howard University from its founding. He told of its growth and development. He pictured its ideals. He recited its accomplishments. He expressed his hopes for its future. He offered it as an experimental laboratory in racial good-will and cooperation. He declared for entire public equality.

be their relation to other members of the American population and how they maintain their creative self respect in the midst of the country where they live."

The great question now confronting the world, Dr. Johnson said, is what is going to be the relationship of this country to the weaker peoples of the earth. "It is not necessary for the world to wait to see what we are going to do in our foreign relations to find out what the trend is going to be, because the United States has a thermometer in its midst."

Negro Gauge to American Temper  
"What is done as regards the Negro in this country will resound in the halls of the world. What is done to the Negro is an accurate and un-failing indication of the temper of the American spirit and of the character and intent of the American mind."

He called attention to the special

preparedness of Howard University to undertake a study of the Negro problem "that will benefit not only every Negro in the nation but will add to the sum total of human knowledge."

The Negro must not forget to cultivate his natural gifts, said Dr. Johnson. He must continue to sing. He must continue to develop his historical talents. His love to tell a good story and to act out a good play. "He must still keep alive that naive, simple and powerful faith whereby he has been able to get along bravely under great difficulties and bear the cross with a gentle and kind heart."

### Text of Address

Dr. Johnson said:

"Sixty-five years ago the Negro came from bondage. In that 60 years he has had advantage of education, he has come to this place. What is his destiny? I do not know. I hope, and do not conceal my hope, that his destiny will be entire public equality and entire good-will, cooperative relationship with every element of the American population, and that he shall be especially understood and understood by those men who have been his former masters and who have been accustomed to make him enslaved."

"I hope that he will be delivered entirely from every form of public servitude and that he will be re-delivered spontaneously by his own consent to the common good."

"That day is far off yet. But the existence of this institution tells something about the intent of the American mind. When I see that in 60 years it has been possible for such an institution as this to come to pass, I am encouraged for my country, and my hopes are stimulated by a great inspiration."

"Fellow students, Howard University is here to prepare the Negro men who shall cooperate with all white men who look forward to the coming of that day when the Negro will have absolute public equality without hav-

ing paid the price of any single degree of diminution of blackness, or any single degree of diminution of his

self-respect, and that he may be able to do so without giving up the expression of any of those individual things which he has been able to bring down with him through history."

"I hope that it will be a moral accomplishment, not an expedient of any kind even though that expedient be tomorrow morning."

### Be Unashamed And Unafraid

"I want my country to conquer all of the inhibitions connected with blackness or the fears connected with blackness, but I want it to leave blackness there, and I want blackness to be unashamed and unafraid."

"Fellow students, you are among those who are prepared to take part in this enterprise. You are going out to work among a people greatly undermanned. You are going to find it hard most of you to earn a living. You are going to be tempted to desert the public good and to seek merely your own self aggrandizement."

"But I call upon you to keep in remembrance your university. Keep especially in remembrance those noble white men who founded it here. They thought it a thing not to be ashamed to be on equality with Anglo-Saxons and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of Anglo-Saxons. They humbled themselves. They made themselves obedient to the needs of slaves. They lived with us, ate with us, suffered ostracism and humiliation with us in order that by personal contact with us they might teach us the truth and the truth might set us free."

### Inspired By Love of Country

"They did these things because they loved a country, a country which has never yet existed on land or sea, a country in which all men are free, all men are intelligent and all men are self-directed contributors to the common good."

"That country has not yet been attained. It is still the goal of the American people. You are to participate in the bringing of that country to pass. You have here enjoyed the fruits of the labors of the founders. You cannot be self respecting men and women unless you also participate in the fruits of the founders. Their country must be your country."

You must salute it from afar and even while you fight with every ounce of energy for those public equalities, without which you cannot life self respecting lives, you must also as they have done take upon yourselves the cross, your proper share of the responsibility to bring that public equality to pass."

### Things To Remember

"You will have to keep in remembrance, and this will be hard for you to do, that many men of other races who seek to do you injustice, are men who have not had the advantages you have had. They do so because in their blindness regarding the purpose of government they think that their own welfare consist in the subordination of your own to theirs. But if they be blind in the mind, you cannot afford to strike a blind man. You must be patient to be just to

them while they get wisdom and courage to be just to you. And you must remember that your disposition may be the decisive factor in the change of their minds."

"So live that when you are done living men may ask where were you born, who were your teachers, where were you trained. And in your prayers when you strip yourselves of all dress parade of every kind make mention of your university before the God and Father of us all, and make special mention of your servant who now stands before you, the deans and members of the faculty, the board of trustees and all those men of good will in whose hands her destiny lies."

"And now may the power of the Lord our God be upon you; may He establish the work of your hands; yea, the work of your hands may He establish it."

Degrees were conferred upon 242 from 9 colleges and schools of the university. The honorary degree of doctor of law was conferred upon Justice Stanton Judkins Peele. Commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers Reserve Corps were awarded 17. Presentation of the commissions was made by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON DECLARED MASTERPIECE

Dr. Johnson reviewed the history of Howard University from its founding. He told of its growth and development. He pictured its ideals. He recited its accomplishments. He expressed his hopes for its future. He offered it as an experimental laboratory in racial good-will and cooperation. He declared for entire public equality.

Howard University, Dr. Johnson pointed out, has grown from one department to nine, from four students to 4,204 coming from 37 states and 11 foreign countries, from 1 teacher to 169 from a rented frame building to 25 buildings and grounds valued at \$3,000,000, its annual income from nothing to an average of \$500,000, and it has 7,016 graduates. "It is," he said, "the first mature university organization to come to pass among Negroes in the civilized world."

Howard University exists, Dr. Johnson declared, in order to supply competent minds to meet the fundamental needs of the people. He quoted statistics showing that there is only 1 Negro physician to every 2,300 Negroes in the United States, while there is 1 white physician to every 450 white persons; only 1 Negro dentist to every 20,000 "needy Negro mouths."

Howard University exists, Dr.

(Continued)



## Lawyers Needed

There is great need for competent Negro lawyers, of teachers and college trained ministers, he stated. "Howard University," he said, "is dedicated to supply these needs."

Launching into the possibilities of the contributions of Howard University to the development of co-operative race relations, Dr. Johnson premised his remarks with a statement that the Negro problem is no longer sectional. They will never have a definite geographical unity again, he said. "Wherever they go they have certain common problems. They find it painful to maintain their self-respect in the presence of their fellow citizens."

"They are struggling today as never before to arrive at some unified understanding respecting what shall be their self-expression, what shall be their relation to other members of the American population and how can they maintain their creative self respect in the midst of the country where they live."

The great question now confronting the world, Dr. Johnson said, is what is going to be the relationship of this country to the weaker peoples of the earth. "It is not necessary for the world to wait to see what we are going to do in our foreign relations to find out what the trend is going to be, because the United States has a thermometer in its midst."

"What is done as regards the Negro in this country will resound in the halls of the world. What is done to the Negro is an accurate and unflinching indication of the temper of the American spirit and of the character and intent of the American mind."

He called attention to the special preparedness of Howard University to undertake a study of the Negro problem that will benefit not only every Negro in the nation but will add to the sum total of human knowledge."

## Negroes' Natural Gifts

The Negro must not forget to cultivate his natural gifts, said Dr. Johnson. He must continue to sing. He must continue to develop his histrionic talents, his love to tell a good story and to act out a good part. "He must still keep alive that naive, simple and powerful faith whereby he has been able to get along smilingly under great difficulties and bear the cross with a gentle and kind heart."

Dr. Johnson said:

"Sixty-five years ago the Negro came from bondage. In that 60 years he has had advantage of education, he has come to this place. What is his destiny? I do not know. I hope, and do not conceal my hope, that his destiny will be entire public equality and entire good-will, cooperative relation-

ship with every element of the American population, and that he shall be understood and especially understood by those men who have been his former masters and who have been accustomed to make him enslaved."

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"Fellow students, Howard University is here to prepare the Negro men who shall cooperate with all white men who look forward to the coming of that day when the Negro will have absolute public equality without having paid the price of any single degree of diminution of blackness, or any single degree of diminution of his self respect, and that he may be able to do so without giving up the expression of any of those individual things which he has been able to bring down with him through history."

## Unshamed and Unafraid

"I hope that it will be a moral accomplishment, not an expedient of any kind even though that expedient be tomorrow morning."

"I want my country to conquer all of the inhibitions connected with blackness or the fears connected with blackness, but I want it to

blackness there, and I want it to be unshamed and unafraid."

Fellow students, you are among those who are prepared to take part in this enterprise. You are going out to work among a people grossly undermanned. You are going to find it hard most of you to earn a living. You are going to be tempted to desert the public good and to seek merely your own self aggrandizement."

"But I call upon you to keep in remembrance your university. Keep especially in remembrance those noble white men who founded it here. They thought it a thing not to be grasped after to be on equality with Anglo-Saxons and to enjoy all rights and privileges of Anglo-Saxons. They humbled themselves. They made themselves obedient to the needs of slaves. They lived with us, ate with us, suffered ostracism and humiliation with us in order that by personal contact with us they might teach us the truth and the truth might set us free."

"They did these things because other races who seek to do you injustice, are men who have had the advantage you have had."

seeking appointments or promotions. All the trouble at the university in the sixty years of its existence has originated in matters of this kind. If Dr. Johnson is to have serious trouble in the near or distant future, it will spring up among those having the spoilsman's cast and frame of mind. If there is to be trouble about the congressional appropriation, this same sort of people will be at the bottom of it."

It is well, therefore, in the very beginning to take these things into account. There is a duty incumbent not only on the administration of the university to carry the work of education forward and upward, but a like duty is incumbent on the alumni and friends of the university to create an atmosphere favorable to this end. The great essentials to be struggled for are adequate plant, ample endowment, efficient administration and learned, creative and able scholarship. It will be necessary to eliminate non-essentials and keep these principal aims constantly in view."

They do so because in their blindness regarding the purposes of government they think that their own welfare consist in the subordination of your own to theirs. But if they be blind in the mind, you cannot afford to strike a blind man. You must be patient to be just to them while they get wisdom and courage to be just to you. And you must remember that your disposition may be the decisive factor in the change of their minds."

## Shame not Howard

"Keep in mind your university and in all of your labors cast no shame upon her. So live out in the real world that travellers from your city may come to this place because you have been trained here. Your institution is large but it is still very largely unknown. She is like some humble mother who washes clothes in some country place while you go out to share in the glory of the world. The world will never know very much of your mother or respect her either except what you make it do by the character of the life you live."

"So live that when you are done living men may ask where were you born, who were your teachers, where were you trained. And in prayers when you strip yourselves of all dress parade of every kind make mention of your university before the God and Father of us all, and make special mention of your servant who now stands be-

fore you, the deans and members of the faculty, the board of trustees and all those men of good will in whose hands her destiny lies."

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## CLOSE RANKS

With the inauguration of Mordecai Wyatt Johnson as the first Negro President of Howard University, and his excellent outline of policies and program before the General Alumni Association and in his inaugural address, the situation at Howard should begin to clarify itself. Nevertheless, close ranks will be needed if he is to succeed. He must receive the unqualified support of every department of the university."

Dr. Johnson as the head of this institution is not nearly so much on trial as the Negro race is. The eyes of the entire world are on Howard to see how the Negro race assumes this responsibility. While he is not the first Negro to head an institution of higher learning, he is the first to head an institution of the size and importance of Howard University, called the "Capstone of Negro Education."

For years various cliques and clans have waged warfare within and from without at this institution. Departments have fought departments; professors have fought professors; graduates have fought the administration and the administration has fought the alumni."

With so many years of open and closed warfare over various policies, appointments, etc., naturally these warring groups have become well organized. Their disbandment in all cases will not be voluntary. The more sinister ones will have to be forced out or broken up if Dr. Johnson is to have a free and unhampered hand in restoring Howard University to its rightful place of prestige and eminence."

The demolishing of these cliques is not the duty of President Johnson alone. It is more the duty

of the alumni and race than his. If he succeeds, the Negro race succeeds; and if he fails, the Negro race cannot escape the blame. Already, encouraged by Howard's successful fight for a Negro head, Fisk, Shaw and other schools also are looking forward to the time when they can be successful in getting Negro heads. His success will greatly encourage and strengthen them while his failure will set the race back fifty years in this regard."

So it is the solemn duty of every friend and every alumnus, as well as every race-loving Negro, to see to it that dissension and strife cease and that the ranks at the university are closed."

This does not mean that Dr. Johnson's policies are not to be analyzed and suggestions offered. Dr. Johnson himself has wisely indicated that this is what he wants. He stated that his door is open at all times for any group or individual who desires to offer a suggestion or make constructive criticism. No one, with the best interest of the university at heart, will seek any other means of presenting his views, at least until after Dr. Johnson's invitation has been complied with."

The race is interested first in Howard University's success. If Dr. Johnson has a plan and a program that he thinks will achieve this end, then he must be given wholehearted support until he has had a fair trial. To handicap him with dissension or to foster trouble-making cliques in his ranks will be most unfortunate and unfair."

Dr. Johnson's first year at the university has more than justified the action of the trustees in appointing him. Quiet, unassuming and sincere, he has gone about his work with a zeal and interest that speaks well for the future of the university. However, many problems must be worked out if the goal of success is to be achieved. In effecting these changes and innovations, some experimenting must be done and some mistakes will very probably be made. It is during these hours of anxiety that he will need the full support and advice of the well-wishers of the university and the friends of Negro progress."

Close ranks must be a reality if a real step toward racial progress is to be made."



Education - 1927

## Colleges

### A NEW SURVEY OF NEGRO COLLEGES.

A commission with authority from the office of the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington is now making a survey of Negro colleges of the country. This is the first attempt to investigate and evaluate the work of Negro schools since 1914 when a survey was made under the joint direction of the United States Bureau of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Notable progress has been made in the field of Negro education within the past ten years and the heads of Negro schools will welcome a new survey and appraisal of their work. They believe that the equipment of the schools and the standard of work now being done will justify a much higher rating than was given when the last survey was made.

The importance of this new survey will be more readily understood when its bearing upon Negro professional life is considered. The American Medical Association in rating the work done by Negro colleges bases its estimate upon the report made in 1914. The number of Negro physicians is, therefore, limited in large measure to those who can prepare in the few colleges approved by the American Medical Association. It is felt that the survey will show that many Negro colleges are doing such work as will entitle their graduates to enter leading medical schools of the country without undue questioning.

A large number of Negro colleges joined in the invitation to the United States Bureau of Education to make this survey. More than 100 Negro colleges and normal schools have been extended invitations to participate in this survey and others may participate if they desire. A contribution toward the ex-

pense of the survey will be made from the Stokes-Phelps Fund, and each of the participating schools will contribute from \$100 to \$200.

The survey will go carefully into the financial resources of schools; the training of the faculty, the size and character of the student body and the requirements for admission and graduation. This will be of great help to graduates of Negro colleges who may desire to do professional or post-graduate work.

The commission on survey is expected to visit Johnson C. Smith University during the first week of the month.

#### BUREAU OF EDUCATION

#### SURVEYS NEGRO COLLEGES

At the request of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department is conducting a survey of about 70 negro colleges in the United States, most of them located in the South. An important result of the survey will be the formulation by the American Medical Association of a list of negro colleges whose graduates are prepared to enter first-class medical schools. The survey is under the immediate direction of Dr. Arthur J. Klein, chief, division of higher education of the bureau. It is financed in part by the Phelps-Stokes fund, supplemented by a contribution of \$100 or more from each institution surveyed.

Courses for the training of teachers of sight-saving classes will be conducted this summer in the University of Southern California, Los Angeles; the University of Cincinnati; Senior Teachers College, Cleveland; and George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. All these courses carry university credit.

General.

## COLLEGE ENROLLMENT HAS TREBLED

### Only Two Race Colleges

Have Entrance Examinations.

### ACADEMIES DECREASE

### Only One College Hasn't

### Compulsory Chapel

WASHINGTON — College enrollment has trebled in the past few years, 14 representatives of college boards were told at a meeting at the Bureau of Education recently.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, white, of the Jeanes and Slater Fund, stated that colleges had reached a crisis. There are now more than three times as many college students in the Negro colleges as there were a few years ago. A study of 99 Negro colleges shows the enrollment to be over 13,000 students. This would indicate a pressing need for an increased number of college teachers, and for additional funds to make the Negro colleges genuine colleges.

They will have to pay better salaries in order to get suitable teachers. In this connection, it was reported that salaries in the state-supported colleges are better than the salaries in private colleges. It was authoritatively stated, that the median salary in the private colleges is \$1,367, while the median for state colleges is \$1,550.

### High Schools Dropped

It was reported that a half dozen or more of the colleges had dropped, or are dropping their high schools. Jackson Davis stated, however, that in the 99 institutions studied last year, there were 18,000 high school students. He felt, nevertheless, that the high school departments have reached their peak and are growing smaller.

### Examinations

A further topic of discussion was the equality of work done by colleges. Dr. Dillard inquired whether any Negro college required entrance examinations. Most of them, it appeared, admitted students to colleges upon some form of certification, or credit, but at least two, Fisk and Virginia Union University, required entrance examinations in English and mathematics. Some form of specific examination was generally approved of by those present as a means of securing more thorough preparation for colleges.

Dr. Hovey, president of Union University, felt that the Negro colleges have reached the point where they can well afford to stiffen up on their entrance requirements, since a number of colleges are getting too many students for their teaching force and equipment. Dr. Brownlee reported that no Negro colleges were in the American Association of Universities and Colleges.

### Compulsory Chapel

In answer to Dr. Dillard's question as to whether Negro colleges have compulsory chapel exercises, it appeared that, with but one exception, all the colleges, including state institutions, have simple but compulsory chapel exercises.

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Colleges.

## SEEKING SOLUTION OF RACE PROBLEM

Party of New Yorkers To In-  
spect Negro Institutions in  
South For Survey

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Seeking methods of solving the race problem in the southern states, a small party left here tonight for a two weeks' survey of institutions for negroes. The tour was arranged by the Rev. William S. Beard, secretary of the laymen's advisory committee of the congregational commission mission.

The institutions to be visited are: Brick Junior College, Bricks, N. C.; Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C.; Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Ga.; Girls' Industrial School, Montgomery, Ala.; Trinity School, Athens, Ala.; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Straight College, New Orleans; Tougaloo College, Mississippi; Talladega College, Alabama; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; and Pleasant Hill Academy, Tennessee.

The Rev. Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary society, an agency of the congregational churches, is in charge of the party. Other members are: Mrs. Charles E. Hussey, Presque Isle, Me.; Mrs. W. M. MacNair of Prospect church, Cambridge Mass.; Mrs. Manley F. Allbright of Allston Kans.; secretary for young people's work, Massachusetts Home Missionary Federation; Mrs. Ernest F. Youtz of First Church, Gardner, Mass.; Mrs. A. B. M. Allen, Cheshire, Conn.; Mrs. Caroline J. Peck, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Mrs. A. W. Collin of Lansing, Mich., field representative for woman's work, Michigan congregational conference, and the Rev. Earle F. Nauss of First Church, Nashua, N. H.

## METHODS OF AMERICAN COLORED COLLEGES TO BE USED IN AFRICA

Members Of Mandates Commission, League Of Nations  
In United States Studying Race Institu-  
tions And Their Curricula

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—(Special release) After visiting the principal Race institutions of higher learning in the United States, two members of Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, will return to Europe to plan for the building of similar institutions in South Africa. It may be under a Dutch roof or it may be under the tropical sky, but the boys and girls in Africa are to be taught the same lessons as the boys and girls in Tuskegee, Howard, Lincoln and other United States colored universities and colleges.

### COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS

For many years our higher institutions of learning have lived a sort of hand to mouth existence in the way of obtaining maintenance and current expense funds.

The buildings and equipment have been antiquated and insufficient, the teaching forces poorly paid. Yet they have carried on, crippled as they were.

Tuskegee Institute is the best endowed of our schools. Then next is Hampton Institute. These two leaders of the industrial type were first to secure their future usefulness with endowments to give a guarantee of a fixed program for a number of years to come.

But our higher institutions of learning have not fared so well. Upon them, with the advanced standards and cost of education, devolves the duty of producing our leaders. The costs increase with the years. Howard University, Fisk, Atlanta Baptist College, Spelman Seminary, Morris Brown College, Biddle University, Lincoln University, Clark University and at least a dozen other institutions of higher learning are in need of endowment funds. The alumni of these respective institutions have done well and are doing their bit in the various campaigns. The friends and general public should rally liberally to their support.

Last week Julius Rosewald, Chicago's foremost philanthropist, who has heretofore donated most liberally to our colored Y. M. C. A. Departments, Southern schools and institutions, announced a gift of \$25,000 to the Endowment of Howard University Medical School.

General.

Rockmart, Ga., News

FEB 24 1927

### Survey of Negro Colleges

A survey of negro colleges and universities throughout the country is to be undertaken by the Bureau of Education. The survey will include such matters as the sources of financial support, training of the instructors, size and character of the student body, and the standards of admission and graduation.

### Survey Of Negro Colleges Begins

Washington, D. C., July 20.—At the request of the Association of Negro Colleges for Negro Youth, the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department is conducting a survey of about seventy Negro colleges in the United States, most of them located in the South. An important result of the survey will be the formulation by the American Medical Association of a list of negro colleges whose graduates are prepared to enter first-class medical schools. The survey is under the immediate direction of Dr. Arthur J. Klein, Chief Division of Higher Education of the bureau. It is financed in part by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, supplemented by a contribution of \$100 or more from each institution surveyed.

League of Nations, and she carried the report of the mission to the Mandates Commission and the report also has been taken up by a Committee appointed by the British Government to draw up a new educational plan for all English colonies in Africa, including the mandated territory.

### Studies Practical Schools

Mrs. Wicksell has come to the United States upon the invitation of the Phelps Stokes Fund and is studying the practical working out of the curriculum in Negro schools, after which she will report to the Mandates Commission and to the governments of all mandated territories.

As the only woman member of either of the two commissions provided for under the Covenant of the League of Nations, Mrs. Wicksell has also watched for six years the work of women in connection with the League.

## ANNUAL SURVEY OF NEGRO COLLEGES

Washington, July 4.—At the request of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department is conducting a survey of about seventy Negro colleges in the United States, most of them located in the South. An important result of the survey will be the formulation by the American Medical Association of a list of Negro colleges whose graduates are prepared to enter first-class medical schools. The survey is under the immediate direction of Dr. Arthur J. Klein, Chief Division of Higher Education of the bureau. It is financed in part by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, supplemented by a contribution of \$100 or more from each institution surveyed.



Education - 1927

Colleges.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 22, 1927.

## Negro School Heads Here for Conference Over Last Week-End

The Georgia State Association of Negro Colleges and High Schools met at the Booker T. Washington High school Tuesday, with the following colleges and high schools represented: Atlanta university, Morehouse college, Clark university, Morris Brown university, Georgia State Industrial college, Georgia Normal and Agriculture college and Paine college. High schools—Athens High and Industrial college, Knox institute, Ballard Normal school, State A. & M. school, Seldon institute, Shiloh academy, Cabin Creek High school, Thomasville High school, Haines Normal and Industrial institute, McDonough High school and Central City college.

Professor A. W. Adams, president of Atlanta university, and Dr. J. W. Holly, president of Georgia Normal and Agriculture college, were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the association.

After the usual order of business Dr. J. S. Stewart, professor of secondary education of the University of Georgia, and Professor E. A. Pound, of the state board of education, were introduced and spoke on "State Certification of Teachers and the Standardization of High Schools of the State." There are 12 accredited high schools for colored people in the state.

Dr. Stewart and Dr. Pound emphasized the necessity of bringing schools up to the standard in order that they may be added to the accredited list.

Reid Hunter, of the Atlanta public schools, talked on the work being done at the Booker T. Washington High school and of "What Atlanta Is Doing for the Uplift of Her Colored Population."

## COLORED SCHOOLS HOLD CONFERENCE

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The Georgia State Association of Negro Colleges and High Schools met at the Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 21, at 10 a.m. with the following colleges and high schools represented: Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Clark University, Norris Brown University, Georgia State Industrial College, Georgia Normal and Agriculture College, Paine College, High Schools: Athens High

and Industrial College, Knox Institute, Ballard Normal School, State A. and M. School, Seldon Institute, Shiloh Academy, Cabin Creek High School, Thomasville High School, Haines Normal and Industrial Institute, McDonough High School, and Central City College.

Prof. A. W. Adams, president of Atlanta University, and Dr. J. W. Holly, president of Georgia Normal and Agriculture College, were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the Association.

## NEW ASSOCIATION NAMES HARRIS OFFICER

At a meeting held Friday in Atlanta, the Association of Negro Colleges and Accredited High Schools of Georgia, was formed for the advancement of education among the negroes of the state.

S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens High and Industrial School was elected vice president with M. W. Adams of Atlanta University as president and J. H. Holley of the Normal and Industrial School at Albany, as secretary and treasurer.

There are five colored accredited colleges in Georgia, all of them being situated in Atlanta and eleven accredited high schools. S. F. Harris is the head of the only accredited colored public high school in the state, the other ten being private schools.

Dr. J. S. Stewart, E. A. Pound, Walter B. Hill and two representatives from New York state attended the meeting and made addresses.

## JOURNAL ATLANTA, GA.

## CALDWELL ELECTED HEAD OF GEORGIA'S COLLEGE EDUCATORS

Election of H. H. Caldwell, registrar of the Georgia School of Technology, as president of the Association of Georgia colleges, and of other officers was the closing feature Saturday afternoon of the eleventh annual session of the association held in the Henry Grady hotel.

Other officers are Dr. R. H. Powell, of the Georgia State Woman's college, vice president, and Professor W. D. Hooper, of the University of Georgia, who was unanimously re-elected for the twelfth term as secretary-treasurer. President Caldwell, late vice president, succeeds Professor W. F. Quillian, of Wesleyan college.

Discussion of reports of committees and a short business session occupied the attention of the members during the afternoon. At the morning session Dr. James Hinton, of the English department of Emory university, told the association the tendency of all modern industry toward mass production has penetrated to the educational systems in American colleges with effects that are bad for "mediocre and dull students," and "intellectual assassination" for students superior and really clever.

Dr. Hinton's criticism of "mass education," following the plea of Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech, for consolidation among larger colleges, and the warning of Dr. J. R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott college, that colleges of the state must adopt a more selective system of admittance as high school graduates continued to exceed the accommodations of the higher institutions, was thought to foreshadow marked changes in the educational machinery of Georgia colleges.

Dr. Hinton discussed analytically the system under which a student "buys" his college diploma with the least possible number of credits, received upon the completion of "cut and dried" courses, which might or might not be adapted to the student's capabilities.

### Honor Course Remedy

One remedy for this condition, he said, was to be found in the "honor course," which are offered students who display qualifications for something besides routine work. One system of honor course permits the student to handle special work in

addition to work for his degree; another allows him to do special work that takes the place of degree requirements.

The idea behind all such plans, Dr. Hinton said, is to supplement or supersede the mass production methods by some system that will effectively stimulate the superior student to individual development that will stimulate his faculties to their fullest capacity. The simplest method, least disturbing to routine, he said, is the prescription of collateral reading that would fill in the gaps left by regular courses.

"The big problem, as I see it," said Dr. Hinton, "is to work two mutually inharmonious systems together—a system of policing, with minute regulations and frequent testing and recording of partial credits toward a degree, and a system of broad, flexible requirements, of largely continuous work aimed at a distant objective, not measured in small fragments, nor credited on the installment plan. We need a system essentially of education of individuals, each according to his own particular genius."

### Dr. McCain Speaks

Dr. McCain, speaking just before Dr. Hinton, declared that the capacity of Georgia colleges is greatly exceeded by the number of high school graduates in the state each year, and that the greatest problem facing the colleges is that of selection, involving special examinations to determine each new student's fitness for college training.

Among the tests advocated by Dr. McCain was one to test the rapidity and accuracy of the mental processes of the boy or girl, and one to check up on the general information that results from wide and discriminating reading. These tests, he said, should be in addition to the regular certificates now required for admission. The adoption of such a plan, Dr. McCain declared, would give Georgia better recognition in the educational world, as "not being the last state to adopt modern and effective educational machinery and principles."

In leading the round table discussion of the selection of students, Dean Peyton Jacob, of Mercer university, recommended that the association set up means for testing out a number of methods for admission to college, declaring that the adoption of such a program would "enable us to exclude a large proportion of the unfit, and include a great number of capable students now excluded."

### Definite Standards

Urging the adoption of definite standards of membership in the association as a means of helping the state department of education in issuing teachers certificates, H. H. Caldwell, registrar of Georgia Tech, advocated seventeen standards as a basis of control.

The standards were grouped under the following headings: Entrance requirements, requirements for graduation, number of degrees, number of college departments, training of

faculty, salaries, number of classroom hours for teachers, number of students in classes, support, libraries and laboratories, general equipment, and several other headings having to do with extra-curricular activities.

The committee on standards recommended that the minimum salary of full professors should be at least \$2,500 for the college year of 36 weeks, and a salary considerably above that figure was urged reasonable. The annual income of any college in the association, excluding charges for board, should be at least \$30,000, the committee recommended, and at least \$10,000 of this should come from special endowments.

Only 30 per cent of 8,634 graduates from Georgia high schools in 1925 entered colleges of the state, Professor J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia faculty, told the association Saturday afternoon. An additional 16 per cent of these students enroll in institutions outside of the state, he remaining 54 per cent fails to avail itself of college education.

Professor Stewart's department at the university is charged with keeping statistics of high schools and colleges. In his address Saturday Mr. Stewart quoted figures to indicate that of the 2,562 Georgia high school graduates entering colleges within the state, less than 10 per cent failed to make a passing grade during the first semester after entering.

### Paper Discussed for Hour

Discussion of Mr. Stewart's paper occupied most of the hour following

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a constitution adopted.

Those elected were Dr. A. W. Adams, president of the Atlanta university, president; S. F. Harris, vice president, and Dr. J. W. Holly, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural college, secretary. R. G. Von Tobal and M. W. Hubbard were named on the executive committee.

In addition to the newly elected officers, other speakers were: Dr. J. S. Stewart, professor of secondary education of the University of Georgia; E. A. Pound, of the state board of education; H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of the Atlanta public schools; Walter B. Hill, of the state educational department, and Trevor Arnett and Mr. Tarkerson, members of the general educational board of New York.

The following colleges and high schools were represented: Atlanta university, Morehouse college, Clark

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Cabin Creek High school, Haines Normal and Industrial institute, Morris Brown university, Georgia State Industrial college, Georgia Normal and Agriculture college, Thomasville High school, Athens High school, Paine college, Knox institute, McDonough High school and Central City college.



# Morehouse College

## Observes Founding

Friday marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Morehouse College, of Atlanta, and was being appropriately celebrated with a series of meetings during the day, and will be concluded with a concert by the Glee Club and celebration at 7:30 o'clock Friday night.

Morehouse College, a negro institution, was founded through the efforts of Rev. William J. White, a negro Baptist preacher and editor, and today is a fully accredited college with a faculty of 30 teachers and an enrollment of nearly 450.

## MORE ACCREDITED SCHOOLS ARE LISTED HERE

Thirty-two white schools and six colored high schools have been added to the Georgia accredited list, it is announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart, chairman of the University accrediting commission, following a meeting of that body at the University of Georgia this week. These additions bring the total number of accredited white schools in Georgia to 329, and negro schools to 18.

Dr. Stewart points out that there are only six Georgia counties which now do not have an accredited high school. These counties are Dawson, Lumpkin, Brantley, Echols, Baker and Quitman.

The University Accrediting commission consists of Dr. Stewart, chairman; Dr. W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia; Dr. J. R. Fain, State College of Agriculture; Prof. J. G. Stipe, Emory University; Dr. Payton Jacobs, Mercer University; Prof. H. H. Caldwell, Georgia School of Technology; J. E. Purks, vice president of the High School Association; F. A. Brinn, secretary of the High School Association; and E. A. Pound, State Department of Education.

The new white schools admitted to the accredited system are: Adrian High School, Alma High School, Avondale High School, Fin Hill Consolidated High School at Bainbridge, Bonaire

High School, Clarkston High School, Cumax High School, Centerville High School at Elberton, Emory University High School, Faceville Consolidated High School, Grayson Consolidated High School, Girard High School, Ludowici High School, Mount de Sales at Macon.

Nicholls High School, Oglethorpe High School, Parrott High School, Ramoth High School, Fortal High School, Preston High School, Roseville High School, Ringgold High School, Roswell High School, Sardis High School, Stillman High School, Toombsboro High School, Dade County High School at Trenton, Trion High School, Unadilla High School, Villedale High School, Whigham High School, Weston High School.

The new negro schools admitted to the accredited system are: Baptist Institute, Athens; Doctor T. Washington High School, Atlanta; Clark University High School, Atlanta; St. Athanasius' High School, Brunswick; Fort Valley High and Industrial School; East Depot Street High School, LaGrange.

## "Musical" Be Presented Negro Schools

On Sunday afternoon there will be given an intercollegiate matinee musical at the Paramount theater on Auburn avenue.

The program will be furnished by talent from all colleges under the personal direction of Kemper Harrell.

A silver offering will be taken for the benefit of the alumni endowment fund of Atlanta university.

I struggled back into my napless cotway.

"Ah," he replied, a far-away look in his eyes.

Thus we parted and I went across to Madison avenue where Moses Kelly measured me for a Scotch-verdict four-piece suit, including golf pants.

## THE OTHER SIDE

(The Union Reformer)

It is to be regretted that one of the teachers in the department of Theology at Shaw University, who has been teaching and lecturing so far from the belief and doctrine of the Baptist Church, of which he claims to be a member (especially his doctrine that are held and taught here in the

South), that the administration of the university felt it necessary for the good of the church and the students to debar his further teaching in the institution.

Not only the Baptist Church, but all evangelical churches in the South believe it a true saying when the Apostle Paul said, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." But this young man, just one year out of school, without experience or mature knowledge, holds that some of the books of the Bible, including Genesis, are mythological and, in large part, they are no more than any other books of stories or fables. He holds that while the Bible contains many fundamental truths, it also contains many falsehoods, just as any other book written by man.

He claims that nothing written in the first thirty-nine chapters of the Book of Isaiah has any reference to the coming of Christ. That passages usually in the seventh and ninth chapters usually referred to as pointing to the Christ, have no such reference.

He discounts Jesus Christ our Lord as a redeemed. He does not believe in the miracles of Christ, or that there are any such things as miracles. Furthermore, he claims that the salvation of the sinner does not depend upon the death of Christ. He says Christ did not die for us, but He died for Himself, just as any one else. The cross and death of Christ mean nothing to him so far as salvation is concerned, except that Christ in life and death set a good example for us.

He has a perfect right to hold these views. Many others, especially in the North and West, hold similar views. We would by no means try to incriminate him for holding such views.

We mention his views of scriptural teaching to show how impossible it was for him to remain a teacher in the Theological Department of Shaw holding such views. The Baptists, as well as other evangelical churches in North Carolina, accept to the full the teaching of Scripture concerning

the cross, the death and resurrection of Christ. If these be not true, then is our faith vain and we are yet in our sins.

If the young man believed that the course of study and the method of study in the department were out of date and needed a change, why did he not bring the matter to the attention of the dean of the department, or the president of the university? He has never, we understand, spoken to either one of them about any needed change. To say the least, it certainly was not honorable for him to stay at Shaw University six months, draw his salary under conditions which he mentions, without saying a word, making any complaint, to the president or the dean. Instead of doing the right or honorable thing, he wrote a most scathing, yet glaringly puerile letter to the trustees of Shaw University and to the officials of the Home Mission Society about the president and other members of the faculty. We say puerile for the reason that parts of it are too childish and foolish and absurd to come from the mind of a mature and thoughtful person. One of the charges he makes against the president is that the president is so ignorant he believes the Bible from cover to cover.

It appears that this teacher attempts to hide his real purpose behind an issue which he thinks will appeal to the colored people—the segregation issue. Every one who knows anything about Shaw knows that there is no more segregation there than there has been for forty years. As a rule, all the white teachers live in one building, just as they have been doing all the years. There is nothing new about the situation. Again, he tells only a half truth about the matter. As a matter of fact, all of the colored teachers who have families live off of the campus, in cottages bought and prepared especially for teachers. They have much more room and privacy than the white teachers.

Now, be it understood that we are making no apology for any segregation that may obtain at Shaw University. We are not making excuses for Shaw at all. We simply want the truth and the situation as they are to be known, and that the situation now is as it has been all the years. We believe that this young man is simply trying to play up the segregation matter because he thinks it is the easiest way to inflame the people.

We know conditions at Shaw are not perfect. They are not just what we would like, nor what the president would like. There is a foolish and irrational way of trying to get things and by it lose the very things you are trying to get. Care should be taken lest it proves so in this case.

There is a sensible and right way which seldom fails to reach the mark aimed at. That way should always be tried.

Who is this young teacher who seems so bent on crippling the usefulness of Shaw University and upsetting things generally? He came to Shaw University in the first of last fall, practically unknown in this state, with little practical experience and with almost no knowledge of conditions and needs of the field in which he was to work. Upon recommendations Shaw had employed him, thinking that as a Baptist minister who had had the opportunity of an education he would have sufficient judgment to adapt himself to conditions and help build up a stronger ministry in the state. We are sure Shaw University must have been very much deceived by the recommendations made. Instead of trying to help make strong the weak places, his attitude is to break down and destroy.

Another thing, why did he not try to remedy matters months ago? Why did he wait till he knew he would not be employed at Shaw another year? It seems that as long as he felt his job was safe he kept quiet. He is not the first being who tried damage when he found he could not stay in his place longer.



## Colleges

At the time of his death on May 19, Edward Twichell Ware was president emeritus of Atlanta University having resigned the active presidency on account of tuberculosis which attacked him eight years ago. He was born and brought up in Atlanta, surrounded by the New England teachers of the University and by its Negro students and teachers. In his home he watched his parents live their lives of service and Christian faith. After graduating from Yale and from Union Theological Seminary, he traveled in the North as financial secretary for the University. His heart was in his work. He believed in it. He felt then as indeed he did until the day of his death, that here was a chance to put Christianity to the test, to make of "brotherhood" something more than a word. He believed that every soul, regardless of race, color, creed, should have a chance to train and use what power lay within him. Atlanta University was chartered "for the liberal and Christian education of youth." Its aim was to prepare leaders. Over 80 per cent of its graduates have been teachers.

After his marriage in 1905 and after a short term as chaplain, Mr. Ware succeeded Horace Bumstead as the third president of Atlanta. Trusted utterly by his Negro friends, he never ceased to try to win some of the southern white leaders to a deeper understanding of the Negro situation. He believed that the leaders of both races should work together and learn of each other. He pleaded for tolerance and an interest that included not only family, school, race, but the welfare of mankind. He warned against partisanship and urged cooperation wherever that might be brought about without the lowering of standards. He had the courtesy that "listened to another's personality" and he had a faith that never admitted defeat for any struggling soul. In his search for health in various sanatoria, he touched many lives. Young people especially felt his strength and serenity and pioneer spirit and became aware of new ways of transforming defeat into victory.

## Miss Carpenter

## Accepts Position

## As Spelman Dean

Miss Miriam F. Carpenter, for the last six years registrar and adviser of women in the Harvard University graduate school of education, has accepted the position of dean of Spelman college, this city, for the coming year. According to a statement from Miss Florence M. Reed, the new president of that institution.

Miss Carpenter received the degree of A. B. from Colorado college in 1905. She has taken graduate courses at the University of California and at Harvard, and has the honor of being one of the three women who hold a corpo-



MISS MIRIAM F. CARPENTER.

## SPELMAN COLLEGE GETS NEW HEAD

At a special meeting, the Board of Trustees of Spelman College regretfully accepted the resignation of Miss Lucy Hale Tapley as president and unanimously elected her President Emeritus. At the same meeting Miss Florence Reed of New York City was elected to succeed Miss Tapley.

Miss Tapley has been president of Spelman since 1910 and had been a member of the faculty for thirty-seven years.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the service which Miss Tapley has rendered since her connection with the institution, which under her leadership has become America's greatest school for colored girls.

When she came to Atlanta, Spelman was a primary school which had been founded and wisely guided by Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles. By gradual stages the work was extended to include high school and teacher training and finally courses of college grade. The institution now has an excellent plant consisting of sixteen buildings and

twenty acres in the City of Atlanta.

Miss Tapley is a woman of strong personality and high ideals and has been deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Negro girls. Her influence will be felt for years to come in the schools and homes where Spelman girls have gone.

Miss Reed comes to Atlanta from New York, where she has been executive secretary of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, a board which has been active for many years in the southern states and in countries throughout the world. Miss Reed's work with the board has received special recognition from foreign governments and officials. Miss Reed is a native of New York state and prepared for college at the Delevan and Buffalo High School of New York. She entered Mount Holyoke College in the fall of 1905 and was graduated in 1909 with the degree of A. B. For excellence in scholarship she was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

The trustees and friends of Spelman College feel that Miss Reed is admirably fitted to carry forward the important work which Spelman College should render in the education of Negro girls.

—The Associated Negro Press

## SCHOOL CHAPEL IS DEDICATED BY ROCKEFELLER

## Philanthropist Eulogizes Work of Spelman College for Negro Girls in Presenting Family Gift.

An impressive ceremony marked the turning over to trustees by John D.

Rockefeller, Jr., and the subsequent dedication of "Sisters Chapel," the handsome building recently erected at Spelman college in memory of Mrs. Laura Spelman Rockefeller and Miss Lucy Maria Spelman. The presentation and dedication exercises came at the conclusion of a program which had been featured by addresses by Rev. James M. Stiffler, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Evanston, Ill.; Rev. James B. Adams, pastor of Concord Baptist Church in Christ, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. John E. White, D.D., pastor First Baptist church, of Anderson, S. C.

In presenting the keys to Trevor Arnett, chairman of the board of trustees of the institution, Mr. Rockefeller traced the early life of his mother and aunt, in whose memory the chapel was erected. "Simplicity," said the speaker, "marked their every action. Their lives revolved around three centers—the home, the school and the church. They believed in education. For in it they recognized those powers that would train anyone to face the problems of this life and to make the best of oneself."

Dwelling for a few moments on the beautiful home life of his boyhood, Mr. Rockefeller paid glowing tribute to the devotion of his mother to her husband and family and of her usefulness.

"My mother," continued the speaker, "considered the home the foundation of the nation and the most exalted and important sphere in which womanhood could take part."

## Building Qualities.

"It is therefore fitting that I see here in Spelman college those qualities which go to building up the home and all the high ideals that go with it. Realizing the part that my mother and aunt have played in the creating of Spelman and knowing well the spirit that was behind them in their work it is with a feeling of profound thanksgiving that I see reflected about this institution the spirit of those two women."

"And so, girls of Spelman, the mantle of these sisters has fallen upon your shoulders. May you live to high ideals and may you grow to womanhood with the ideals that they typify."

Turning to Mr. Arnett and presenting the keys of the building, Mr. Rockefeller continued, "May the spirit of the sisters be with them who enter this building as an inspiration and a benediction."

## Arnett Responds.

In a brief response, Mr. Arnett said that he felt sure that the high ideals typified by the memory of the two women in whose honor the building is named would live with the countless students who would pass through that building.

Immediately afterward Mr. Arnett



turned the keys over to Miss Lucy Tapley, president of the institution, who in a few words traced the growth of Spelman and of the pleasure and gratification she felt on this occasion.

Before Mr. Rockefeller's address, invocation was said by the Rev. E. P. Johnson, of Reid Street Baptist church. The dedication service was then given by Rev. Charles W. Daniel, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Atlanta and a trustee of Spelman. This was followed by the prayer of dedication offered by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D., pastor of Second Baptist church of this city. Rev. James M. Nabrit, A. M., D. D., pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church of Atlanta, pronounced the benediction.

Attendance at an assembly of the student body of Spelman college in the morning, luncheon with Miss Lucy Tapley, president of the school, at noon, inspection of the institution in the afternoon and an active part in the dedication of "Sisters Chapel," the building recently erected in memory of his mother and aunt, in the evening, was the strenuous program followed Thursday by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his party who arrived in Atlanta Wednesday to be present at the dedication exercises.

Recognition of and grasping of opportunities while young was the keynote of the short talk delivered by the noted philanthropist to the student body at the morning exercises.

Mrs. Rockefeller also said a few words, as did William Travers Jerome, Jr. Prayer was offered by Dr. James F. Stiffler, of Evanston, Ill.

Immediately after the assembly of the student body in the old chapel the Rockefeller party was entertained at luncheon by Miss Tapley in the home economics building. The lunch was prepared by students of the home economics department. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Arnett, Mrs. Mary C. Reynolds, Mrs. Catherine Westfall, Mrs. George Coleman, William T. Jerome, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Will W. Alexander, Dr. T. F. Tapley, O. W. Tapley, Miss Edna Lamson and Miss Phern Rockefeller.

Following the luncheon the party went on an inspection tour of the grounds and buildings of the college.

Wednesday evening Mr. Rockefeller and his party were honor guests at a dinner given by the resident trustees of Spelman college.

#### ROCKEFELLER AND SPELMAN.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is one of the nation's most outstanding philanthropists. His good works are extensive, and his own exemplary life reflects the spirit of true service to humanity, to betterment and to Christian advancement, that actuates him in the benefactions that mark his notable and noble career.

Atlanta is proud to have Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller and their party of friends as guests.

The particular incentive that brought Mr. Rockefeller to Atlanta is a worthy and inspiring one. The dedication of the "Sisters" chapel of Spelman university, established by the mother of Mr. Rockefeller and her sister, Mrs. Lucy Maria Carter Helm Jones, D. D., pastor of Spelman, marks a new epoch in that great institution which has been the beneficiary of so many munificent gifts from the Rockefeller families.

It is one of the most useful negro colleges in the country, with its various departments of vocational and industrial training.

Its policy has always been consistent with the amicable relationship that exists between the races in the south—that of teaching the negro boy and girl to become factors in the fields of productivity and to be useful in their own spheres.

Spelman graduates have taken high places in the school rooms in the professions of their race, and particularly in the worth-while occupations in which negroes are so well suited, and through which they can build best their prosperity and happiness.

#### DORCHESTER ACADEMY HAS FINE OPENING

Dorchester Academy opened on Monday with a good enrollment. There are students from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. All buildings have been painted inside and out and the whole plant put in repair.

There are several new members on the faculty, the new ones in the high school being: Miss J. G. Swanson of New York who will teach history; Miss F. B. Thorp in charge of English, she comes from Jackson; Miss G. W. Hare of Manchester, N. H., will have charge of domestic art; in the elementary school, Miss Beatrice Domonis, Worcester, Mass., 5th grade; Miss R. Morrison of McMosh, 3rd and 4th grades; Miss E. Maxwell of Lexington, Ga., 1st and 2nd grades. The other members of our staff are Mrs. O. C. Peters of Sharon, Conn. teacher of French and mathematics; Miss M. L. Jones, of Greenville, Ga., in charge of public school music; Mr. J. R. Jenkins of Detroit, Mich., in charge of the science department; Mr. J. T. Ralston, of Glasgow, Ky., director of manual training; Miss H. E. Minor of Tusculum, Ala., domestic science; Miss A. B. Ledbetter of Charleston, S. C., 6th grade; Miss W. T. Whittier of Glen Cove, N. Y., teacher of science. Miss E. B. Moore of New York, N. Y., is the principal.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

## AUG 14 1927 Miss Carpenter Accepts Position As Spelman Dean

Miss Miriam F. Carpenter, for the last six years registrar and adviser of women in the Harvard university graduate school of education, has accepted the position of dean of Spelman



MISS MIRIAM F. CARPENTER.

college, this city, for the coming year, according to a statement from Miss Florence M. Read, the new president of that institution.

Miss Carpenter received the degree of A. B. from Colorado college in 1905, has taken graduate courses at the University of California and at Harvard, and has the honor of being one of the three women who hold a corporation appointment at the latter school. From 1906 to 1910 she was secretary to the dean of the Harvard faculty; from 1910 to 1913, secretary to the dean and later acting dean of Mount Holyoke college; from 1914 to 1917, executive secretary of Central

Presbyterian church, Montclair, N. J., and from 1917 to 1920, secretary of the division of education at Harvard.

Miss Carpenter is said to possess a broad outlook, constructive intelligence and fine insight into the character and personality of students. The authorities of Spelman college express themselves as greatly pleased to secure her services.

## Opening Exercises Of Morris Brown University Held

The opening exercises of Morris Brown university were held in university chapel Wednesday with a registration the largest in the history of the school. Fourteen states, including South America and Africa, are represented in the faculty. The faculty has been strengthened with a number of new but well equipped and experienced teachers from some of the best universities in this country. It is said.

Present at the exercises were Bishop J. S. Flipper, chancellor of the university system and head of the church in Georgia; Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Alabama, who made addresses; also Presidents H. B. Davis, head of college at Northbert, and J. C. Lawrence, head of Central Park college, Savannah.

A feature of the occasion was "The National Negro Anthem" and "The Faith of Our Fathers," sung by the body. B. Y. Davis was presented and delivered the principal address on "The Building of a Race."

At for o'clock Wednesday afternoon the Spelman faculty and student body were entertained in the chapel by a delightful concert program rendered by the Russian Cossack chorus, under the direction of Sergei Socoloff. The chorus, which consists of fourteen male voices, was organized in 1920, has sung with notable success all over Europe and is now making its first North American tour. An interesting program of Russian music was rendered.

## Spelman Entertains Famous Educators At Special Assembly

Spelman college was host Wednesday to a number of distinguished educators from New York city and elsewhere, in whose honor a special assembly was held Wednesday morning, followed by a luncheon prepared and served by the students in home economics.

Included in the party were Trevor Arnett, of New York, president of the Spelman board of trust; H. J. Thorkelson, of New York, secretary of the general education board; Jackson Davis, of Richmond, and L. M. Favrot, of Baton Rouge, field agents of the general education board; B. C. Caldwell, of Louisiana, assistant director of the Jeanes and Slater funds; Emory Jackson, architect, of New York and Chicago; Joseph S. Stewart of the University of Georgia; Superintendent M. L. Duggan, of the State Department of Education, and Walter B. Hill, state supervisor of negro schools. At the assembly, held in the new Sister's chapel, brief addresses were made by all the visitors, who were heard with the greatest interest by the faculty and students.

## Colleges

# KANSAS SOLONS REFUSE THEIR AID TO WESTERN 'U'

## Legislature Will Not Aid This School Unless Control Is Given To The State

TOPEKA, Kans., Mar. 9.—Wiseacres claim a flareback from the probe of Wilberforce University in the recent refusal of the House of Representatives to legislate an appropriation for Western University, unless the A. M. E. Church, with which the state jointly operates the institution, turns over its share of the school and permit the state to run it as it sees fit.

What the house committee is reported as favoring is the cutting off of the academic department of Western and the merging of the industrial department with the Kansas Vocational School at Topeka, making the latter institution one large vocational school for Negroes supported by the state.

At present the state is supporting the industrial department and the church supporting the academic department. Sentiment among colored people in the state is reported as being against any separate schools inasmuch as all the high schools of Kansas and all the college and normal schools as well as Kansas university are open to colored students. Perhaps no state in the union with the same size and population, is so densely populated with first class institutions of higher learning as Kansas, there being frequently as many as two normal schools or colleges in a county.

The house committee is said to be in favor of having such colored students as desire education go to the normal schools and colleges already maintained by the state and save the appropriation which is going to Western. It points out, also, that the majority of the enrollment of Western is from states outside of Kansas.



## Colleges.

## WHY IS THE GOVERNOR WAITING?

There is just a bit of uneasiness among some of us or rather a bit of suspicion on account of the delay on the part of Governor Baker to name the three new members of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University.

Rumors, thick and fast, are rife in the community saying, that designing politicians are still bent on getting their hands upon the school, which they say can only be accomplished with the aid of the governor in his appointing some new men or women on the Board whom these cheap politicians "can handle." It has been fortunate thus far, so far as we know, that the governor has refused to yield to the suggestions of these designers which would mean twenty-five years back set to Negro education in Missouri. Just how long the governor will be able to withstand the entreaties of those who say he (the governor) owes them political debts, is speculative. Our only hope is, that the governor will not listen to them.

In the meanwhile, the Negro citizens of the state, those who have the school at heart, and those who put the education of the Negro youths above petty politics, are in suspense. They have a fear or suspicion that something may be done which will hurt the educational cause of a struggling people. Therefore, in as much as the governor has appointed most of the other Boards, let him appoint the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, that our hearts may be at ease, or at least, we will know what to expect.

## LINCOLN 'U' PROBE STARTED BY MO. FIRES 14; NAME POLITICS CAUSE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—Acting upon a resolution introduced by the Honorable Walthall M. Moore, recently elected colored member from St. Louis, the Board of Curators has begun a probe into the activities of the Board of Curators at Lincoln University, the Chairman of which body, the resolution declares, is apparently trying to wreck the institution.

The chief topic of discussion is the conduct of one Samuel W. James, Chairman of the Board of Curators who, it is charged is trying to destroy the school unless he is allowed unhampered, to run the school to suit himself.

### Citizens Charge Only Those Who Opposed Domination Of Politicians, Fired

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Profs. Perry, Griffin, Hayes, Pryor Miles and Hammond.

The reason assigned for the wholesale dismissal of teachers by those "in the know" is declared to be the failure of the discharged teachers to vote as C. G. Williams, politician, ordered them to do. This angle is strengthened, it is claimed, by the attitude of S. W. James, president of the Board of Curators and political ally of Williams, who is said to have declared after the election, "I'll clean up that nest of deans and jowriders over at that 'nigger' school."

It is further charged that the three recently elected colored members of the Board of Trustees were the "working majority" that enabled that body to successfully employ its "steam-roller tactics." In this connection, it is pointed out, that their pledge to follow the policy of the administration was demanded before their appointments as trustees were confirmed.

#### New Business Manager

Under the present administration, a new business manager, Duke Diggs, grand master of the U. B. F. Lodge of Missouri, has been named to succeed I. Tull, the former registrar.

It will be remembered that the action of the school board as consummated last week, was frustrated on the previous year inasmuch as two colored members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. J. W. Perry and A. E. Malone, together with a sympathetic Caucasian member, Superintendent Charles A. Lee, refused to countenance such action and these three men made up the majority that defeated the scheme of the president of the Board of Curators.

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President Board Curators,  
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## WHY IS THE GOVERNOR WAITING?

There is just a bit of uneasiness among some of us or rather a bit of suspicion on account of the delay on the part of Governor Baker to name the three new members of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University.

Rumors, thick and fast, are rife in the community saying, that designing politicians are still bent on getting their hands upon the school, which they say can only be accomplished with the aid of the governor in his appointing some new men or women on the Board whom these cheap politicians "can handle." It has been fortunate thus far, so far as we know, that the governor has refused to yield to the suggestions of these designers which would mean twenty-five years back set to Negro education in Missouri. Just how long the governor will be able to withstand the entreaties of those who say he (the governor) owes them political debts, is speculative. Our only hope is, that the governor will not listen to them.

In the meanwhile, the Negro citizens of the state, those who have the school at heart, and those who put the education of the Negro youths above petty politics, are in suspense. They have a fear or suspicion that something may be done which will hurt the educational cause of a struggling people. Therefore, in as much as the governor has appointed most of the other Boards, let him appoint the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, that our hearts may be at ease, or at least, we will know what to expect.

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## JAMES UNFIT FOR LINCOLN U. BOARD

When Governor Baker appointed Samuel W. James a member of the Board of Curators Lincoln University, some two years ago, we thought the Governor had made a mistake. Our opinion at that time was based upon our limited acquaintance with Mr. James, his experience along educational lines; his personal success as a lawyer or business man and his character generally. We thought then that Mr. James was short in many of the essentials which should characterize members of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, the school for the education of Negro youths of the State. We had in mind at the time that Lincoln had just begun to get its head out of the mire of graft, pillage and from being a political football. And therefore, those who were to administer the affairs as Curators ought to be men and women who were too big to stoop to any of those things.

In the course of human events, this same man James, was made president of the Board of Curators, and as such it didn't take long for this man James to show his colors. He soon found a way by which he could use his official position as chairman of the Board to help him make a living. He began making frequent visits to Lincoln, not to see how the school was getting along, no, no, for we are reliably informed that he has never discussed with the president of the school anything concerning the welfare of that institution but all he was interested in was, how many of the teachers would buy stock from him in a loan association, always included in his sale talks the impression that he was chairman of the Board or the boss, and their jobs would be more secure if they bought from him.

This looks to us like graft or its first cousin; It surely is intimidation which no self respecting official of a school would like to be guilty of. It is extortion in high places, and unbecoming to any high class official.

Can't we see what kind of man he is? Doesn't it stand to reason that "Ben Smith," who is a teacher at Lincoln, bought stock from James, that regardless of what kind of teacher he was, that James would vote to keep him there? That is human nature and we do not believe James is above all.

We wonder does the Governor know that Mr. James is guilty of this official graft? There are those who are ready to tell more if the Governor will only inquire. We wonder what will the Governor do? In the meanwhile, we are hereby calling this matter to the attention of the people of the State. We are not willing for Lincoln University to get back into the pit of graft, intimidation, pollution and murder as it has been in the past. We are not willing and will not sit idly by and see it kicked around as a political football at the sacrifice of the Negro boys and girls' education in this State. We have been inclined to be quiet on these matters trying to believe that it may be that our imagination had been overdrawn, and matters would adjust themselves, but instead of getting better they seem to get worse. Surely Lincoln University has suffered far too much on account of political grafters, for us to allow this sort of thing to stealthily work its way back into that institution.

## JAMES UNFIT TO SERVE LINCOLN

We are informed that a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago calling for an investigation of the Board of Curators Lincoln University, the charges being based upon the conduct of one, Samuel W. James who is president of the Board.

The significant thing about the resolution is that it was introduced by Representative Walthall M. Moore, who is in a position to see and know just what he is doing. Mr. Moore knows that the colored people of the State are disgusted, sick and tired of the conduct of Samuel W. James.

As a member of the Board of Curators, he knows that they are demanding an investigation. Hence, he feels called upon to serve the people. In asking for an official investigation of the Curators of Lincoln, everybody who knows anything about the school knows that Mr. Moore has the institution at heart. On the other hand, these same people know that Mr. James has used the school for his personal benefit. We believe that the interest Sam W. James has in Lincoln is only as far as he can use it to serve his personal gain, either in money or jobs for his henchmen.

It will be remembered that shortly after he was appointed on the Board he came forward and announced that he had a man for the president of Lincoln. This was done before he even had time to see or know anything about President Young. He also made the bold statement that Christopher C. Hubbard of Sedalia (James' home town) was "the greatest Negro educator in the United States" and that Hubbard was his candidate. He undoubtedly had made the promise to deliver. We don't know whether any monetary consideration was in the bargain or not, but anybody who knows Prof. Hubbard and his limited educational advantages couldn't but stamp James as being wholly ignorant of what he was talking about or else he was dishonest in the discharge of his duty. Either of which should disqualify him.

Being defeated in his aim at that time, to get his man in, he has persistently harrassed, ignored and done everything seemingly to embarrass President Young. In his efforts to discredit the present school head, James has been guilty of disturbing the morale of the teaching force.

We doubt very, very much whether he realizes what he is doing; we doubt that he has given a solitary thought to the interest of the Negro boys and girls who are, or who may attend the school. In fact, he impresses us by his conduct as a man who does not give a "tinker's d-----" whether the children are benefited or whether the school rises or falls. All he seems to be interested in is Sam W. James and his.

Because of this and other actions of Mr. James, he has forced the thinking Negroes of the State to regard any move he makes, to mean more money in his pocket or at least some ulterior motive and not to the best interest of the school nor the people whom the school is supposed to serve.

Of course, we have no fear of James by himself. We know he is only one member, but any man of his caliber, be he black or white, is dangerous even to be officially around a school of this kind.

## U. S. EDUCATION BUREAU REPORT ON L. U. SURVEY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 20.—J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, in Washington, D. C., made a survey of Lincoln University recently. Mr. Tigert wrote a letter to Charles A. Deane, State Superintendent of public schools, in which he gave his standing of the University as it was found by the survey committee.

"In answer to your recent request regarding Lincoln University, it gives me pleasure to say that the survey committee feels that the University has made rapid advancement within the past six years. The library has been greatly strengthened and is now one of the best in the group of Negro land-grant colleges. The science department is excellent and up to date and meets the requirements for a standard undergraduate college. The teachers of the college are well trained and for the most part, have done considerable graduate work in some of the best universities of the country," wrote Mr. Tigert.

Concluding, Mr. Tigert wrote that "the campus and the buildings showed the results of careful supervision and the general tone of the university as reflected by its external appearance was given favorable comment by the survey committee."



Colleges.

# OPENING DAY THIRTY TO GET FOR WESTERN LINCOLN "U" ON MONDAY DEGREES JUNE 2

*Rec*  
New President at Woodland  
Avenue School Predicts  
Good Year

Commencement Exercises Be-  
gin Tonight; 16 Teachers  
Get Certificates

*Kansas City Call*

Western College, 2101 Woodland avenue will swing wide its doors on Monday morning, September 12 to the boys and girls, men and women who have chosen to come there for the next year's study.

The outlook for a splendid year's work was never more evident in the history of the college, according to President C. L. McAllister, newly elected president. A record enrollment is anticipated. Many students have already arrived and taken quarters in the dormitories. The president has returned from a trip to the South and the campus is in a busy hum making the final preparations for the opening of school.

## Strong Faculty Selected

The faculty will be practically the same as last year with a few exceptions. Where vacancies have occurred strong and capable teachers have been elected to fill these places. Aside from the regular course of study, the business course will be conducted by E. Baker; the music department will be strengthened by the addition of a special teacher of voice; and the courses offered in domestic art and science will be headed by efficient directors.

On Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, September 16, the annual opening program will be presented in the college chapel. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to be present.

## AN OPEN LETTER

TO ALUMNI, PATRONS, AND  
AND FRIENDS OF LINCOLN  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Greeting:

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the fine support you gave me in my efforts to help you realize your ideal regarding Lincoln University. My service to that end was a real delight despite handicaps encountered. If any good comes from that service, I shall not regret the "wear and tear" it cost. I came to Missouri to serve in an educational way to the extent of my ability. This I have done. *9-9-21*

I am now returning to the Lower South on a special educational mission. However, my interest in the educational affairs of Missouri does not cease with my official connection therewith. I keep on working for the Negro Youth of your state the same (both in extent and in content) educational opportunities that are guaranteed by Missouri to her white youth; that you may see to it that the forward-going program of Lincoln University may not again be retarded by any future "political arrangement."

"With malice toward none, with charity toward all." I am leaving Missouri with pleasant memories of my association with you and of your splendid cooperative spirit without which I could not have carried on. "A strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether," will lift Lincoln University out of the political quagmire in which it is now floundering, and will make it no longer a "hissing and a by-word" in the educational world, but an educational cynosure of Missouri and the Middle West, and a source of pride to all who believe in thorough going education for all the people. It will also bring to thousands of Negro children of the state the blessings of a common school education now denied them by the state.

I am sure that "imperial Missouri" will respond favorably to such an effort, and will give her citizens of "African descent" a square deal in all of her tax-supported educational and eleemosynary activities. I believe you will accept the challenge found in the usual situation regards the public education of your youth in Missouri, and will see the matter of finding remedies through to successful issue. Expecting you to do so, I am,

Gratefully yours,  
Nathan B. Young,

Sometime President of  
Lincoln University of Missouri.

# DEAN JASON IS MADE L. U. HEAD

## Richardson's Refusal Forces Temporary Appointment

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Dean W. B. Jason has been elected as provisional president of Lincoln University following the declining of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Jason's appointment meets with general approval. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and holds a Master of Arts degree.

The resignation of Mr. Richardson has caused much confusion at the university. The plans for the next year are not known.

It is not known as yet what will be done definitely about the naming of Duke Diggs as business manager to replace I. C. Tull, registrar. There is said to be some dissension on the board of curators regarding the appointment of Diggs.

## Bachelor of Arts

William Brady, Joseph W. Harris, Milton G. Hardiman, William Mering, and will make it no longer a "hissing and a by-word" in the educational world, but an educational cynosure of Missouri and the Middle West, and a source of pride to all who believe in thorough going education for all the people. It will also bring to thousands of Negro children of the state the blessings of a common school education now denied them by the state.

## Bachelor of Science

Oscar E. Estill, Charles W. Robinson, Ivory B. F. Smith, Russell Boyd, John O. Kelly, Egbert A. South, Sam B. Brown.

## Bachelor of Science in Education

Alma L. Alexander, John W. Carter, Everett E. Hamilton, Frankie L. Boykin, Norman Q. Hubbard, Victoria Leonard.

## Ninety-Hour Certificates

Stella Mae Combs, Ruth King, Jenkins, Clementine Jones.

## Sixty-Hour Certificates

Juanita N. Davis, R. Melba Keene, Dorothy M. Harbaugh, Dorothy E. C. Lillard, Frankie C. Monroe, Lois Perry, Dora Smith, Nellie Mas Thomas, Catherine A. Thomas, Iona D. Williams, Willie Mae Young, Jane A. Greene, Robert J. Vivian.



## TAKE LINCOLN OUT OF POLITICS

—0—

The miserable management of Lincoln University by the administration of Gov. Sam. A. Baker is certain to be used by the opposition as political argument in the state campaign next year. It will be simple justice for that to be done. But we must see to it that our state school, our only institution for higher education, is not a football transferred from one side to the other. In short, Lincoln University must be lifted out of the politics.

states aspiring students would come who now go east, and Missouri's Negro population would be receiving fresh drafts of good citizenship. As it is, politically-minded curators, making our University a market where stockings and what-nots are sold with curator pressure enforcing the sale, are driving attendance down.

Discussing Lincoln's presidency at a time when Clement Richardson had been offered, it, this paper said that rather than have Richardson accept and thereby continue the present misrule, we preferred nothing. It is becoming very clear that present conditions adequate equipment, more buildings must be overcome, even if to do so, parents teaching, more for housing the students, withdraw their children. Such a withdrawal more of the right kind of teachers. The half at best could be only a temporary measure, million dollars appropriated during the only a means to an end. Therefore we come Hyde administration "out of funds" back to the one sound conclusion, that in wise appropriated" should be given to Lincoln, this time out of definite existing funds. That other \$175,000 which Sam. A. Baker conduct of Lincoln University, we must see took away after the legislature had appropriated it, should be given again. And then the frying pan of one party into the fire of the governor should name on the board of another. We must make clear to the op-curators at least one educator whose under-position that it wins our approval and supporting of the problem of training the youth, would make the board ready on problems of education. On the board should be at least one business man, a man successful in his own venture, whose experience can help in the use of the funds. Along with these there should be chosen other curators whose standing in this state insures any legislature hearing them respectfully when they appear to ask for the school's biennial appropriation. These curators should be men who will work for Lincoln, either because they love Negro education, or love the state which will be helped by a prepared Negro. They should serve on and on, with no shift expected when administrations change, just as the curators of Missouri University are serving.

The antics of small bore politicians in carrying on this school's business are sickening. The effect of their mismanagement is devastating. The idea of a great state like Missouri having less than 200 Negro students taking college work! Had Missouri a school for giving higher education such as Lincoln could be, not only would this enrollment be multiplied, but from other

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## Business Men Want College

McCOMB, Miss.—A number of business men of McComb are interesting themselves in the proposition to establish a college for Negroes here with a view of giving training largely along practical lines. A number of leading Negro educators, it is understood, are in touch with the situation.



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## FISK CAPTURES ANNUAL MEETING

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—March 11.—The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars held its second annual meeting last week at Tuskegee Institute. More than 40 delegates attended, representing 36 schools, including both standard colleges and junior colleges. This represents nearly a 50 per cent. increase over last year in the number of schools sending delegates to the conference. **3-18-27**

According to the officials, it is the aim of this organization to study the problems of the internal administration of the Negro college, particularly as it relates to the work of the dean and registrar. To this end, it is understood that many research studies are being made and the various problems involved are being approached from a scientific viewpoint.

The main topic for discussion at the meeting which has just closed was "The Freshman." The three main divisions being: Admission, Orientation and Scholarship Standards, which were discussed respectively by Registrar S. H. Adams, of Johnson C. Smith University, Dean Ambrose Caliver of Fisk, and Dean B. W. Doyle of Paine College. Sub-topics of these main divisions were: Reporting credits, evaluating credits, standardized forms, required entrance credits, the freshman's background, "Freshman Week," majors and minors, extra-curricular activities. These subjects were ably discussed by Deans Thompson, Clement, Pearson, Florence, Lanier, Sampson, Registrars Code, Holloway, Gordon and Doctor Phenix.

A special feature of the program was an address by Dr. J. G. Stipe, of Emory University, on the Interrelations of the Work of the Dean and Registrar. The entire Saturday morning session was taken up with this address and the discussions which followed.

An interesting innovation which proved to be quite stimulating and helpful was the introduction of the question box. Registrar Wilkerson of Howard University was appointed chairman to collect and present questions which anyone desired to have

answered.

Next year's program will have as its central topic—Negro College Curricula. Professor Caliver was made chairman of the committee to receive suggestions and to study and devise a plan of procedure in approaching this vital subject. It is understood that this curricula study will attempt, first, to ascertain the social, economic, and educational background of those for whom the curricula is to be evolved; second, to briefly set forth certain desirable goals of those for whom the school exists; third, to correlate the aims and objectives of the curricula with the goals and background of the students; fourth, to state certain fundamental principles which should govern such a curricula study; and fifth, to collect and study all the available data on modern practices in curricula making.

It was specifically pointed out that the findings of this committee would in no wise bind or obligate any school in the Association to adopt any suggestive curricula that might grow out of the study. This is purely professional organization, it was said, and not legislative. The officers will remain the same as they were last year except that Professor Caliver was elected Second Vice-president. Dean T. E. McKinney of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is President and Dean O. W. Doyle of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., is Vice-president. The other officers are: Dean R. O. Lanier, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., Secretary; Dean R. E. Clement, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. and Registrar A. J. Neely, Tuskegee Institute, Assistant Secretaries.

The next meeting will be held at Fisk University, in Nashville, Tennessee.

The complete list of schools and delegates are:

J. Henry Alston, Dean, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.  
S. Herbert Adams, Registrar, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.  
S. H. Archer, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.  
Charles H. Boyer, Dean, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C.  
James P. Brawley, Dean, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

## National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

John B. Cade, Registrar, Paine College, Columbia, S. C.  
Ambrose Caliver, Dean, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Rufus E. Clement, Dean, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

William H. Dinkins, Dean, Selma University, Selma, Ala.

V. B. Doby, Dean, Payne University, Selma, Ala.

Bertram W. Doyle, Dean, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Marjorie A. Everingham, Registrar, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles W. Florence, Dean, Virginia N. & I. L., Petersburg, Va.

J. H. Gordon, Registrar, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Howard E. Gregg, Dean, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Robert B. Hayes, Dean, New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. G. D. Holloway, A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.

W. H. Hubert, Dean, Morris College, Sumter, S. C.

Maud A. Kinniburg, Dean, Barber College for Women, Anniston, Ala.

F. R. Lampkin, Principal, Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.

Mrs. M. E. J. Lane, Registrar, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean, Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Wilfred W. Lawson, Dean, A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.

Walter L. McMillan, Dean, M. & I. College, Holly Springs, Miss.

Isaac H. Miller, Dean, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

M. L. Miller, Registrar, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Capt. A. J. Neely, Registrar, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

H. Pearson, Dean, Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.

George P. Phenix, Vice Principal, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

E. C. Russell, Ft. Valley H. & I. School, Ft. Valley, Ga.

George M. Sampson, Dean, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.

P. R. Shy, Acting Dean, Miles Memorial College, Anniston, Ala.

Ruth M. Smith, Assistant Dean, Barber Memorial College, Anniston, Ala.

Frederick C. Redfern, Dean, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

Hale B. Thompson, Dean, Allen

Jean Trowbridge, Secretary to Registrar, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Mr. C. E. Tucker, President, Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, Tenn.

F. D. Wilkinson, Registrar, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

C. G. Wiley, Dean, Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga.

Education-1927

Colleges.

## DEAN SLOWE AGAIN HEADS COLLEGE BODY

WASHINGTON, — The National Association of College Women which concluded its fourth annual meeting at the Y. W. C. A., Sunday, announced thru Dean Lucy Slowe, of Howard University, re-elected president, that \$700 had been raised for scholarships in the universities of the country. Speakers before the session were Miss Edna Colson, Dr. Kuangson Young, of the Chinese delegation and Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University.

Officers elected in addition to Dean Slowe were as follows:

Anna P. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del., vice president; Carrie G. Lee, corresponding secretary; Juanita P. Howard, secretary-treasurer. Sectional directors named were Mrs. Irma Davis, of Baltimore; Mrs. Lillian Alexander, of New York; Mrs. Crosswaithe Simms, of St. Louis, and Miss Sadie L. Daniel.

College Women

Hold Election

Dean Slowe Again President

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University was re-elected president of the National Association of College Women, which concluded its fourth annual session in the Phyllis Wheatley Young Women's Christian Association on Sunday. Miss Anna P. Broadnax of Wilmington, Del., was elected vice-president. Other officers elected were:

Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, corresponding secretary, and Miss Juanita P. Howard, secretary-treasurer. Sectional directors elected were: Mrs. Irma Davis of Baltimore; Mrs. Lillian Alexander of New York; Miss Martha Hall Rose of St. Louis and Miss Sadie L. Daniel.

## College Women Re-elect Dean Lucy D. Slowe

Washington, D. C., May 6.—The National Association of College Women closed its most successful annual session on Saturday night with a banquet at the Phyllis Wheatley Young Women's Christian Association. Dean Lucy D. Slowe, who was re-elected president, made a stirring plea for unity among all college women throughout the United States. She urged college women to form one organization in every city and town for the purpose of concentrating their influence. She pointed out that our college women need to present a united front in attacking community problems, whether they be educational, political or social.

The members of the association pledged over \$700 for the work of the coming year. Cincinnati and Cleveland have been mentioned as possible places of meeting for the next convention.

## NAT'L ASS'N OF COLLEGE WOMEN CLOSE SESSION

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She aroused much enthusiasm by her declaration that, "in our effort to get civic justice and the privilege of citizens, it may be necessary for us to follow in the footsteps of the militant suffragists and go to jail, if need be, in defense of what is ours by right of our citizenship."

She called attention to the prominent part being played by Chinese women in defense of their country, and in defense of their rights as women, and urged colored college women to profit by their example.

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## College Women's Association Holds 4th Annual Meet

Dean Slowe Again Elected As Head of Organization Raise \$700.00 For Scholarships

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 27 — The National Association of College Women which concluded its fourth annual session at the Phyllis Wheatley Young Women's Christian

association parlors Sunday announced through Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, reelected president, that \$700 had been raised at the session for scholarships and fellowships in universities of the world. Speakers before the session were Miss Edna M. Colson, Dr. Kuangson Young, of the Chinese legation, and Dr. John A. Ryan, of Catholic university.

Officers elected in addition to Dean Slowe were: Anna P. Broadnax Wilmington, Del. vice president; Carrie G. S. Lee, corresponding secretary; Juanita P. Howard, secretary-treasurer. Sectional directors named were Mrs. Irma Davis, of Baltimore; Mrs. Lillian Alexander of New York; Mrs. Crosswaithe Simms, of St. Louis, and Miss Sadie L. Daniel.



Education - 1927

Colleges.

Durham, N. C., Herald

JUN 23 1927

## BUILDING PROGRAM

### PUSHING FORWARD

Alspaugh Will Be Ready For  
Occupancy by Negroes For  
Kittrell's Fall Session

Sometime this fall old Alspaugh hall, transplanted from the Duke university campus through the generosity of B. N. Duke, to the campus of Kittrell college, will be opened for service, according to J. M. Avery, secretary of the Kittrell board of trustees. With its completion the old building, greatly changed in appearance through the work of the buildings at the negro college, will continue its service to the youth of the state in search of higher education. The fall term will begin in October.

All plans for the expansion of the campus and buildings are being carried out, it was said. Work is expected to be begun soon on the new library to be built from material from the old Duke university library. The lake from which water may be drawn in case of fire, will be raised 16 feet and old Craven memorial hall is to be transplanted there.

Kittrell college, located about 50 miles from Durham, is an institute founded by the African Methodist church of America, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It was recently endowed by B. N. Duke for the sum of \$100,000. Numerous other endowments have been made so that the standard of the negro may be raised through higher education.

The athletic teams of Kittrell engage in the four major sports with other negro colleges of North Carolina. Last year the southwestern negro tennis tournament was held on the Kittrell courts, which are reputed to be the best negro courts in the south. This year officials are making a strong bid for the national negro championship of America.

North Carolina.

## BLAZERS AND CHIPS

By Rev. Wm. L. Metz, D. D.  
(By order of Atlantic Synod).

### Article I.

While Generals Grant and Lee were agreeing on terms of the surrender of the latter to the former at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, God was making terms with a few men and women in the North and South, who were willing to sacrifice comforts of home, to become separated from friends, and became subjects of unpleasant discussions and objects of ostracism by their brethren, to cast their lot among recently emancipated slaves in the Southern States to be lights unto the path of the ex-slaves and their children and a light unto their feet, which had gone so far astray in moral and mental training by no fault of their own. As to whom credit goes for striking the first light after the Civil War, or in 1866, we have no record; but the writer of this sketch knows from an old record of Freedom church at Dunlap, N. C., that the Rev. Sidney Murkland began service as a self-appointed missionary among the ex-slaves early in 1865; and from reliable information received from the late Rev. W. A. Yancey—for many years a most faithful Sunday School Missionary,—Mrs. S. J. Neil came to Amelia County, Virginia, in the year 1866, and began to teach Negro children under a large oak tree. This was the beginning of a social curiosity; intellectually, a babe; and politically, a nonentity. Truly this is a retrospect of the early 60's, when it meant for a white man of the North or South to become an object of hate and scorn by his white brother in the South when his Yankee brother or Godly inclined Southern brother in white God.

Soon after Rev. Murkland's activity among the Negroes as a Godly force, the Revs. Willis L. Miller and S. C. Alexander associated themselves with him, and these God-fearing men were few in number, the number is making terms with a few Godly men and women in the North and South, who were willing to sacrifice comforts of home, to become separated from friends, and became subjects of unpleasant discussions and objects of ostracism by their brethren, to cast their lot among recently emancipated slaves in the Southern States to be lights unto the path of the ex-slaves and their children and a light unto their feet, which had gone so far astray in moral and mental training by no fault of their own. As to whom credit goes for striking the first light after the Civil War, or in 1866, we have no record; but the writer of this sketch knows from an old record of Freedom church at Dunlap, N. C., that the Rev. Sidney Murkland began service as a self-appointed missionary among the ex-slaves early in 1865; and from reliable information received from the late Rev. W. A. Yancey—for many years a most faithful Sunday School Missionary,—Mrs. S. J. Neil came to Amelia County, Virginia, in the year 1866, and began to teach Negro children under a large oak tree. This was the beginning of a social curiosity; intellectually, a babe; and politically, a nonentity. Truly this is a retrospect of the early 60's, when it meant for a white man of the North or South to become an object of hate and scorn by his white brother in the South when his Yankee brother or Godly inclined Southern brother in white God.

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Like Philip and his brethren, these God-fearing men were few in number, the number is making terms with a few Godly men and women in the North and South, who were willing to sacrifice comforts of home, to become separated from friends, and became subjects of unpleasant discussions and objects of ostracism by their brethren, to cast their lot among recently emancipated slaves in the Southern States to be lights unto the path of the ex-slaves and their children and a light unto their feet, which had gone so far astray in moral and mental training by no fault of their own. As to whom credit goes for striking the first light after the Civil War, or in 1866, we have no record; but the writer of this sketch knows from an old record of Freedom church at Dunlap, N. C., that the Rev. Sidney Murkland began service as a self-appointed missionary among the ex-slaves early in 1865; and from reliable information received from the late Rev. W. A. Yancey—for many years a most faithful Sunday School Missionary,—Mrs. S. J. Neil came to Amelia County, Virginia, in the year 1866, and began to teach Negro children under a large oak tree. This was the beginning of a social curiosity; intellectually, a babe; and politically, a nonentity. Truly this is a retrospect of the early 60's, when it meant for a white man of the North or South to become an object of hate and scorn by his white brother in the South when his Yankee brother or Godly inclined Southern brother in white God.

things with a background of chaos and contention. began his ministry at a time in those pioneer days when colored Presbyterian ministers were few. He held at various times a number of churches in Catawba Presbytery. This faithful servant of God was able to recite from memory the history of the formation of all the colored Presbyterian churches in the Carolinas.

True to the old Presbyterian spirit, the Rev. Mr. Miller suggested that, since they had things well on the way for the organization of churches, a college to educate Negro ministers to lead these newly emancipated people should be the next thing in order. In 1867 this idea materialized into Biddle Institute with Rev. Miller and his son and daughter as teachers. At this time his son, Rev. C. H. Miller, of Denver, Colorado; and his daughter, now Mrs. Annie Orr, of Sallisaw, Okla., were mere children. They were Biddle's first teachers. The Church and the race are blessed because this hero lived and served.

Though born in the North, he spent his best days in the South, in North Carolina. A brief sketch of his ministerial activity reveals that Samuel Caruthers Alexander, D. D., was born at Shirleysburg, Pa.; and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College with the degree of A. B. in 1858, and from Columbia Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., in the year 1861. He was licensed in April, 1860, by the Presbytery of Charleston; ordained December, 1861, by the Presbytery on Conference, N. C.; and after which he became pastor of Steel Creek church, not very from the institution of which he became its first President, from 1861 to 1865. After 1865 he became a missionary about Charlotte.

Rev. Miller was a Southern man and saw service in the Civil War. He was once an alderman of Charlotte and a jurist of no mean ability, but studied theology in Union Seminary, Richmond, Va., and his wife studied there with him.

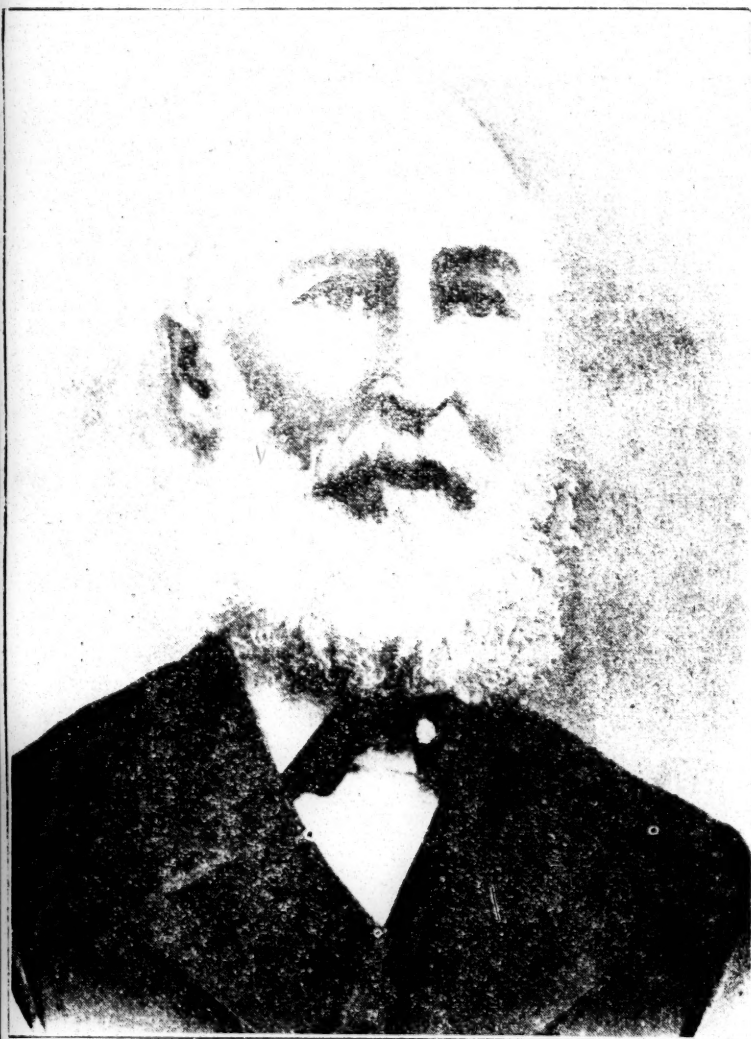
He was a slave owner, and fought to perpetuate slavery, but when he was converted (reformed) he strengthened the black brethren.

The Rev. Matthew Ijams was one of the first students, along with Calvin McCurdy, of Biddle Institute, when Rev. Mr. Miller organized this institution. Hemissionary about Charlotte. was born in Davie County, North Carolina, January 29, 1836. The greater portion of his life was spent in the gospel ministry. He was licensed by Yadkin Presbytery and ordained by Catawba Presbytery in the 60's; the exact date is not certain.

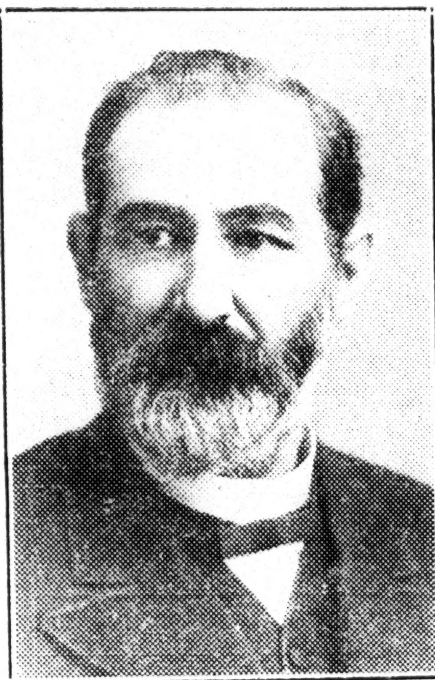
When Dr. Alexander left Biddle he returned to Shirleysburg, Pa., and became pastor of the church there from 1871 to 1873. Leaving there he became pastor of Upper Path Valley, Pa., and just a few years before his death, he was strong in voice and vigorous in spirit to the last day. Pennsylvania, seems to have been his last pastoral charge, leagues as "Hero," and he well deserved the name. He was a brave soldier of the cross of Christ in which he gloried.

Though Rev. Ijams retired of the General Assembly when it met in Albany, N. Y., 1868; The Rev. Ijams pursued a brief course at Biddle Institute, Washington, D. C., 1893. He cut short his course because of the urgent need for preachers with other circumstances. He from '67 to '68.

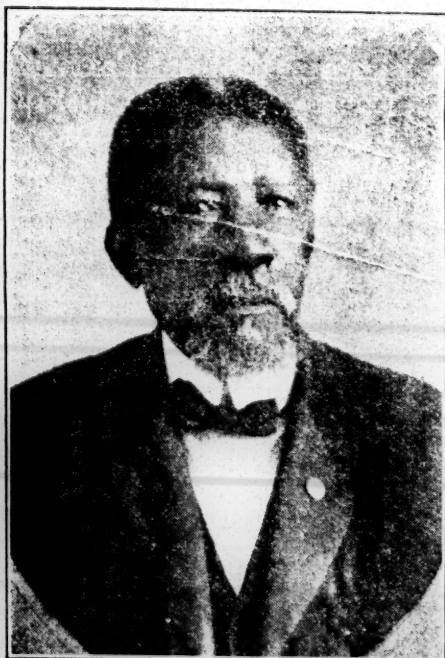




THE REV. WILLIS L. MILLER,  
Founder of Biddle University, 1867.



THE REV. S. C. ALEXANDER  
D. D.,  
The First President of Biddle  
Institute.



THE REV. MATTHEW IJAMS.  
"Hero."



Education 1927

Colleges.

# Dr. D. D. Jones Inaugurated President of Bennet College

## Impressive Exercises Held—Large Number Extend Greetings To the New President—President Jones Responds In A Forceful, Clear Manner.

From Greensboro Daily News

Greensboro, N. C.—North and South, rich and poor were represented at the inauguration of David D. Jones as president of Bennett College for Women yesterday. Prominent white citizens of Greensboro were present to pay tribute to the new president, who was born and reared in Greensboro.

Bishop Wabur P. Thirkfield of Chattanooga, presided. The bishop in his impressive charge to the new president held up the high ideals of education, and suggested that it was the plan of the two cooperating boards, the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Women's Home Missionary society of the same church to make this an outstanding institution for the training of Negro womanhood. The plans involved more buildings, a faculty to meet the requirements of a grade "A" institution, and a curriculum varied sufficiently to meet the needs, not only in liberal arts, but fine arts, home-making and to prepare young women for social service, and community work.

The Bishop presented on behalf of the board of trustees the keys to President Jones, who in accepting the trust said, "I accept the office of presidency, knowing fully the honor that you give me. I know full well too the responsibility that comes thereby. In humility, and yet in the strength which comes from God, I enter upon this new work." This acceptance was an impressive scene—the new president is a product of Bennett college, and his mother was the first Negro teacher in Guilford county.

A series of greetings then followed. Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of North Carolina College for Women, said:

"The message I bring to you, President Jones, is from your neighbors, all of the educational institutions of this immediate vicinity. And in a right neighborly fashion I would speak, greeting you with our sincere good will, our faith, and our high hope, and offering you the outstretched hand of sympathy, fellowship and cooperation as a pledge of our word. It is a high and alluring adventure that you are undertaking. Not only are you to lead your own people, but in the self-same task, to open new roads to good will and understanding with all of your fellows.

Your position is particularly strategic. The founder of the college from which I come was accustomed to say: 'Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family.' And again he said, 'A system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful. The chief factor of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than men. No state which will once educate its mothers need have any fear of future illiteracy. On this platform all of us may take our stand with confidence.

It is a common, mutual task, that we are engaged in, and we, your neighbors, here pledge you that we will make common cause with you in meeting it. And you and all of us may be animated by the engaging thought that what we do here, especially, may I say, what you do here, may help to make all of our tomorrows, not merely in this community and in this state, but even beyond the borders of our land and country. So again your neighbors salute you and welcome you, and trust that in God's providence, what you and your fellows do here will uncover new and rich mines of truth, and push back up such an appreciation of a sense of the horizons of knowledge, and will open new vistas upon human experience."

Mrs. Thomas S. Dalton, of North Carolina College for Women, was the official representative of Vassar college. She brought greetings on behalf of the women's colleges of America and impressively said: "We recognize the fact that women will not take their rightful place until we educate all women."

Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard university, Washington, spoke on behalf of Negro college women of America. Prof. N. C. Newbold of the department of education of North Carolina, brought greetings on behalf of his department. He congratulated the trustees on the progress of the new enterprises and pledged heartiest cooperation on the part of himself and his associates.

Dr. A. W. Pyler, editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, had been designated by President W. P. Few as the official representative of Duke University. Dr. Pyler remarked that the greetings which he brought on behalf of Duke university were not

normal, but represented the sincere interest of his institution in the plans and purposes of Bennett College for Women.

The board of education of the M. E. church was represented by Dr. M. J. Holmes. He was followed by Dr. A. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial cooperation at Atlanta, Ga. President Jones, prior to his coming to Bennett College for Women, was associated with Dr. Alexander in the work of interracial cooperation. Dr. Alexander in his address referred to the achievement of President Jones in St. Louis and his line work in the field of interracial relations.

On presenting President Jones, Bishop Thirkfield referred to him as an honored alumnus of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., the oldest college in America of the Methodist Episcopal Church. President Jones responded to the greetings brought on behalf of the school and friends.

In developing his address, President Jones, among other things said: "One of the criticisms that has often been hurled at higher education, particularly among Negroes, is that it educates them away from their task.

One of our primary objectives is to give to our students a consciousness of oneness with their community, a sense of responsibility for sharing life with those around them. To do this Bennett College for Women in all of its relationships between students and faculty must always have a simple and honest atmosphere in which to do its work. As we have done, so must we continue; to frown on sham in education and to strive for the realities. We must emphasize English, spoken and written, in preference to a smattering of Latin and Greek. Our aim should be to build rich mines of truth, and push back up such an appreciation of a sense of the horizons of knowledge, and will open new vistas upon human experience."

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## PROFESSOR McMILLAN'S DISMISSAL

As was to be expected, the trustees of Shaw university have evaded the main issue in their upholding of the dismissal of Prof. Lewis K. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual—is apolitical and defensive in tone. The committee says that

McMillan's criticisms were altogether of a destructive sort. It probably has never occurred to this committee that there is no obligation on perfectly sound and sane criticism that it be constructive. De-constructive as well as constructive criticism, promotes progress. There is absolute necessity for both forms of critical judgement. Making a crude analogy it might be said that the man who demolished the old dilapidated house certainly under no logical or ethical obligation to erect a beautiful mansion in its place. It is conceivable that it would be better for the lot to be left vacant. If the house is a menace due to any number of things it is perfectly right that it be demolished.

"It was learned," says the committee, "from various sources that the professor was not orthodox in his teaching of the scripture...." Of course he wasn't. How could he be since, it is reported, that he is a well educated and intelligent man? To be sure the committee may be pardoned at this point since they perhaps know nothing worth considering about theological teaching and modern theological controversies.

"It was apparent from all circumstances that Professor McMillan was earnest in his efforts to incite race feeling in attempting to inform the world that segregation was practiced at the university between the races." This is Mr. McMillan's main charge. The committee glides over this difficulty with the bare statement quoted. They do not say that it is not true that in this Negro college black teachers are segregated from the whites. They do not say that the practice is wrong. They seem to feel that Shaw is an alright place—with this Jim Crow—to which Negro parents may send their children to see democracy and the christian religion in practice. All this committee can say with any feeling is that Mr. McMillan was malicious because he told it.

And finally the committee reaches for the mud. Slinging it toward McMillan with a shriek they say—"what constructive work of any kind whatsoever has Professor Lewis K. McMillan ever accomplished anywhere of sufficient magnitude to entitle him to censure men and measures of Shaw university and so on, so on and so on.

This question can be answered now. If Mr. McMillan has done nothing in his whole life except call the attention of the country to conditions prevailing at Shaw, he has done more than some of the members of the committee. He has earned the gratitude of some parents who were thinking of sending their sons to Shaw. He has also earned the thanks of many young men who were planning to apply there for a position.

And I am willing to bet three Pittsburgh stogies against a Shaw diploma that that same Shaw diploma will be worth more in the future by virtue of the fact that McMillan has passed by.

## Spirit of The Press

### Hear DuBois

From the (Elizabeth City, N. C.) Independent  
Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois will deliver the commencement address at the State Normal school at Elizabeth City tonight, Friday, May 27. Hear him. DuBois is a Negro, born of obscure Negro parents in a humble cabin in South Carolina. Sunflowers grew by the side of the cabin, honeysuckle twined about the picket fence, a flea-bitten hound scratched himself by the door sill; his mammy took in washing and sent him to school. He worked his way to and thru Fisk University, and from Fisk to Harvard and from Harvard to the University of Berlin. Today he is the author of many notable books, the editor of the foremost Negro magazine in the world and easily one of the ablest editorial writers in America. DuBois is a Negro, but he has won his way against the super handicap of color to a deserved place among the intellectuals of the earth. DuBois is a notable American.

You who are fortunate enough to hear DuBois tonight may not like him. He is a race-conscious individual with much bitterness in his heart and, like all great thinkers who think far in advance of his times, he says a lot of untimely things that do not further the cause of interracial happiness and understanding. But hear him, if you can; you owe it to yourself and to the colored people who live in your midst to get a black man's viewpoint straight from a black man's lips. DuBois will have no honeyed word for the white folks. He is no diplomat, no politician, no fawning sycophant. He says right out the things that are in the heart of him and any man who does that is headed for Golgotha; for the world to date is actuated not altogether by reason, but as often by fear and prejudice and falsehood.



## Jones Inaugurated At Bennett



GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA—In the presence of representative educators from leading institutions of the region, David D. Jones was inaugurated as president of Bennett College for Women here last week.

The dedication was presided over by Bishop Wilbur B. Thirkield, of Chattanooga. Among those present were Charles H. Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute; F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College; Miss Altona M. Trent, Atlanta University; Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University and Bishop Robert E. Jones, of New Orleans.

## ST. AUGUSTINE'S PRE-MEDICAL WORK STANDARD

### Association of American Medical Colleges Accepts Recommendation

Raleigh, N. C.—Dr. Fred C. Zapffe, secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges, has notified Reginald C. Lynch, summer registrar of St. Augustine Junior College, that upon information received from Mr. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education, North Carolina State Board of Public Instruction, the pre-medical work given at St. Augustine is regarded as standard by the association.

Secretary Zapffe stated that he has found from a copy of the report of the committee that investigated the pre-medical work done at St. Augustine that, "It appears to be an excellent report in that it credits this work at full value; therefore I see no reason why medical colleges should not accept your students for admission to medical courses."

The report of the committee which was composed of J. Henry Hight, director Division School Inspection; N. C. Newbold, director Division Negro Education and James E. Hillman, director Division Teacher Training of the North Carolina State Department

dormitory on Flower's Hill. The new dormitory is now in every respect. Contracts have already been let for the furnishings.

A new library building costing approximately a quarter million dollars will be ready for occupancy December. This building is one of the finest of its kind in the South. It sits on one of the highest peaks of the campus. From its oval dome one gets a good view of the surrounding country, which is almost a natural park. This building will be one of the show places of the state.

Ground has been broken for a new auditorium, containing a conservatory of music. This building will serve as the new assembly hall. It will contain a stage and a built in pipe organ and sound-proof practice room.

Dean Robert A. Thornton is on leave studying at the University of Chicago for the doctorate in physics. He is the recipient of one of the General Education Board's scholarships. Edwin D. Johnson, professor of English, is acting dean. Kittrell has added the office of dean of women, and Miss C. Gwendolyn Redding is the first to hold that position.

Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards is director of music and will head the new conservatory.

Frederick Watts is professor of psychology; J. H. Greene, is professor of chemistry; K. W. Greene, professor of education; Miss Myrtle Henry, professor of French and English; Miss Hazel Jackson, associate in mathematics; in the high school, Miss Anna Harris is instructor in mathematics; Mrs. Jennie Cochran, high school history; Miss Lillian Walker, dietitian; Angus Curry and Miss Ethel Wyche, library assistants; Mrs. Eva Cornick, matron. J. E. Moseley, dean of men; Miss I. A. Watkins is the new bursar.

Recent visitors have included Dr. E. P. Few, President of Duke University; Dr. J. P. Dillard, General Education Board; and N. C. Newbold, State Department of Public Instruction; J. M. Avery, secretary, and Prof. W. G. Pearson treasurer, of Kittrell College.

## Shaw University Limits College Enrollment

Raleigh, N. C.—Four hundred college students is the limit hereafter at Shaw University. This announcement was made by President J. L. Peacock at a regular chapel service. Before long Shaw will have a new administration building and a new men's dormitory. The enrollment this year is a hundred more than that of last year.

One of the traditions cultivated at Shaw is that of a special examination for freshmen in information about the college, this being conducted by upper classmen. The examination was held Thursday night, October 6, with the largest freshman class in the history of the institution.

Among the visitors of the week have been B. C. Caldwell of the Slater Fund and Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Tobias addressed the students at the chapel service on Friday morning, and emphasized some of the fundamentals to be observed in their training.

## \$150,000 Dormitory At Kittrell College Now Ready; Other Buildings

Kittrell, N. C.—Kittrell College began September 26, with one of the most noteworthy sessions of its history. The enrollment this year promises to surpass any previous enrollment since the college began. Already the number has increased to such an extent that the college is faced with a serious housing problem. Considerable relief will come to the young women when they move in their \$150,000



## Colleges GREENSBORO N. C.

ISSUE OF

### CELEBRATING A QUARTER CENTURY.

Palmer Memorial institute, at Sedalia, is this week celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. The school that began there a quarter century ago in a log cabin now owns and uses property valued at half a million dollars. In this Guilford county community there has been accomplished as much as was done in the first 25 years of Tuskegee's history. It is true that it is a different era, in which different attitudes, opportunities, outlook, are elements to which importance attaches. Nevertheless there is no better way of estimating the future of Palmer Memorial than by considering Tuskegee's present.

The girl who assembled a few children of the neighborhood in the cabin, born in North Carolina, was then direct from a New England educational environment. She came into this section unknown, friendless in the place she had chosen to go to work teaching her race. The spirit and capacity of Principal Charlotte Hawkins Brown must be judged by her record. The accumulation of money with which to add buildings and equipment is an incidental which speaks eloquently, but it is only an incidental. It is the demonstration of what has been done in increasing measure in the training of boys and girls that has won for the school a succession of powerful friends, generous to it because their generosity they regarded as a good investment in human welfare.

A good name amongst the white people of the Greensboro vicinity has been necessary to the success of this negro school, and the principal long since won and has maintained Greensboro co-operation and support; Greensboro is strongly represented in the board of directors, and

in the establishment of a mutuality of interest between whites here and elsewhere, Palmer Memorial has a place that is perhaps unique.

### Dean & Register Assn.

#### Reelects Pres. McKinney

Greensboro, N. C.—T. E. McKinney, dean of A. and T. College, was re-elected president of the National Association of Deans and Registrars of Negro Colleges, which was in session March 4 to 5, at Tuskegee Institute.

The association is making a special study of problems in connection with deans and registrars' office.

Thirty-six colleges were represented.

J. O. Thomas of Atlanta, Ga. of the National Urban League, addressed the student body of A and T. College on "Inter-racial significance of social behavior."

### SHAW U INSTRUCTOR GETS HIS DISCHARGE

Raleigh, N. C., April 15.—Following a letter to the board of trustees and the American Home Missions society, criticizing the segregation of white and negro students at Shaw university, here, Prof. Lewis K. McMillan, a faculty member, has been discharged by Dr. Joseph H. Peacock, president of the university, and ordered to vacate the campus.

Professor McMillan stated that he would appeal both to the trustees and to the mission society.

Dr. Peacock, commenting on the discharge of the faculty member, declared that Professor McMillan was "out of sympathy with our conservative views here in the South."

Dr. Peacock stated that Professor McMillan's discharge was not on account of his protest against segregation at the university, but on account of unwarranted attacks in his letter on officials of the university.

This is Professor McMillan's first year as a member of the Shaw university faculty. He was born in South Carolina and received an A. B. degree from Howard university. Later he received a degree as bachelor of divinity from Yale university.

### A. & T. College Dean Re-elected Head Of Deans and Registrars

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 7.—Mr. T. E. McKinney, dean of A. & T. college, was re-elected president of the national association of deans and registrars of Negro colleges, which was in session, March 4 to 5 at Tuskegee institute. Mr. McKinney deserves this honor. Being the founder of the organization, no other man is so eminently prepared to guide the destinies of this new, but important group of educators.

#### TWO SIDES TO EVERY QUESTION

Last week our esteemed contemporary, the New York Age, carried a news story of the suspension of Professor L. K. McMillan from the faculty of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., to the effect that he was suspended because he opposed Jim-Crowism and segregation among the teachers and students on the part of President J. A. Peacock, at the university.

But there are always two sides to every question, and we fear that the Age did not have both sides before it, when it wrote its story. We believe when the other side of the question is heard, as outlined in the Union Reformer, the public may have a different story.

We are quite certain the Age would have said less in favor of the young professor had it read the Union Reformer's story before writing.

It appears from the story of the Union Reformer that segregation and Jim-Crowism had nothing to do with the suspension of the young intellectual, but his case is one of over-education and too much intellect.

Shaw University is a denominational school; has certain tenets of faith, and believes in the Divine inspiration of the Bible, and the divinity of Christ. Professor McMillan doesn't believe in either. He repudiates the authenticity of

the Bible, the divinity of Christ, and insults the faith of the church and school for which he was working; so his suspension was not the result of his views on segregation, but of his ignorance in an attempt to repudiate the Bible, and the salvation of Christ. He says Christ didn't die for him, but He died for Himself, like any other man.

The letter to the trustee board against the faculty, which the professor charges was the cause of his trouble, was of little concern to President Peacock, and he passed it up as the idle prattle of a self-opinionated intellectual upstart. But here is the stuff that got this over-educated, smart intellectual into trouble, and put him out of a job.

The young professor, one year out of school, says that some of the books of the Bible, including the Book of Genesis are mythological, and in large part they are any more than any other book of stories and fables books written by man. He says nothing in the first 39 chapters of Isaiah has reference to the coming of Christ; he doesn't count Jesus Christ as our Lord and Redeemer, and holds that the salvation of sinners does not depend upon the death of Christ and all Bible miracles are false.

The Independent agrees with the Union Reformer that this kid professor has a right to hold these fool views, if he hasn't any better sense than to do so, but he has no right to teach his heresy and nonsense in an orthodox school or church, and the university was justified in putting him out at the first opportunity.

The professor is a victim of his own intellectual smartness, and when caught at his game, he puts up the tale of persecution because he opposed segregation and Jim-Crowism. He knows the Negro is credulous on this point, and is willing to believe anything he says against the white man where this devilment is involved, without waiting to find out the truth. In this particular he is like the white demagogue who raises the

question of social equality and Negro domination to get away with his goods. But the professor was too green to get away with the goods. Read the article from the Union Reformer, in another column of this issue, and see whether it was segregation or atheism which put the professor out of business.

### Dr. Adams Heard By Students of A. and T. College

Greensboro, N. C., April 27.—Dr. M. W. Adams, president of Atlanta University, was a visitor at A. and T. College yesterday. Dr. Adams is Phi Beta Kappa man of Dartmouth and a doctor of philosophy from Chicago.

In his address to the students, hour, Dr. Adams recognized the growing importance of the state-supported institutions as centers of learning. A fine tribute was paid to the outstanding private institutions, such as Fisk, Shaw and Atlanta, and the pioneering work that they had done. But for lack of adequate support, their growth, except in very few instances, is limited. On the other hand, the state supported institutions throughout the country are as a whole well supported.

He advised the students not to slight any of their studies, however distasteful they might be. Life is so varied and full of changes that one never knows what he will be called upon to do. Instances were given of men who had prepared for one line of work, but found themselves called into another; and their success had been possible largely because of their mastery of required but distasteful courses while in school.

Dr. Adams has visited most of the land-grant colleges in the South, and is very favorably impressed with the work they are doing.

Dr. Adams, as president of Atlanta University, heads one of the greatest institutions of learning



for Negroes in the United States and has sent forth as graduates thousands of Negro men and women who have achieved great successes. Some of the most representative and outstanding characters in Negro life are graduates and former students of Atlanta University.

## NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES ORGANIZE CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Conference of Negro Institutions of Higher Learning was organized at Livingstone College, Saturday, March 26, for the purpose of establishing better relations between these institutions, of promoting a finer professional spirit, of establishing uniform standards, and of solving common problems.

Three major problems for co-operative study during the year were selected: (1) The Freshman, (2) Student Employment; (3) Transference of Students from one institution to another. Reports will be made on these studies at the next annual meeting of the conference to be held at Fayetteville State Normal School on the fourth Saturday in March, 1928.

Representatives of eight of the twelve institutions of higher learning for Negroes were present in response to the call of Dean Rufus E. Clement, chairman of the committee appointed December 11 to extend such a call. Mr. W. A. Robinson and a suggestive letter from Mr. N. C. Newbold represented the State Department of Public Instruction. Dean Florence of Virginia Normal and Industrial College was present as an observer. Other institutions in the State had indicated a desire to have representatives present.

Officers for the year 1927-1928 are:

President, President W. J. Trent, Livingstone College.

Vice-President, Dr. E. E. Smith, Fayetteville Normal School.

Secretary, Mr. H. Liston, Winston-Salem Teachers' College.  
Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. L. Washington, A. & T. College.  
Treasurer, Dean W. S. Turner, Shaw University.

Executive Committee Members: Dr. F. J. Anderson, J. C. Smith University; Prof. C. H. Boyer, St. Augustine College.

## SHAW STUDENTS KEEPING COOL AND ACTING WITH DISCRETION

The feeling at Shaw University last week had grown to such a pitch that the situation looked grave, and any overt act on the part of the student body would have been far-reaching—especially so when so many are questioning and some openly saying that higher education is not the thing for Negroes.

We are reliably informed that the students met and appointed a committee to take drastic steps to secure what they wanted. The committee, it seems, met and decided upon a course of action which this paper thinks was very commendable. They refused to be used as a catspaw to stir up strife and eventually a strike. They, after calm deliberation, urged the students, who had been unduly wrought up, to settle their grievances by arbitration. This we regard as a sensible course, and it is another evidence of what training means to any people. It enabled them to think through the situation and do the wise thing. Few things are accomplished by irrational action.

The committee, it seems, sensed the pride with which the Negroes of North Carolina and the Nation, and especially the Baptist denomination, have looked upon Shaw University. For many years it has stood out as their leading church school of the State, and one of the leading Negro schools of the Nation.

From Shaw have gone many men and women who have contributed in no small way to the social, economic, and spiritual life of the race and country. She has been recently classed among the A grade colleges of the Nation. And now to have someone come who knows but little of her history, the struggles and the

sacrifices to get her there, and destroy her usefulness almost overnight, the student body refused to be a party thereto.

The judgment exercised by the committee and the acceptance thereof by the student body (unanimously) stamped them as sane people being trained for safe leadership.

## Courageous But Indiscreet

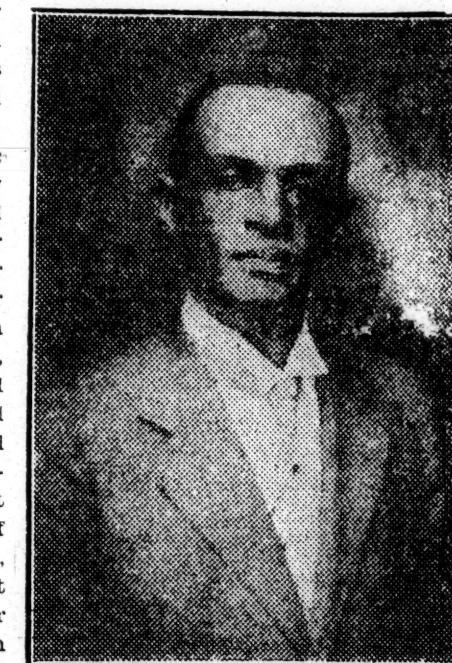
Lewis K. McMillan, an instructor at Shaw University had the temerity to find fault with executive, administrative and academic conditions as they appeared to him at the institution, and not only lost his position, as was the most natural thing to be expected, but furnished the text for an editorial in a Raleigh newspaper which shows that after all some people in North Carolina are not as cultured, not as tolerant and not as broad as they are advertised to be.

McMillan was courageous but indiscreet. He should have, as a matter of policy, passed by without mention the incident of alleged unequal living accommodations at the University for white and colored teachers, although this paper does not believe that he mentioned the matter with any hope of seeing such a condition changed, if it exists. He was born, it is reported, in South Carolina. Educated up to his liberal arts degree in a Negro college. He then studied theology at the Yale Divinity school. He should know, in spite of all his contact with civilization, and we are sure he does know now, that equal social opportunity or any other sort of equality with Negroes is the South's sore spot, and that any utterance he might make that carried with it the implication of distaste for or impatience with this Southern tradition would bring him in immediate disfavor with his superiors and with local white public opinion.

The Raleigh Evening Times praises the authorities at Shaw for dismissing Mr. McMillan and refers to the latter as "that type of his race which remains savage in the sense that such incidentals of culture it is able to absorb become toxic in their effects." Judging him by the temper of his remarks, the editor of the Raleigh Evening Times doubtless belongs to that type, so prevalent in these days, which has not been able to absorb enough of the incidentals of culture to make it tolerant of other human beings. Concerning McMillan, he goes on to say: "He may be that kind of incendiary ambitious Negro, or he may be following the scheme of publicity some years ago successfully adopted by John Spencer Bassett, professor of Trinity College who invited the lightning by rating Booker Washington as of more value to the South than Robert E. Lee." If we have read history correctly, Mr. Bassett said that Booker T. Washington was the most valuable citizen the South has produced SINCE Robert E. Lee. That may have been true, but it was a bold piece of indiscretion because it was antagonistic to Southern sentiment. Bassett was run out of North Carolina, and so was McMillan, and the same fate awaits anyone else engaged in religious or educational work who displays more regard for truth than for tradition.

## Carolina College Progresses under Jas. E. Shepard

Durham, N. C., July.—(By A. N. P.)—The notable progress which North Carolina has been making in an educational, commercial, and civic way has brought to the fore many outstanding developments and individuals. Notable



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DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD

among these are the North Carolina College for Negroes, located at Durham.

This institution whose history has been closely associated with the rise of the city and state, first opened its doors in 1910. Dr. James E. Shepard was its guiding star then as now.

Starting as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, it acquired under his leadership and solicitation property worth \$135,000 which in 1921 because of financial stringency and the excellent work it was doing, the state took over, renaming the institution the Durham State Normal School.

Later when the North Carolina legislature decided upon a state college, this same institution was selected and Dr. Shepard chosen to head the work which plans in process of development are expected to make one of the greatest educational institutions serving the

race.

In addition to his school work, Dr. Shepard finds time to serve as Grand Master of the Masons of the state, the richest jurisdiction in America with 20,000 members and patron of the Eastern Star.

Country-wide attention is being attracted to the conference which Dr. Shepard, in conjunction with C. C. Spaulding, and W. G. Pearson, as members of the executive committee, is calling to meet in Durham, December 7. It is expected to bring together the leading business, educational, and religious leaders of the race.

## David D. Jones Inaugurated

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 23.—

The inauguration of David D. Jones as president of Bennett College for Women, partook of the nature of a homecoming celebration. Never in the history of Greensboro or the state of North Carolina has such a scene been witnessed. Greensboro without regard to color turned out en masse. In the audience were the leaders of Greensboro thought and life. Charles H. Ireland, retired capitalist; Dr. C. H. Rowland, president of the Ministerial Alliance; Prof. Charles H. Moore, for years one of the leaders in North Carolina, joined with other friends in welcoming back to Greensboro a home town boy. It was colorful as well as inspiring, for a number of the great colleges of America had designated their representatives who appeared in academic costumes. In the procession and on the program were such notable men and women as Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of commission on inter-racial co-operation; Dr. M. J. Holmes, of Chicago; Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of North Carolina College for Women; Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University; Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. W. H. C. Goode of Sidney, O.; Dr. A. W. Plyler, a special representative of Duke University; Mrs. Thomas S. Dalton, representative of Vassar college and Women's Colleges of America, and Mr. H. C. Newbold, director of division of Negro Education of North Carolina.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of Chattanooga, presided



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## Wilberforce Control In Its Own Trustees, Says Attorney Gen'l

Wilberforce, O.—The effort made by the State Board of Control to run Wilberforce University was ended when Attorney General Turner handed a ruling to Director of Finance Wilbur E. Baker which declared that the State Board is without authority to approve Wilberforce payrolls. The Board had advised certain changes at the school, withholding approval of payroll unless these changes were made.

In the meantime, the State of Ohio has given its largest appropriation to the university, \$525,000 for an 18 months period.

The board of trustees held a meeting prior to opening of school and filled all positions on the faculty and business staff. The Rev. J. A. Haithcox of Columbus succeeds the Rev. Charles Bundy, deceased.

It is stated that this puts an end to the much heralded "problem", and that the Board of Control and board of trustees are in thorough accord and good will.

Education - 1927

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# WILBERFORCE TRUSTEES GET FULL REPORT

Exonerate Dr. Bundy  
of All Charges

Wilberforce, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The members of the trustee board, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, Bishop J. H. Jones of Wilberforce, Rev. Charles Bundy of Cleveland, Miss Helen Walker of Cincinnati, Hon. Harry C. Smith of Cleveland, Rev. J. S. Jackson of Cincinnati and Rev. B. F. McWilliams of Toledo, held a meeting Monday to receive the report submitted to the board by Mr. Joseph L. Tracy, state auditor. Mr. Tracy sent Special Examiner E. Frank Brown to go over the books of R. C. Bundy, superintendent of the C. N. I.

## Trustees Pleased

Mr. Brown in his report stated that not a single find for recovery of state funds could be found, and in keeping with the report the trustee board exonerated Mr. Bundy and passed the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the trustees:

The board wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. Frank Brown, state examiner, of his very thorough examination and investigation of the affairs of the C. N. I. normal and industrial department at Wilberforce university, and in view of the fact that such examination and investigation did not show that there was any illegal use of funds or abuse of authority by the superintendent, Mr. Bundy, or any of its high officials, be it resolved, that the board, in view of newspaper criticisms of the conduct of the affairs of the C. N. and I. department by Superintendent Bundy, finds all charges to be false and unfair and without foundation.

## Let Building Contract

Resolved, that we, the board of trustees of the C. N. and I. department, extend to the superintendent a vote of confidence on his administration and assure him our continued support of his splendid management of affairs in the combined normal and industrial department at Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio.

At this meeting the board let the contract for the placing of the sec-

ond story on the uncompleted economics building, started several years ago, and on account of insufficient funds appropriated by the state the building was built one story. R. Burton Child, general contractor, was awarded the contract, his bid being \$16,981. The plumbing work went to W. H. Sphon of Dayton, for \$4,758, and M. G. Beck Electric company, Dayton, \$1,280.

# TAKE STATE FUND AWAY FROM WILBERFORCE TRUSTEES; GIVE IT OVER TO A CONTROL BOARD

Columbus, Ohio, March 25.—The Ohio legislature has not enough confidence in the men at the head of Wilberforce university to trust them with the funds which the state appropriates for the school, and the state monies this year will be placed in the hands of a control board appointed by the state.

That is the import of the message that was given to the trustees of the school last week by "I am surprised at your attitude in this matter," retorted Williamson, chairman R. D. Williamson of the finance committee, then he said, "If you gentlemen want a hearing, then I can arrange it with the state auditor and attorney general. How- ever, unless you can convince them otherwise, the ruling of the board will stand."

Hereafter, it has been decided, all expenditures must be checked and approved by the executive clerk of the institution after their authorization by the board of trustees and the superintendent.

## Protest Decision

Bishop J. H. Jones, chairman of the board of trustees; Gilbert H. Jones, president of the university; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, a member of the board, and R. C. Bundy, superintendent of the normal and industrial department, were present at the finance committee hearing and protested the edict of Chairman Williamson.

"It has come to my attention," said Williamson, "that there are certain irregularities at Wilberforce. Our business is to appropriate money. The state auditor tells us that there have been certain irregularities in the conduct of business at Wilberforce and has so reported to the board of control."

## State Conditions

"The appropriation which has been approved here tonight by the finance committee will be granted on conditions that the executive clerk of the institution approve all expenditures after the board and superintendent have authorized them. If you men had been handling your business in proper manner you wouldn't be in the position you find yourself in today."

The trustees objected to the arrangement, claiming that the board of control was overriding the sovereign rights of the trustees of Wilberforce.

Several weeks ago when the first dispatches telling of the beginning of the investigation at Wilberforce University were published, there were many who at once came to the conclusion that all of those men involved were guilty of malfeasance in office. Some went to the length of declaring that they should be at once removed from office; others like the loyal but misguided souls that they were, declared that "it made no difference if they were guilty, they were who they were and should not be subjected to such examination." There were still others, far less numerous, who waited until the close of the investigation and discovered that there was no basis for the charges made. The men were completely exonerated.

Investigations are always unpleasant things but there are times when they lead to far greater advantages than the unpleasantness which they occasion. Who can doubt now that Bishop Jones and his son, together with the manager of the institution will be enabled to go forward more freely in the conduct of that school? Before, they were hedged about by all sorts of rumors and claims of dishonesty from within and without. The members of their boards doubted their honesty. The general church membership doubted their honesty. Now that it has been proven, it is to be doubted if ever again, such rumors will attain the size of hindering forces. They have been proven honest by examination of state and private authorities and even commended by those who conducted the investigation.

Charges unproven are all too often taken for facts by us as a group. It is unfortunate that this is so. And it has happened in time past that many good men have been condemned to oblivion under unfortunate circumstances only because some person or group of persons has seen fit to "make charges." The recent dismissal of a Texas school head took place under circumstances very similar to this. It is always preferable to receive charges with open minds. But wisdom demands that no action be taken until all of the facts are ascertained.

## CHARGES VERSUS THE FACTS

# IT'S DOCTOR THOMPSON NOW; NEGRO COLLEGE GIVES LL.D. BY PROXY

Xenia, O., June 16.—[Special.]—Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by proxy today from Wilberforce University, oldest and largest Negro university, at its 64th commencement exercises. Thompson was represented by Bishop A. J. Kerry, a Thompson civil service commission appointee.

Wilberforce honored Thompson because of his services as a lawyer, his interest in human uplift and flood relief, and his attitude to the Negro race.

A similar degree was conferred on U. S. Senator S. D. Fess, commencement orator. Three hundred students received diplomas.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Journal  
JUN 17 1927

## Thompson Gets Degree from Negro College

Mayor Thompson was greeted today as Dr. Thompson, having been awarded by proxy the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Wilberforce university at Xenia, Ohio, at its sixty-fourth commencement exercises.

The school, which is the oldest and largest university for negroes, also awarded a degree to United States Senator S. D. Fess, the commencement speaker. Mayor Thompson, who was represented by Bishop Archibald J. Carey, negro member of the civil service commission, was honored because of his interest in human uplift, flood relief and his attitude toward the negro race.

# FORCE TRUSTEES BOW TO STATE

WILBERFORCE, O.—Wilberforce University trustees bowed to the state authorities last week in accepting the appointment of Carl Jenkins as financial officer as demanded by the state contest board. Jenkins will handle the state appropriation of \$1,000,000 instead of Superintendent Bundy. The state has also demanded reinstatement of eight recently discharged employees who testified against the school at the recent investigation of alleged graft at the school.



# WILBERFORCE ACCOUNTS ARE 'SUBJECT TO CRITICISM' THE STATE EXAMINER DECIDES

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Accounting methods that were used at Wilberforce are "subject to great criticism." That's the tenor of the testimony taken by Ohio State Examiner E. Frank Brown during the audit of the Wilberforce books and accounts just conducted by the state of Ohio after charges of graft, gross mismanagement and corruption had been made against the school. The state turned its spotlight on the C. N. and I. department, ran through the department's books with a fine tooth comb and emerged with a report that showed that there was here and there on the Wilberforce books some rather peculiar bookkeeping.

The state wasn't rude enough to say that anyone was grafting, but it did turn in a report that showed that books "as to payment for curtains for a bought for the Wilberforce students shower bath in your home out of were stored on the shelves of Supr. Richard C. Bundy's private library. It showed that glass knobs for the bookcase in Mr. Bundy's parlor were charged up on the books as "education supplies" for the school.

**Mirrors Charged Up**  
It showed that "a set of mirrors for the superintendent's house" was charged up to "education" also, although there was not a thing in the records to indicate what a plate glass mirror on Mrs. Bundy's wall could have to do with teaching Shakespeare or physics. The examination revealed that Mr. Bundy charged up a brand new \$3,200 Studebaker special six sedan to the school and then used it for a vacation trip down East. He admitted the stand that he went to "take a rest," but he insisted that his main purpose was to "hunt up some teachers." He took a chauffeur with him on his "hunting trip" and the school even paid for the chauffeur's clothes.

Magazines like Women's Work and newspapers like the Cincinnati Enquirer were paid for by the school, but the mail man left them on Mrs. Bundy's parlor table. But there was nothing selfish about the Bundy household, and when they were through with them, the superintendent testified, they used to let the students read them.

**Turkey for "Official Use"**  
The students weren't quite as fortunate with the 19-pound turkey that was delivered to the superintendent's house Nov. 27, 1925, by Mr. Fletcher of Xenia, Ohio, at a cost of \$12.84. The Wilberforce boys and girls never got a taste of the fat-tasting bird which was deliv-

in the preliminary investigation as suspicious.

Through successive witnesses the state probed into the farm and dairy products that were being sold to the university from Bishop Jones' fertile farm.

A. C. DeLeo, director of carpentry, told of \$40 that was spent on a breakfast set made by the students and now reposing comfortably in Superintendent Bundy's home.

**Charges "Open Solicitation"**

That Superintendent Richard C. Bundy openly solicited a bribe in connection with payment for contract work done for Wilberforce was sworn to in an affidavit by Joseph Serra. Serra said Bundy asked, "What am I getting out of this? Do you think I am here for my health?" Although the contract called for a \$3,000 payment, but that Bundy attempted to withhold a portion of the sum, saying, "I felt that the amount of money you got in that one voucher was all you expected out of this job."

State Examiner Brown also reported that when O'Neill hall was being repaired the school spent \$163.08 by force account to finish the job. "The manner in which the work was handled," it was reported, "shows very poor management and business methods."

"The duplication of payment for material, while perhaps not criminal, was, to say the least, done in a way that looks like an attempt to deceive. The state paid twice for the same material, with an advance in one payment of 10 per cent over the other. Consequently the state is out the amount of that payment, \$246.90. These methods are subject to great criticism."

## WIL'FORCE PROBE IS CLOSED

**Institution Gets Largest Appropriation in History**

**\$700,000 FOR TWO YEARS**

**Ousted Employees Not to Be Reinstated, So States Attorney General**

Wilberforce, Ohio., Sept. 12.—The Board of Trustees held a meeting Sept. 9th, filled all places for the school year and transacted routine of business preparatory to the opening of school.

The much heralded and long agitated "Probe" in the State Department of Wilberforce University has died a natural death. The Board of Trustees have been notified by the State Board of Control, through Auditor Tracy's office, that the issues up between the State Board of Control and the Trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial

Department have been amicably adjusted and the matter has been settled finally by the opinion of the attorney general. The Board of Trustees is to go ahead with their work as prescribed by law and practice. The opinion of Attorney General Turner in a ruling to Director of Finance, Mr. Wilbur E. Baker, last Thursday follows—"The State Board of Control and the Trustees authority to approve the payrolls of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University." The Board had indicated it would refuse to approve the payrolls unless certain things were done at the school. This closes the long chapter of disturbances and agitation at the institution. Everything is in fine shape for the opening. The promises in all the offices are for a record breaking attendance.

The friends of the institution may be glad to know that despite the agitation and publicity attached to it, the University received this year the largest appropriation from the State of Ohio it has ever received, \$252,000.00 for an 18 months period, which on the basis of the usual two years period makes the appropriation \$175,000.00 more than the institution has ever received before, or the \$700,000.00 for the usual two year period.

The Board of Control in closing the incident assured the Board of Trustees of their interest in the institution and desire to cooperate with them for the best good of the University. A spirit of cooperation and good will has now settled the department and every thing is in shape for a big school year and the advance of the department in every way.

Rev. J. A. Haitheox, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed to take the place of Rev. Charles Bundy, deceased.

**NEW YORK  
EVE. WORLD**

**JUN 17 1927  
BIG BILL THOMPSON  
IS DOCTOR OF LAWS**

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mayor Thompson, who is not a university graduate, received a degree yesterday, that of doctor of laws from Wilberforce University at Xenia, O. This is the oldest and one of the largest Negro universities.

The Mayor has handled the Negro vote diplomatically and distributed political patronage to Negroes. This

was recognized by the university. Bishop A. J. Carey, the Mayor's Negro Civil Service Commissioner, represented "Big Bill" at the ceremonies.

In conferring the degree the university said Wilberforce honored Thompson because of his services as a lawyer, his interest in human uplift and flood relief and his attitude to the Negro race.

# WILBERFORCE U. INVESTIGATION IS AT AN END

**School Gets \$525,000 From State; Ousted Employees Not Re-instated**

XENIA, Ohio.—The board of trustees held a meeting September 9, filled all places for the school year and transacted routine of business preparatory to the opening of school.

The much heralded and long agitated "probe" in the state department of Wilberforce university has died a natural death. The board of trustees have been notified by the state board of control, through Auditor Tracy's office, that the issues up between the state board of control and the trustees of the combined normal and industrial department have been amicably adjusted and the matter has been settled finally by the opinion of the attorney general. The board of trustees is to go ahead with their work as prescribed by law and practice. The opinion of Attorney General Turner in a ruling to director of finance, Wilbur E. Baker, last Thursday follows: "The state board of control is without authority to approve the payrolls of the combined normal and industrial department of Wilberforce university." The board had indicated it would refuse to approve the payrolls unless certain things were done at the school.

The friends of the institution may be glad to know that despite the agitation and publicity attached to it the university received this year the largest appropriation from the state of Ohio it has ever received, \$525,000 for an eighteen months period, which on the basis of the usual two years period makes the appropriation \$175,000 more than the institution has ever received before, or the \$700,000 for the usual two year period.



Education - 1927

Colleges.

## PITT DISCLAIMS BAN AGAINST ITS 'MEDICS'

Pittsburgh Pastor Charges Discrimination At University

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh, thru its secretary, Dr. Samuel B. Linhart denied there was any University ruling against colored medical students.

This was the university's answer to the charge made by the Rev. Walter S. Buchanan, pastor of Central Baptist Church, at an emancipation meeting attended by 2,000 persons January 1st.

The Rev. Buchanan said that colored people are refused admission to the medical school at the University of Pittsburgh. He attacked the discrimination as a hindrance to the efforts being made to better the welfare of the city.

Dr. Linhart said colored applicants were advised of a situation which did not work to their best advantage. In clinics for students the hospital patients have objected to the presence of colored internes at their bedsides. The opposition, he explained, was the chief bar against colored medics rather than the university's attitude. Students are admitted to all other courses in the university Dr. Linhart said.

Speaking from the same platform U. S. Senator David A. Reed, of this city, told the audience that he as a trustee of the university knew of no such discrimination and that if it existed he would move for a remedy.

Southern Democratic senators insistent upon refusing admission to Frank L. Smith, of Illinois because of large campaign expenditures may find as a countermove an effort by the Republicans toward securing more rigid enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the Southern states, where there is wholesale discrimination against Negro voters, Senator Reed intimated.

Co-operation between the races toward solving the problems created with the conclusion of the Civil War, and increased tolerance by Reed as being responsible for a both peoples were given by Senator steady decrease in antagonism toward each other.

Other speakers on the program were Dr. Scott Wood, William S. Randolph, Mrs. Sarah L. McClanahan, Attorney P. J. Clyde Russell, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Madison, pastor of John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, and the Rev. C. B. Allen, pastor of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

The celebration was sponsored by the United Colored Societies of Allegheny County.

Preceding the program was a parade of fraternal and church organizations thru the principal streets.

## Penn State Wins

The Lincoln University debating team which won from Oxford here recently lost to Penn State debating team at Union Baptist Church Philadelphia last week before 1500 persons.

The subject in both debates was the modification of the 18th Amendment. In the Oxford debate, Lincoln argued the negative and won. Against Penn State, Lincoln argued the affirmative and lost.

The debate may prove that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the 18th amendment as it stands, or that Lincoln is better at debating the affirmative of the question or that Penn State is better than Oxford.

None of these conjectures is as significant as the fact that Penn State has been so impressed by the example of this Oxford debating team that it has been the first institution to stretch its hands across the color line and ask for a debate with a sister college of color.

At the present time we cannot think of a better way to banish snubbery and Ku Klux fallacies from college halls.

## SURVEYS U. S. RACE SCHOOLS

### U. S. Bureau Of Education In Work Of First Investi- gation Since 1916. Plan To Attend 108 Colleges.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 16 — (Special Release) The United States Bureau of Education has arranged to undertake a survey of Negro colleges and universities, according to statement issued by the bureau. The survey will include such of the four-year colleges, junior colleges and normal schools as wish to participate in both the Northern and the Southern States. Work on the survey is starting at once, and is expected to be completed by the middle of the summer.

#### First Survey Since 1916

The proposed survey will be the first comprehensive attempt to evaluate the work of these institutions since the survey in 1916 by the Bureau of Education in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Marked progress has been made in many of the Negro schools during the 10-year period since the former survey, it is stated. Standard for colleges and universities have also been carefully developed during the last 10-years both for white and for Negro institutions, declares the bureau adding that a large number of the presidents of Negro colleges have urged a new estimate of their work in order that progress may be measured and interpreted in terms of the more recent standards.

#### Important Questions

"The survey will study such matters as the sources of financial support, the training of the instructing staff, the size and character of the student bodies and the standards of admission and graduation. Lack of recent and reliable information in regard to these and similar matters has made it difficult in some instances for graduates of Negro colleges to continue their studies in the leading graduate and professional schools of the country.

Pennsylvania.

"It is believed that the survey will aid deserving Negro students and also aid Northern graduate and professional schools which admit Negro students to secure men and women who will repay many fold the expense of their education."

#### Seek New Basis

"One of the most serious results of estimating the work of Negro colleges upon the basis of what they were doing 10 years ago is the effect upon the supply of Negro physicians," says the statement. "The American Medical Association still classifies the work done by Negro colleges in preparation for admission to medical colleges in accordance with the facts revealed in 1916. The number of Negro physicians is, therefore, limited in large part to those who can prepare for medical college in the small number of Negro colleges approved by the American Association."

#### 108 Institutions In Line

"It is thought that the new survey will show that several additional Negro colleges are doing work which would entitle their students to entrance to the best medical colleges in the country. If this should be the case, it will tend to relieve conditions which are a menace to the health of both white and colored people in many parts of the United States."

"Thirty Negro colleges joined in the invitation which led the Bureau of Education to undertake a new survey. But the survey will not be confined to the institutions which have already invited the bureau to undertake this work. Invitations have been extended to 108 Negro institutions to participate, and others may be included if they desire."

"The Phelps-Stokes Fund has contributed liberally to meet part of the expenses of the survey, and each of the institutions which participate will contribute from \$100 to \$200 to help pay the costs, in addition to those met by the Bureau of Education."

## Eleazer to Address Lincoln U. Students

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., June 2. — (By A. N. P.) Dr. William Hallock Johnson, president of Lincoln University, announced Friday that the commencement address will be delivered by Robert B. Eleazer, director of the Inter-racial commission, Atlanta, Ga., in Commencement hall, Tuesday afternoon, June 7.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Johnson, Sunday morning, June 5.

## FIRST NEGRO IS GIVEN PLACE ON LINCOLN BOARD

### Alumni Association Wins Fight For Representation In Trustee Group

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Alumni of Lincoln University are jubilant over the recent action of the Board of Trustees of that institution. At a meeting held Thursday, November 17, the Board reorganized with the retirement of Dr. J. B. Laird from the chairmanship and the election of Dr. John A. Gurney, president of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, to the position vacated by Dr. Laird.

The vacant position on the Board was filled by the election of Dr. Eugene Percy Roberts. Dr. Roberts is president of the Alumni Association and is the first member of the Race to have a place on the Board of Trustees.

These events bring to a successful fruition the efforts of the Alumni to have a voice in the management of Lincoln. Three other men were selected by the old board for the presidency, following the death of the late Dr. John B. Randall, but all of them refused because of the staunch opposition of the Alumni.

These movements of the Alumni have been guided by a Conference Committee composed of Dr. W. G. Alexander, chairman, Dr. T. S. Burwell and Rev. C. S. Freeman of Philadelphia; Dr. W. T. Carr, Dr. R. B. McCrary, and Rev. J. T. Colbert, of Baltimore; and the late Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, for many years president of the Alumni Association. Dr. E. P. Roberts, president of the Alumni Association and Wm. Ashby, secretary of the Alumni Association.



# LINCOLN PRESIDENT TO BE INAUGURAT- ED OCTOBER 20TH

Lincoln University, Pa., Oct. 13.—Hundreds of graduates and equally as many friends of Lincoln University will journey to the University October 20 to attend the inauguration of Dr. William Hallock Johnson, newly elected president of the pioneer institution for the higher learning of Negroes.

Dr. Laird, president of the Board of Trustees, announced Tuesday that all preparations have been completed for the inaugural exercises and following prominent Americans will deliver addresses on this occasion: Dr. R. E. Spear, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Pierre S. DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Rev. Hugh W. Rendall, Mendham, N. J., son of the late President of the University, John Ballard Rendall, and Dr. E. P. Roberts, president of the Lincoln University Alumni Association, New York City.

The inauguration of President Johnson marks a new era in the history of Lincoln University. Elected as the third president of the University, Dr. Johnson has already launched a program for the advancement and enlargement of the institution. One of the principal phases of this program is the opening of a \$250,000 drive. Of this amount the Alumni have agreed to raise at least fifty thousand dollars. At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, Dr. R. B. McCrary, director of the drive, announced that more than half of the Alumni quota had been raised and he expects to report that the entire amount has been raised at the exercises on October 20.

## William Hallock Johnson Inducted As Lincoln University President Surrounded By Distinguished Group

### Leading Colleges and Universities, White and Colored, Send Representatives To Inauguration of Former Dean As Fifth President

Lincoln University, Pa.—With all the leading educational institutions of both races represented, Dr. William Hallock Johnson was inaugurated the fifth president of Lincoln University here Thursday afternoon, October 20.

The program with a luncheon to out-of-town guests at noon, followed by the academic procession, which marched from the Vail Memorial Library to Livingstone Hall where the exercises were held.

#### Distinguished Men In Line.

In the procession were Dr. W. H. Vail of Newark, representing the Lincoln University Board of Trustees; President R. S. Grossley of the Dover, Del., College for Negroes; President J. A. Kelso of the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg; Dean J. H. Dunham of Temple University; Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee; B. F. Fowler, representing Syracuse University; Dean Lester K. Ade of the Pennsylvania State Teacher College; Prof. Elihu Grant of Haverford College; Eugene K. Jones of the National Urban League; President J. H. N. Waring, jr., of the Dunnington Industrial School; Dean O. G. O'Kelly of the North Carolina College for Negroes; Edward F. Hitchcock, representing the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education of Philadelphia; President K. D. McMillan of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; the Rev. Ed. Y. Hill of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Philadelphia; Dr. Arthur Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania; Miss Martha G. Thomas of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Joseph H. Odell, president of the Delaware Sch. Foundation; Dr. J. R. Custis of the Tidewater Institute Chesapeake, Va.

#### California Represented.

Also the Rev. Bruce H. McDonald, San Francisco Theological Seminary; President David D. Jones, Bennett College for Women; Rev. Melville Gurley of Philadelphia, representing Yale University; Prof. Q. C. Drake, Vassar College; Dr. James Hardy Dillard of the Slater and Jeans Fund; President J. L. Peacock of Shaw University; Rev. Arnold W. Fisser of the Bloomfield Theological Seminary; Principal W. R. Valentine, Bordentown School; President J. O. Spencer of Morgan College; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University; Howard Strong of Philadelphia representing Oberlin College; Harold F. Grim, representing Lafayette College; the Rev. William T. Kruss, representing the Presbytery of Chester County, Pa.; J. Everton Ramsay of Swathmore College; Miss Helen Fernald of Mt. Holyoke College; Rev. D. C. Shaw, the Mary Potter School, Oxford, N. C.; and Rev. G. P. Williams of the American Sunday School Union.

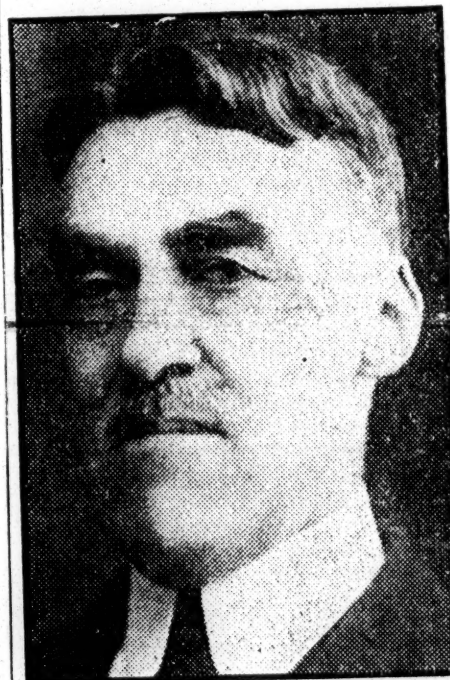
There were also a large group of prominent visitors, including Walter Johnson, vice president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mrs. Johnson, who are the brother and sister-in-law of the new president of Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Talcott, Miss Eva D. Bowles, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, the Rev. J. W. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Fitz Nearon and Lester A. Walton of New York; T. Washington Rhodes of the Philadelphia Tribune, and Carl

Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American.

Dr. Moton Spoke.

The Rev. William Courtland Robinson, vice president of the Trustee Board, was the presiding officer and the invocation was by the Rev. Hugh Watson Rendall of Mendham, N. J. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Robert Elliott Spear, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions;

#### LINCOLN'S NEW HEAD



**Dr. WM. HALLOCK JOHNSON**  
For many years Dean of Lincoln University, now President.

and by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. Greetings were brought from the Alumni by Dr. E. P. Roberts, president of the Lincoln University Alumni Association and by Dr. George Cleveland Hall of Chicago; selections were rendered by the Lincoln University Glee Club; and another interesting address was given by Mrs. Annie M. Malone of St. Louis, Mo. In delivering the inaugural address, President Johnson reviewed the history of Lincoln and pledged himself to continue the policy of its founders.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church Washington, D. C.







forward to that perfect understanding that is not only vital to the coming of the kingdom of God but essential to the preservation of this country we love and the liberties guaranteed to us by the constitution upon which it is based."

#### 10,000 Graduates

In his address Dr. Johnson stressed the need for more college-bred men. There have been since the war only 10,000 college graduates of color in the United States, he stated. There are 45,000 pulpits, he said. If every Negro college graduate and every Negro now in college were to go into these pulpits, he declared there would still be 28,000 pulpits without competent men.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, recently returned from Europe rendered several selections.

Introductory remarks were made by the Rev. J. C. Olden, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church. Invocation was offered by the Rev. M. W. Butler. Perry Howard, presided. Other speakers were Miss Nannie Burroughs and Dr. Emmett Scott.

#### FISK UNIVERSITY

[Chicago Evening Journal]

Before Booker Washington lifted Tuskegee to fame, Fisk university was the best known of the institutions for the higher education of the Negro. Unlike Tuskegee, Fisk has always had a white president. Last year the students there, fearful of the "Jim Crow" methods of President F. A. McKenzie, went on strike. The justice of their cause was so evident that this autumn has seen a new president installed.

Again he is a white man, Thomas E. Jones, recently a research student in sociology at Columbia university. His installation was made the occasion of a grand marshaling of men representing the largest educational foundations in the country. Apparently assistance can be looked for in the future, as it has been in the past, from several of them.

But the most impressive financial event of the inaugural ceremonies was when Paul D. Cravath of the trustees offered \$25,000 if the graduates of Fisk would raise an equal amount. Very promptly they met and passed his challenge with \$35,000. Colored education believes in itself, as it well may.

#### Fisk and Graduate Education

Because no educational institution in the South now gives Negro students graduate training in law, business administration or education, if Fisk University is enabled to collect a faculty and mould a curriculum for graduate work, Negro education in America will enter the most remarkable period of development since its beginning.

The administration of Fisk University, sensitive many years to the growing demands for colored men and women with advanced degrees, has decided to place in the heart of the South this opportunity which has heretofore been the privilege only of those few who could study in the Northern universities.

The effect of this action will be far reaching. Southern high schools, normal schools and colleges, now expanding and progressing, may realize their long-felt desire and need, that of men and women trained in the vigorous demands of graduate study.

Fisk University, because of its geographical position, its tradition for high scholarship, thorough training and splendid culture, may logically look forward to the hearty endorsement of this plan by students, educators and an interested public who await this signal of a new development.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, newly inaugurated president of the university, who is now traveling in the interest of this institution, may well expect the enthusiastic support of Negro men and women everywhere. He calmly and deliberately undertook to head a Fisk University burdened with an overwhelming debt and called upon the Negro race to combine its efforts and interests to save the institution. He asked for a hundred thousand dollars from the Negroes, and now that they are responding, he has with characteristic daring and faith announced this pledge to the race—a pledge to build for them a school of higher learning.

At no other time has the Negro race had such an opportunity to combine its efforts in a program promising such far-reaching results. At no other time has a hundred thousand dollars appeared so cheap as now when it may emancipate Fisk University from debt, protect her with a million dollar endowment, and pave the way for a graduate school. We subscribe to this program and predict for Fisk University every success.—Contributed.

JUN 9 1927

#### THE FISK CAMPAIGN.

APPEARANCE of the Fisk Jubilee Singers in the city tonight in a concert calls to mind the campaign being waged by Fisk University alumni and friends to save the Southern Negro college and the great work it is doing in the field of higher education for the Negro race. A fund of seventy-three thousand dollars has been

raised, one hundred thousand dollars short of the goal needed to assure the school of a million dollar endowment and a fund of two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for payment of indebtedness.

Support for the campaign now in progress has been obtained from many cities in almost every state of the Union but there remains only three months more to secure the needed amount and efforts are being redoubled in the waning days of the drive to assure the attainment of the goal. Leading members of both the colored and white races have endorsed Fisk University and the campaign now in progress and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the drive will be successful if only both peoples can be fully awakened to what Fisk University has done and is trying to do.

THE NEWS voices the hope and belief that so worthy a cause cannot meet with other than the fullest success.

## FISK TO MERGE WITH MEHARRY SAYS REPORT

Addition Of A Law School To Make University Attractive To Students Of The South

ONE MILLION DOLLAR ENDOWMENT ASSURED

President Jones Discussed Offer To Howard Profs. With Dr. Johnson.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The merger of Fisk University and Meharry Medical College will take place in the near future according to reports here.

Both schools are located in this city and with the addition of a law

and theological school the new Fisk would become the largest university of the South. Additional funds raised last week amounting to some \$15,000 have already assured Fisk of the \$1,000,000 endowment fund which the new president, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, has been campaigning to raise during the past year.

Fisk was founded in 1855 by the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. It is now owned by an independent board of trustees composed of white and colored men of the south. In the past it has laid emphasis upon its college work, its academy and its music department.

Meharry Medical College was founded in 1876 by Gene Hubbard through the gift of the five Meharry brothers. Until recently the school was a part of Walden University, now Walden College, which is owned by Freedmen's Board in 1915 made the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Freedmen's Board in 1915 made the institution independent and appointed a board of trustees the majority of whom are members of the Methodist church.

Outside of Howard University, Meharry is the only medical institution for colored students in the country. Hubbard Hospital a well equipped institution is maintained in connection with the school which graduated over 100 physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses this year.

Fisk has a college department of over five hundred and a faculty of

#### RACE MAN DEAN AT FISK

PROF. AMBROSE CALIVER, EDUCATIONAL SPECIALIST THE MAN

First Time in History of Noted School This Honor Has Been Tendered Member of Our Race

Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1917.

Prof. Ambrose Caliver, of the Fisk University faculty, has been appointed dean, marking the first time a colored person has been given this appointment there. During the recent interim period at the university when Fisk was like a ship without a rudder, Prof. Caliver served as assistant dean and member of the Faculty Administration Committee. Last year, when President Jones assumed his duties, Prof. Caliver was named dean of the Scholastic Department, with full responsibility for the academic work. In his new capacity he will have charge of the educational work of the school.

Dean Caliver, whose appointment takes effect on September 1, was born in Saltville, Va., February 25, 1894. He received his elementary and high school education in Bramwell, W. Va., and Knoxville, Tenn. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Knoxville College in 1915 and then spent a year at Tuskegee Institute.

In 1920 Prof. Caliver received the master of arts degree from the University of Wisconsin from the department of education. In the summer of 1918 he took a special course in personnel work at Harvard University, and has spent the past two summers at Columbia University working toward his doctor's degree in the department of College Administration of Teachers' College.



Education - 1927

## Colleges

**SURVEY OF NEGRO COLLEGES** But the survey will not be confined to the institutions which have already invited the bureau to undertake this work. Invitations have been extended to 108 Negro institutions to participate, and others may be included if they desire.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund has contributed liberally to meet part of the expenses of the survey and each of the institutions which participate will contribute from \$100 to \$200 to help pay the costs in addition to those met by the Bureau of Education.

The proposed survey of Negro Colleges will be the first comprehensive attempt to evaluate the work of these institutions since the survey made in 1916 by the Bureau of Education.

The survey will study such matters as the sources of financial support, the training of the instructing staff, the size and character of student and standards of admission and graduation.

Lack of recent and reliable information in regard to these and similar matters has made it difficult to develop during the last ten years both for white and for Negro institutions. A large number of the presidents of Negro colleges have urged that a new estimate of their work be made in order that progress may be measured and interpreted in terms of the more recent standards.

One of the most serious results of estimating the work of Negro colleges upon the basis of what they were doing ten years ago, is the effect upon the supply of Negro physicians. The American Medical Association still classifies the work done by Negro colleges in preparation for admission to medical colleges in accordance with the facts reported in 1916. The number of Negro physicians is, therefore, limited in large part to those who can prepare for medical college in the small number of Negro colleges approved by the American Medical Association.

It is the thought that the new survey will show that several additional Negro colleges are doing work which would entitle their students to entrance to the best medical colleges in the country. This should be the case in all the conditions which are a menace to the health of both white and colored people in many parts of the United States.

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## First of Duke University

## Buildings Completed at Kittrell

Durham Morning Herald, Sunday, March 6, 1927.

**KITTRELL WILL BE ONE OF BEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGROES IN STATE**

how one of the foremost of its kind in the state, with a faculty well equipped to instruct the young men and women and the boys and girls who come to them for an education.

Through the enlarged program adopted, the future is bright with wonderful possibilities of a greatly enlarged sphere of service, with opportunity equal, if not superior to any Negro college in the state and south.

The program for the future provides the erection of a union hall, two dormitories, manual training building, Auditorium, Science Hall, Agricultural building, library, class-room building and administration and classroom building. The construction of a large and beautiful lake, to be used for all forms of aquatic events, is to be constructed, adding much to the beauty of the campus as well as making it possible for the students to indulge in water sports. The water for the lake, for which a dam has already been built, is coming from the springs which have stood the school in good stead during all the years. Crowell Science hall will continue to serve in its present capacity when transplanted upon the Kittrell campus; the library will be used as the administration building and Cravel Memorial hall will be used as an auditorium. The foundation for the library has been completed. The Duke buildings will probably be given new names.

The present plant includes an administration building, erected as a memorial to the late Washington Duke, who was one of the school's benefactors. This is a large building of brick construction and houses the offices, class rooms and the auditorium. The library building given by the late John Merrick, while small, has been serving the needs of the institution

well. The model school, used by the high school students, was a gift of W. G. Pearson, local Negro educator. The home of the president and cottages for the teachers complete the present system.

The Merrick and Pearson buildings are the only ones to be erected for exclusively educational purposes by Negroes in the world, according to claims of an official of the institution. Both buildings have served the school well. Kittrell is a denominational school and is operated by the A. M. E. church of the district composed of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. It has an enrollment of 270, including high school and college students. The four year requirements for a grade "A" college have been met, one of which is a 100

Not only is the agricultural department operated solely by the students but all work necessary on the campus is performed by them. The school boasts of the fact that not a hired man is to be found on the campus. All of the work, of all descriptions, is performed by self-help students. The students are taught the dignity of labor as well as of books. They are doing their bit in erection of the new building through assisting the contractor in every way possible. The progress of the school bespeaks hard work on the part of those behind it. In 1917 the institution had an enrollment of 13 boys and 29 girls. There was no water supply, except that

secured from trips to the springs, the buildings lacked steam heat and electric lights and other modern conveniences. Thirty-three thousand dollars of indebtedness hung over it. Today it is a standardized college, with all the conveniences mentioned above as lacking 10 years ago and the campus has grown from 60 acres to 208. It is now standing upon the threshold of the dawn of a new era of service.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Two cabinet officers, Postmaster General Harry S. New and Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, and the president of Howard university, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, joined with the president of Fisk university, Dr. Thomas M. Jones, in speaking in the interest of the latter institution at a meeting at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church last Monday night.

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, presided. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls, and Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university, also spoke. "I wish Fisk university, and every other university, white or black, that has for its purpose the education of American citizens, the fullest measure of success," said Postmaster General New.

"I am glad whenever I see any people—and when I speak of people I am not going to differentiate between the Negro and anybody else; we were all born on an equality in the United States—but I am glad to see any people interested in the progress of their own kind. "I said that we were all born on an equality in this country. Under the law the government can, should and must see that all people, without regard to race or color, have equal opportunities. "I have no excuse for, I have no sympathy with any man or any organization, whether it is social, religious or political, that would deny to any citizen the rights and opportunities that he claims for himself."

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## TWO CABINET

## OFFICERS AID

## FISK'S DRIVE

## Plead for Support of University

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# Fisk's New Dean

guidance. DURING the latter part of the administration of President Fayette Avery McKenzie and during the interim period following the latter's resignation, he served as assistant dean and later as dean while that incumbent was dismissed. South, and that he has been given the free rein he demanded when he accepted the presidency of Fisk, is evidenced by the announcement that Professor Ambrose Caliver, a Negro educator thirty-three years of age, has been appointed dean, thus becoming the first Negro to serve Fisk in this capacity which is ranked second only to that of president.

THE RECOMMENDATION of Dr. Jones that Professor Caliver be given the place is sufficient proof of his fitness and adaptability. and both should be given the unmeasured co-operation of the trustees, members of the faculty, alumni and students. It should be noted, also, that his selection was not made as the result of demands that a Negro be given the place, a circumstance which leads us to believe that Professor Caliver is the most available man for the place regardless of race.

FROM A STANDPOINT of scholarship and practical knowledge of the Negro's educational needs, Professor Caliver is apparently unusually fitted for his new duties. His elementary and high school education was received in Bramwell, West Virginia, in which state he was born, and Knoxville, Tenn. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Knoxville College, his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin, and has supplemented this by taking summer courses in education and college administration at Columbia and Harvard universities toward his doctor's degree.

HIS EXPERIENCES at Tuskegee Institute, Rockwell, Tenn., where he was a high school principal, and later assistant principal of the Douglas High School in El Paso, Texas, should give him a broad knowledge of the types, backgrounds and requirements of the students with whom he must deal in his new position. He came to Fisk University in 1917 as instructor and assistant professor of manual arts—as humble a start as a man can make in so noted an institution — later conducting several courses in education and vocational

a greater number of alumni.

Five graduates are nominated by the board of trustees selects three as members in full standing for three years. Members of the board of trustees as now constituted reside in both the North and the South.

Financial House In Order With the establishment of this endowment, Fisk is placing its financial house in order. It is being operated on at the cost accounting budget plan of modern educational finance. It is bringing outstanding professors to head departments of chemistry, mathematics, history, social science, economics, music, English, literature and religion. It will start graduate courses in chemistry during year and will be able to give the M. A. degree in three departments within the next two years.

New Departments The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has made possible the establishment of the department of social research in which it is hoped not only to make original studies of Negro backgrounds, folk lore, psychology, music, etc., but train first-class Negro research workers.

In the past, Fisk University has been chiefly noted for the work it has done in music. It intends to continue this tradition. The spiritual will be preserved in its pure simplicity as far possible. Special research in this field is being already undertaken by professors eminently fitted for outstanding service in this field. In the future the institution intends to do equally outstanding service in providing leaders for insurance companies, banks and other business enterprises, physicians, pharmacists, dentists, lawyers, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. workers, social workers, assistant pastors and leaders in religious education.

800 In College This added financial support, new faculty and reorganized board of trustees and the new plan of instruction have attracted large numbers of applicants to the school. The student body has grown from 280 in the college department in 1925 to 800 in the present year. It has been necessary to replace our high school with the graduate department. There are more than 300 applicants beyond the number that can be accommodated with the opening of the school in September.

Calls Itself Oldest Fisk calls itself the "leading and oldest graduate school for colored students."

Of the recent endowment, \$500,000 of this sum was subscribed by the general education board; \$250,000 by the Carnegie Corporation, and the remaining \$250,000 was raised by the president, the board of trustees, Julius Rosenwald and other educational philanthropists. But while this endowment was being raised the current expenses of the school forced upon it a debt of approximately \$100,020. In order to obtain this \$100,000 the white citizens of Nashville raised \$50,000 and Paul D. Cravath, of New York City, offered \$25,000 to match a similar sum raised by the alumni of the institution.

In the midst of raising this money the office of the president became vacant and the whole campaign came to a standstill. The school continued to carry on with the result that indebtedness grew to \$128,552.08. The

place became in such a state of disrepair that contractors estimated a minimum of \$65,000 would be needed to preserve the buildings.

Deficit Runs Up The deficit incurred from the current expenses amounted to \$106,500. These, together with funds needed to carry on a campaign of education and financial appeal, brought the total liabilities of the school in September, 1926, to approximately \$325,000. At that time, instead of the \$100,000 of the year before, there stood this no small sum of \$325,000 between Fisk University and the million dollars or endowment. To wipe out this sum, the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, the American Missionary Association, Mr. Cravath and other far-sighted educators came to the rescue of the alumni and friends of the institution. The General Education Board contributed \$125,000 in cash and \$75,000 on condition that the alumni and friends of the school raise a similar amount. The Carnegie Corporation made a contribution of \$12,500 as interest on the money that had been set aside for endowment; the American Missionary Association cancels a note for \$12,500; and Paul D. Cravath gave unconditionally the remaining half of his pledge for \$25,000.

## Williams And Howe Merge

MEMPHIS, Tenn., (ANP)—Approval has been given by the trustees of Roger Williams University, Nashville, and of the oldest colleges for Negroes in the south, and of Howe Institute, located at Memphis, to merge the two institutions and locate the enlarged school in Memphis.

## ROGER WILLIAMS AND HOWE TO MERGE

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## FISK U. ALUMNI WIN PLACES ON TRUSTEE BOARD

With Assurance Of Million Dollar Endowment Board Is Reorganized

## NEW SOCIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT FORMED

800 In College Dept. Now— A. M. Degrees To Be Awarded

NASHVILLE, T E N N.— With the million dollar endowment raised in a recent campaign, Fisk University trustee board is being reorganized to include



Education - 1927

Colleges

# SOCIAL SCIENCE SECRETARY AT FISK SUES

Fired To Make Room For  
White Successor, Mrs.

Proctor Charges

HER CONTRACT READS  
FOR YEAR 1927-28

President Jones Quoted As  
Saying Case May Revive  
Race Issue

NASHVILLE, TENN.—

(Special to the Afro-American)—Fisk University will be defendant in a suit for breach of contract filed by Eulalia Osby Proctor, who was given one day's notice that she was to be supplanted by a white woman, brought from New York by Dr. Paul Radin, head of the Department of Social Science, in the University.

The notice was given Mrs. Proctor by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the school, who expressed regret and who gave Mrs. Proctor a letter of recommendation which showed that she had had not been guilty of inefficiency. No mention of the contract existing was made between Dr. Jones and Mrs. Proctor at the time of the interview, and the action of the discharged employee comes as a surprise to the institution's officials.

Mrs. Proctor's contract which was given in June calls for her retention as "Head Secretary in the Department of Social Science of Fisk University for the year 1927-1928", and is signed by Dr. Jones, as president.

Dr. Radin's name is not included in this document. However, it was learned through reliable channels that Dr. Radin had expressed his intention to bring a white secretary to the campus some weeks ago and that in a meeting of the department

where the matter was discussed, the president of the school expressed the fear that such action would involve a race issue and that Mrs. Proctor was to be retained at any rate, as the other members of the department were pleased with her services.

## Attitude Changes

Just why the president's attitude later changed has not been learned, but it is expected that a number of interesting things will be uncovered in the investigations of the next few weeks, for friends of Mrs. Proctor have advised her to push her suit in an effort to establish whether or not the contracts issued by Fisk University to Negroes are considered more than "scraps of paper" by the institution's executives.

## Holy Experiment

It is also expected that the next few weeks will reveal the true status of campus conditions and whether or not this "holy experiment" as President Jones styles the present administration and organization of Fisk, is not another form of exploitation of Negroes under the guise of "bi-racial cooperation".

Mrs. Proctor, who recently inaugurated a column in the AFRO-AMERICAN under the caption "So This Is Dixie", is a member of a prominent family of Central Illinois. Two of her sisters, Mrs. Edward L. Goodwin, of Tulsa, Okla., and Miss Mayme Osby, of the East Tennessee News staff in Knoxville, Tenn., are alumni of Fisk, and are actively interested in Mrs. Proctor's situation and Fisk's action.

## President Jones Away

Dr. Jones left the campus on the evening of December 1st, on an expedition to raise money for Fisk's renovated dormitory for girls, and it is probable that news of the suit will reach him thru these columns.

Tennessee



Education- 1927

Colleges.  
NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 2 1927  
UNIVERSITY ERASES DEBT.

Fisk Now Qualified for Endowment  
Fund of \$1,000,000.

Gifts ranging from a few pennies to \$1,000 by more than 6,000 alumni and other negro supporters of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., have enabled the institution to wipe out a debt of \$325,000 by which it has qualified for a \$1,000,000 endowment fund, it was announced yesterday by Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Trustees. The General Education Board has pledged \$500,000 and the Carnegie Corporation \$250,000 toward the \$1,000,000 endowment.

"In addition the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has made possible the creation of a Department of Social Research in which it is planned not only to make original studies of negro backgrounds, folklore, psychology and music, but also to train colored research workers for educational and social service positions," says the announcement.

Fisk University was founded in 1865. Its enrollment has increased from 280 in 1925 to 800 this year, the latter figure representing an excess of 300 more than capacity.

**BANNER**  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUN 16 1927  
MERGER OF NEGRO  
SCHOOLS PROPOSED

The proposed conference of the board of trustees of Roger Williams University of Nashville and the trustees of Howe Junior College of Memphis, which was scheduled for today in the latter city, has been postponed indefinitely, according to Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Roger Williams University. The two boards had planned to discuss the proposed consolidation of the two institutions.

According to Dr. Isaac, the board was scheduled to leave last night for Memphis to attend an informal conference at the invitation of the board of trustees of Howe College, but owing to the Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union congress, which will be held here next week, were unable to leave at this time.

Dr. Isaac said that nothing definite relative to a proposed merger of the two institutions had been advanced, as this was the first meeting of the kind that had been planned.

MEMPHIS, TENN. COM. APP.

JUL 14 1927  
APPROVE MERGER OF  
TWO NEGRO SCHOOLS

Memphis Will Get Enlarged  
College as Result.

At a joint meeting, held in Memphis yesterday, by the trustees of Roger Williams University, located at Nashville, and one of the oldest colleges for negroes in the south, and of Howe Institute, founded in 1888, one of the best known of the secondary schools in the south, the two schools were merged as far as the trustees had power to act, subject to the ratification of the Baptist state convention of Tennessee in October, and the Howe board of incorporators, which will take action in their annual meeting in August. The two institutions will open as usual in the fall, on account of the time necessary for the proper legal steps to make the merger effective. Under the terms of the merger the name Roger Williams University will be retained, while the Howe name will be preserved in the academic department. A campus of 30 acres will be secured in the suburbs, which will be used as a campus for the buildings for dormitories, administration, teachers' cottages, heating plant and athletic grounds.

Gift of \$100,000.

The amount needed to carry out the plans is \$575,000. This will be made up by the sale of the property of the two schools; from graduates and former students; from Baptist organizations, and from the citizens of Memphis of both races. It is said that the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, whose educational secretary was present at the conference, will give \$100,000 toward the buildings, and the general education board of New York will be asked by the same society to contribute \$300,000 toward the endowment.

An interesting feature of the merger conference was the presence of seven educational and religious leaders of the negro Baptists of Arkansas who came to study the merger at close range. Among the number were the president of the Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock; the president of the Baptist convention of Arkansas; the editor of the Vanguard, their state paper, and president of one of the large organizations in the state.

Arkansas has been invited to come into the merger doing their college work at Memphis. It is understood that the matter will be seriously considered.

With this plan consummated, Memphis will become the center of

the educational work for negroes in the delta. It is the purpose of the leaders of this movement to make the south more attractive along educational lines and to raise the ideals of citizenship by the right kind of education.

A committee was appointed to draft amendments to the charters, to plan a financial campaign for funds, and to conduct an educational campaign to inform the public as to the plans for the big school.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Schmeider

VOTE TO MERGE  
NEGRO SCHOOLS

Will Locate Here If Plan Is  
Ratified

Merger of the Roger Williams University for negroes at Nashville and the Howe Institute at Memphis will be effected if the negro Baptist state convention ratifies the plan next October. Trustees of the two schools approved the merger at a joint meeting in Memphis late Wednesday.

The merger will not be completed in time for the start of school this fall because of legal technicalities. Each school will open as usual in its present location.

Plans call for a campus of 30 acres in the suburbs of Memphis where dormitories and administration buildings will be constructed at an expenditure of \$575,000. Of this amount, \$100,000 has been promised by the Baptist Home Mission society of New York. The Baptist general education board will also be asked to contribute \$300,000. The remainder will be raised by subscription.

The college will be called Roger Williams university, and the school of arts will retain the name of Howe Institute.

Tennessee.

One man and women sent out from Roger Williams University have prominent representatives in public life: William J. Yerby, Consul to France; John R. Smith, American representative in London, England; William H. Harrison, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois; William Henry Haynes, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Illinois; the late Dr. J. A. Booker, President of the Arkansas Baptist College, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, the largest and finest educational institution for Negroes in the world, and the late Dr. Fisk Camp Morris, one of the greatest, fairest, and most gifted religious leaders and pronounced and accredited Christian statesmen this country ever produced.

**BANNER**  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUL 29 1927  
NEGRO COLLEGES

GROWING RAPIDLY

Enrollment Advanced From  
5,000 to 13,000 in Five  
Years, Speaker Shows.

That there were 13,000 students enrolled last year in the ninety-nine Negro institutions of higher education as compared with only 5,000 five years ago, was stated by Jackson Davis of the General Education Board at the Thursday night meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at the A. & I. State Normal college. This large increase in college enrollment indicates that substantial progress is being made by the elementary school system, according to Mr. Davis.

S. L. Smith, director of the Julius Rosenwald fund in Tennessee, made an official report of the contributions of this fund to Negro education. He said one out of every five Negro schools in Tennessee is a Rosenwald school, serving 42 per cent of the children in rural communities of Tennessee. He also reviewed briefly the work of the Rosenwald fund since its institution in 1912 at the suggestion of Booker T. Washington.

The national association convention will close tonight with a musical program under the auspices of Fisk university. The program will feature the famous Fisk quintet which recently returned from its tour of Europe.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER

JUL 29 1927  
NEGRO COLLEGES

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## Fisk University Clears Debt by Aid of Singers

**\$149,000 Notes Burned After  
Drive Among U. S. Negroes  
by Jubilee Artists**

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Partly through efforts of its Jubilee Singers, the financial rehabilitation of Fisk University, one of the leading colleges for Negroes in the country, has been brought about, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, the president, announced to-day, and \$149,000 in notes burned.

A drive for \$100,000 among members of the Negro race was started a year ago by the Jubilee Singers, the amount to be increased by \$200,000 to be given by the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, Paul D. Cravath and the American Missionary Association. The campaign closed this summer, \$150,000 having been raised and an endowment of \$1,000,000 established. The school was founded in 1866 and after 1900 became a center for the in-

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee

AUG 5 1927

## Prof. Ambrose Caliver, New Fisk Dean, Will Take Office September 1

**New Official is First Negro Educator to be Appointed  
To High Post at University Here.**

To Prof. Ambrose Caliver of the Fisk University faculty, goes the distinction of being the first negro to be appointed dean of Fisk University.

Prof. Caliver has been named by President Thomas Elsa Jones to that position, the appointment to take effect September 1, 1927, on the opening of the fall term of the school, according to President Jones' announcement today.

**Is College Teacher.**

The new dean has been connected with the dean's office for several years and is one of the outstanding negro educational leaders in the South. He served as assistant dean during the period of

reconstruction at Fisk when the college was without a president and affairs in chaotic condition,

and also served as a member of the Interim Administration Committee. He has been acting dean of the scholastic department since Dr. Jones' regime at the university and is well fitted for his new duties in charge of the entire university's scholastic work.

Prof. Caliver was born in Saltville, Va., February 25, 1894. He received his elementary and high school education at Bramwell, W. Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., receiving his bachelor of arts degree from Knoxville University in 1915.

In 1920 Prof. Caliver received his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. Special educational courses were studied at Harvard in 1918 and the past two summers he has attended Columbia

University working toward his doctor's degree in the department of Administration of Teachers' College.

Prof. Caliver served as instructor and assistant professor of manual arts at Fisk from 1917 to 1925, teaching also various courses in educational and vocational guidance and serving as an active worker on various important committees. He wrote the scenario and directed the movie showing the complete history of the school.

**Anti Plague Chief.**

During the winter of 1919, he was relieved of a portion of his duties at the university in order to organize the Tennessee Colored Anti-Tuberculosis Society, of which he served as director for three years and then two years as chairman of the executive committee. He also won the \$500 prize in the national essay contest in 1923 competing against leaders

throughout the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and Hawaii, his essay being on "The Educational Function of the Industrial Arts."

He is also an inventor and president of the company to market the invention. He is second vice-president of the National Association of College Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, and is chairman of the 1928 program committee for that organization.



## Colleges.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE  
MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

(By M. A. Lovinggood)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 12—September 15, 1926, marked the opening of Samuel Huston as a recognized Class A College under the new leadership of President R. D. Davis, M. A., University of Chicago, and former Pres. of Walden College, Nashville Tennessee. Broadmindedness, alertness and other similar qualities distinguish President Davis as a progressive, energetic and modern young leader.

The school is very fortunate this session in having, in addition to its already well-strengthened faculty, new members representing Howard Lincoln Ohio State, Harvard, University of Denver and University of Pennsylvania. Degrees ranging from the Bachelors through that of Doctor of Philosophy, are held by different members of the faculty.

There is likewise an increase in the student group as compared with that of last year, and the group has maintained, to a marked degree, a very high grade of scholarship throughout the Autumn Quarter.

Never before in the history of the school has there been as eventful and brilliant football career as was the one experienced the past season. The Samuel Huston "Dragons", at the close of the season, were proclaimed the undefeated Champions of the Southwest Conference. This most noteworthy career of the "Dragons" was directed by Coach William S. Taylor, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, who, by his successful coaching and excellent supervision, led the boys to that much coveted goal.

In addition to the successful strides made along atheletic lines there have been ever-increasing additions made in the academic field. A department of Modern Languages was this year begun headed by Professor J. Masor Brower, University of Denver, who for several years during the World's War served as French interpreter abroad.

With these varied and fruitful experiences the administration, faculty, and entire student group hope for nothing other than continued success in the coming days.

PRAIRIE VIEW HOLDS RANK  
AS FIRST CLASS COLLEGE

Prairie View, Texas, Jan. 3, 1927.—After examination by the state department of education, Austin, Texas, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Waller County, Texas, has been confirmed as a four-year college of the first class.

The above information was conveyed to Dr. W. R. Banks, principal of the college, in a letter under date of December 14, 1926, from J. R. Reid, chairman of board of examiners, as follows: "I am pleased to advise you that upon the recommendation of this board the state superintendent has ranked Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College as a four-year college of the first class without condition."

## Wilberforce

Mr. Sheridan Brusseau's report of the Wilberforce investigation has been made public.

Its 26 typed pages constitute a flamboyant but futile attempt to placate public resentment against one of the worst outrages in the history of our educational system.

Here is a detective agency hired by anonymous parties descending with lawyers upon a university campus and demanding that they be permitted to make an investigation of its affairs.

This is not the worst. Newspapers were informed that the university was in wretched shape; that its president was incapable, its chancellor an embezzler; that inefficiency and graft prevailed.

Now Mr. Brusseau reports no graft at Wilberforce; the president is capable, the chancellor is not a grafter, in fact, he has used his own funds to aid the university; that the bookkeeping system is modern and efficient.

Further the report shows Wilberforce is worth today a million dollars more than it was three years ago when it had 27 college students. Today it has 250—15 teachers and is worth \$1,800,000.

Wilberforce is in the position of a useful citizen who has been set upon in the dead of night by detectives, sandbagged, thrown in jail, accused of horrifying crimes and eventually released with the excuse that the detectives shot him a highwayman.

If anonymous mischief makers can hide behind a detective agency in a matter like this, no institution is safe no matter how large or how efficient.

SAM. HUSTON IS  
NOW 'A' COLLEGE

AUSTIN, Texas, May 4.—Recently, Samuel Huston college had occasion of great joy and celebration upon notification of "A" class rating from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida. It was last year that the college won rating as of the first class under the recently reorganized standards of the state. This year, the School is making use of its rating.

Enrollment in the college department, with the opening of the spring quarter, passed the two-hundred mark while the two year high school work held its own in numbers. The school quartet and choral club sang last week at a women's reception in the governor's mansion and also broadcast over KUT the University of Texas. In conference baseball, Samuel Huston has won three games and lost one. And last but not less encouraging, the general education board appropriation for summer school has been passed upon and Dean Harry W. Greene, master of science in education, will return from Columbia University, where he has been, on leave of absence, doing research study to resume work in June with the summer school.

# Summary of a Decade of Progress in Texas Higher Education for Negroes

By Harry W. Greene

Dean of Samuel Huston College

THE casual reader or observer may be a bit startled at the rapidity with which higher and secondary education have proceeded in the Lone Star State. From a study made under the direction of the division of College Administration, Teachers' College, Columbia University, by the present writer, some rather significant findings are worthy of the public's notice. The study included ten institutions commonly designated as colleges. In 1915, there were 154 teachers and 122 college students in all of these colleges. It is to be noted, however, that these 154 teachers took care of the work of elementary, secondary, and college grade. It seems fair to say that up to 1915 colored colleges in Texas were not colleges at all when one applies the present standards of measuring colleges to these institutions. But when data for 1925-26 is studied, the facts are prodigious and staggering.

During this year there were 203 instructors and a college enrollment of 1,305 students as against the mere handful of 122 college students in 1915. Of the 203 teachers constituting the faculties of these schools, ninety-one held the Bachelor degree, twenty-three the Master's degree, and one (at Samuel Huston College), the Ph.D. degree from Boston University. The remaining eighty-eight held no degrees. Many of these teachers were trained in such great Northern universities as Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Northwestern, and the "A"-grade colored colleges: Howard, Lincoln, Fisk, and others.

Four of these ten institutions are now accredited by the State Department of Education and other States and agencies. They are: Wiley and Bishop, at Marshall; Samuel Huston, at Austin; and Prairie View, at Prairie View. These schools are recognized as four-year colleges of the first class. They have over ninety per cent of all the students of college rank in Texas. According to a compilation made by the Crisis magazine, these four colleges now have 1,447 college students, which is 142 more than the number for the ten included in the study for 1925-'26. This is a rather remarkable indication of the growing popularity of college education among Negroes in Texas and a splendid tribute to its educational leadership. Samuel Huston College, Prairie View State College, Wiley College, have begun to lop off the work of secondary grade, and devote the major portion of their time to college education exclusively.



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Colleges.

**TIMES-DISPATCH**  
RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 26 1927

## CITES SERVICE OF NEGRO UNIVERSITY TO RICHMOND

Of the fifty-three colored churches of all denominations in Richmond, the pastors of almost 70 per cent have been trained in one institution—Virginia Union University.

Or, what is more significant, of the 45,000 colored church members in Richmond, 38,000 or almost 85 per cent, are members of churches presided over by pastors trained in this Richmond institution.

This is one of the high points in a report by Dr. W. J. Clark, president, in which he points out what a unique service the university, through its graduates, is rendering the city of Richmond.

"The fundamental purpose of Virginia Union University," says Dr. Clark, "is to train negro leaders, especially preachers and teachers. We cannot provide a college education for every colored boy—or anything like one. But we do strive to train the leaders of the race—that small, carefully selected group which with proper training and right ideals of service, can go out and reach the great body of the race."

"No race can exist without leaders," Dr. Clark contends, "and the influence of the ministers among colored people is especially great. The University was started fifty years ago and now has 550 students enrolled in the regular session, 150 extension students and sixty summer school students," says Dr. Clark.

The Richmond members of the board are as follows: Dr. Miles B. Jones, President F. W. Boatwright, of the University of Richmond; Rev. W. T. Johnson, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Rev. W. W. Weeks, Henry R. Polard, Jr., and Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary is also a member. Rev. W. T. Johnson is president of the board, Dr. Mitchell vice-president, Rev. W. W. Weeks secretary, and Samuel Bryant treasurer.

## SAMUEL HUSTON, COLLEGE PREXY, IS INAUGURATED

T. R. Davis Formally Inducted  
In Office At Commencement

Special to Journal and Guide

The Samuel Huston College commencement exercises, held May 29, to June 1, proved to be one of the best commencements in the history of the institution. Many friends came from far and near, excellent addresses were given, academic atmosphere nicely prevailed, and that the college has had quite a successful year of work was very much in evidence.

In the baccalaureate, May 29, Rev. J. Leonard Farmer, A. B., S. T. B., Ph. D., Boston University, and member of the faculty of the school, delivered a scholarly sermon and inspired the audience and graduating class toward ever keeping God in their lives and work. The commencement address, by Rev. J. Bryan, D. D., pastor of the large and prominent first Methodist Episcopal Church of Austin, gave impressive admonition for steadiness and fortitude in the midst of the vicissitudes of the day. More than twenty young men and women were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree.

The alumni and ex-student meeting and program drew loyal and successful Sam Hustonites from Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Norfolk, Va., and the principal cities and towns of Texas. Mr. I. F. Simmons, district manager, Universal Life Insurance Company, Dallas, a prominent and successful alumnus, delivered the alumni and ex-student address. Enthusiasm and interest were exhibited which presaged certain and rapid progress for the school.

The inauguration of Thomas Russell Davis, A. B., Howard University, and A. M., the University of Chicago, took place May 31. The academic procession of trustees, visiting educators, and members of the faculty presented an impressive array of cap and gown and hood, reflecting colors representative of achievement and distinction in scholarship. Rev. O. E. Olander, D. D., president of Texas Wesleyan College, represented the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roy Bedcheck, chief of the Inter-scholastic League Bureau of the University of Texas, brought greetings on behalf of the president and the university, and other representatives of the colleges of the city spoke. Many messages from colleges and universities of the country were read. President Davis spoke on the place of the Christian college in the nation today.

Virginia.

# OPENING OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF MILES MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Dr. Jas. E. Gregg of  
Hampton Addresses  
Intercollegiate Assn.

THERE WILL BE AN OPENING OF  
THE NEW ADMINISTRATION  
BUILDING OF MILES MEMORIAL  
COLLEGE THURSDAY AT 11  
O'CLOCK A. M. OCTOBER 20, 1927

The General Education Board of New York, through Mr. Jackson Davis, of Richmond, Va., its field agent, donated \$75,000, providing the trustees and friends would raise a similar amount. The erection of the building was made possible by a large contribution of the white people of Birmingham, the M. E. Church, South, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the colored citizens of our city.

We are very grateful to our friends for their liberal contribution. We have invited several prominent white and colored friends who will appear on program. It will be the greatest epoch in the history of the institution.

Prof. M. P. Burley, A. B., will be inaugurated president on Thursday night, of October 20th, having been elected acting president for a year.

**Dedication of the New Administration Building**

The dedication will take place on Sunday at 3 p. m. in the auditorium. All pastors in Birmingham and Jefferson County are expected to be present with their congregations of the C. M. E. Church, also friends and pastors of every denomination in the city.

Miles Memorial College is not sectarian; it has Methodists, Congregationalist and Presbyterian teachers on its faculty. At one time it had a Catholic.

It has four hundred students on its roll and has been in session only three weeks.

Yours truly,

ROBERT T. BROWN,

Bishop of Ninth Episcopal District,  
C. M. E. Church.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute was the chief speaker at a conference on Negro education in the South under auspices of the Inter-collegiate Association of New York on Sunday evening, December 4. Dr. Gregg gave a survey of present conditions among the educational institutions of the the South and commented particularly on the remarkable increase of high school and college students among Negroes during the past few years. Dr. Gregg also urged his hearers not to simply go after degrees and the outward symbols of a college education but to become serious students, and masters of some particular subject.

The association is composed of college graduates and students in the colleges of New York City and the general discussion which followed the address of Dr. Gregg was participated in by Harcourt A. Tynes, George E. Hall, James H. Hubert, Cleveland G. Allen, Edwin Hope, son of the president of Morehouse College.

Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton also spoke, but confined her remarks principally to the work of the New York Tuberculosis Association in Harlem and urged all present to buy the Christmas seal stamps this organization is selling at this time.

**TWO RACE INSTITUTIONS  
ARE AMONG THE SIXTEEN  
STANDARD VA. COLLEGES**

RICHMOND, Va. Dec. 9—PNS—Among the sixteen educational institutions in the State of Virginia given the rating of standard colleges during 1926-27 were: Virginia Union University of this city and Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg.



Education-1927

Colleges.

## West Virginia Institute

### Attains Class A Rating

Institute W. Va.—At its annual meeting held in Chicago from March 15 to 18, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by unanimous vote of the Commission on Higher Education, admitted the West Virginia Collegiate Institute to full membership in that Association. This group of colleges is one of the five regional bodies, membership in which gives a college of university an accredited of Class A rating. Graduates will be admitted without question to the graduate and professional schools of the country's outstanding universities.

Inspection of the plant equipment curricula, etc., of the college was by Dr. W. W. Boyd, president of the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and inspection of the high school was made by L. O. Taylor, State Supervisor of High Schools, W. W. Sander, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, and Dr. J. N. Deahl, of West Virginia, under auspices of the North Central Association.

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, one of four Negro colleges now accredited is also the first of the seventeen Negro land grant colleges to be accredited, and the first nationally accredited college of which the entire faculty is of Negro blood.

### West Virginia Sets A Precedent

The legislature of West Virginia has enacted a law providing State aid for Negro students, who on account of constitutional provisions prohibiting the education of white and colored students in the same schools, must go outside of the State to pursue courses of study which the State provides for white students at West Virginia University. The enactment of this law establishes an important as well as interesting precedent for states having a dual educational system. It is a frank confession of a State having separate schools capped by a State university providing various professional and technical courses to which Negroes are barred, though these courses are unobtainable in any other institutions in the State, that such a con-

dition constitutes one of the crowning inequalities of educational opportunities incident to the separate school system, and is in the nature of a step toward mitigating this inequality. A number of separate-school states have in recent years sensed the palpable injustice in a situation which affords State aid to white students from the primary grades to university degrees, yet stops with the Negro student at the end of the high and normal courses, and have taken over entirely or strengthened private Negro institutions with State funds which offer degrees in liberal arts, with the view of coming nearer to evening the situation between the races. West Virginia, however, becomes the first of these states to make an effort to carry State aid for Negro students into the university courses such as the law, medicine, engineering and other technical and professional studies.

Certainly it is eminently fair that if the State will not admit Negro students to its university, that it be required to defray the expense of these students obtaining the education elsewhere which is denied them at their State institution, to an extent at least equal to the per capita aid given the white students pursuing similar studies at home.

Those who initiated and pressed to passage this legislation and the legislature enacting it are to be commended. It marks improvement over a most unfair situation, but we are forced to admit that the very necessity of this law is in itself a sad commentary upon our vaunted democracy. It is born of a situation which in effect tells one class of the State's youthful citizens that the opportunity to pursue all branches of learning is at their door, while it tells the other class to seek the opportunity elsewhere as their own State has neither place nor opportunity for them.

## WEST VIRGINIA SETS PRECEDENT IN AID FOR NEGRO

West Virginia still maintains her place in the front rank of states in its liberal policies for the advancement of its Negro citizens. The state legislature which adjourned its regular session last Friday set a precedent for all states which maintain separate schools by passing a law granting state aid to students who, because of its constitutional provision prohibiting the education of colored

and white students in the same school, must go outside the state to pursue courses of study which the state provides for white students at the West Virginia University. Under the provisions of this law, residents of the state who have completed a four-year high school course in the state or, in lieu thereof, have resided in the state for five years and who have pursued two years of college work in one of the state schools provided for Negroes will have their tuition and fees paid in universities outside of the state in sums equal to the difference in the amounts paid by state students and those from other states who attend the West Virginia University.

The Advisory Council to the State Board of Education, composed of the State Supervisor of Negro Schools and two members, all Negroes, which assists in formulating policies and governing all Negro educational institutions in the state, acting jointly with the State Board of Education, is empowered to prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of the law and to pass upon the qualifications of students applying for state aid.

### Negro Leaders Urge Law

The state aid bill, as originally introduced, was written by T. Edward Hill, Director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, in response to the wishes of Negro leaders of the state who are striving to equalize educational opportunities with those of white citizens. As originally drawn, the bill provided that all bona fide residents of the state who are now or who may in the future pursue courses of study in institutions outside of the state the same as those taught at the State University and who, because of the constitutional provision prohibiting the education of white and colored in the same school and for whom no such courses of study are provided in their state schools, should have their tuition and other expenses paid in an amount equal to the per capita cost of education at

West Virginia.

the State University. This would have given the benefit of such courses as medicine, engineering and law to a large number of Negro youths and the financial aid granted by the state would have averaged about \$350.00 per term; but as the bill finally passed, the six or seven years residence in the state will greatly limit the number of beneficiaries and the state aid will amount to from \$100.00 to \$150.00 per term.

## W. VA. INSTITUTE ATTAINS RATING OF CLASS "A"

INSTITUTE, W. Va. March 21. —At its annual meeting held in Chicago from March 15 to 18, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by unanimous vote of the Commission on Higher Education, admitted the West Virginia Collegiate Institute to full membership in that association. This group of colleges is one of the five regional bodies, membership in which gives a college or university an "accredited" or "Class A" rating, and the fact that the West Virginia Collegiate Institute is now a member (in both the college and high school division) means that graduates of the college or of the institution will be admitted without question to the graduate and professional schools of the country's outstanding universities.

## W. Virginia Keeps Liberal Negro Policy

### Will Grant Free Tuition And Fees Paid To Any Derserv- ing High School Graduate

West Virginia still maintains her place in the front rank of states in its liberal policies for the advancement of its Negro citizens. The State Legislature which adjourned its regular session last Friday set a precedent for all states which maintain separate schools by passing a law granting state aid to students who, because of its constitutional provision prohibiting the



education of colored and white students in the same school, thus go outside of the State to pursue courses of study which the State provides for white students at the West Virginia University. Under the provisions of this law, residents of the State who have completed a four-year high school course in the State or, in lieu thereof, have resided in the State for five years and who have pursued two years of college work in one of the State schools provided for Negroes will have their tuition and fees paid in universities outside of the State in sums equal to the difference in the amounts paid by State students and those from other states who attend the West Virginia University.

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#### Only Colored Member Fights Bill

The greatest surprise ever given both Negroes and whites in the State was the opposition to the bill by the only Negro member of the House of Delegates, E. Howard Harper, of McDowell County. The Committee on Education, of which Mr. Harper is not a member, reported the bill out and it came to roll call on its passage in the House without a voice raised in opposition. Just before the beginning of the roll call, Mr. Harper made a speech against it on the grounds that its enactment would send an enormous amount

of money outside of the State and cause hundreds of Negroes to come to this State to receive its benefits. His attack was so unexpected that everybody was both surprised and astounded. Mr. Harper, being the only Negro member and supposed to know what his group wanted, out of deference to his group wanted, out of deference to her had the bill referred back to committee for amendments to remove what was supposed to be the grounds for Mr. Harper's objection. The bill remained in committee until five before adjournment. Mr. Harper offered no amendments. The Committee on Education wrote a substitute for section one which prescribed the conditions under which aid should be granted those eligible and the approximate amount in an effort to meet his objections. When it finally came out, the only colored member did nothing to aid in its passage, nor did he vote for it.

The opposition of the only colored member emasculated the bill and would have killed it had it not been for the pressure brought upon the Legislature by hundreds of Negro men and women who wired, wrote and talked with their representatives and a state-wide conference held upon the call of the director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics the day after Mr. Harper's speech against the bill. So strong were the demands of Negroes from all sections of the State for the passage of the bill that the Republican leaders put it through as a matter of policy. An effort was made by leaders to get the bill amended in the Senate, restoring the provisions eliminated in the House but, it having reached the Senate only three days before adjournment, the sponsor of the measure in that body feared that if an attempt were made to amend, the bill would be caught in the last days' legislative jam and fail of passage. Twenty-one of the 33 Democratic members of the House voted against the bill while only 4 of the 2 Democratic Senators voted against it. Mr. Harper was the only Republican who openly opposed it.

E. Howard Harper, the lone delegate who spoke against the bill which was intended to help his own group, is serving

his third term and has never sponsored or introduced a bill in the legislature in the interest of his people, nor has he a single legislative accomplishment to his credit or to the credit of the county which sent him





**TWO GREAT SOULS**—Roland Hayes, America's greatest tenor, supreme in his chosen field, seen here placing a wreath upon the grave of Booker T. Washington, our greatest educator, at Tuskegee. D. D. Washington, Dr. Washington's son, and R. R. Taylor, vice principal of Tuskegee, are seen with Mr. Hayes.

## FORMER GOVERNOR

### VISITS TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 14. —Thomas E. Campbell, former governor of Arizona, was a visitor at Tuskegee Institute last week. Mr. Campbell came as a representative of Secretary Hoover to confer with Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, on the work of rehabilitation in the Mississippi flood district. Dr. Moton is chairman of the Colored Advisory Commission, which is working with Secretary Hoover's committee in making the adjustments necessary following the disaster. While here Mr. Campbell addressed the student body in chapel and at exercises at the Children's House.

## Former Governor Visits Tuskegee

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addressed the student body in chapel and at exercises at the Children's House.

## Tuskegee Woman's Club Sends N. A. A. C. P. \$25

New York, Dec. 7.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received a check for \$25 from the Tuskegee Woman's club, of which Mrs. R. R. Moton is president. It was announced today. The letter of transmittal says in part: "We are sending \$20.00 towards the work you are doing so well and in which we are thoroughly interested."

## 238 Students To Get Diplomas at Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Dr. Charles Albert Tindley, pastor of the East Calvary M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., will deliver the annual commencement address here Thursday, May 26, at which time Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will present diplomas and certificates to 238 students on completion of courses in the trades, agriculture, nurse training and normal work.

The forty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Institute will begin Sunday, May 22, with a commencement sermon by Dr. Plat6 T. Durham, dean of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and will continue through Thursday.

Student activities during the week include the class day exercises of the junior college and senior normal classes and the annual Trinity Church (Boston) oratorical contest.

## NEGRO WOMEN'S BUSINESS CLUB

Confidence and faith were the key thoughts in the practical lecture on Business Ideals, which Mr. John M. Wright gave before the Business Club November 7th. Mr. Wright cited numerous examples of worth-while business people in our race. A. Lelia Walker, Booker T. Washington, and our own Rotato King were concrete examples of people who followed an ideal. He stressed the necessity of vision, constant effort, realization of opportunity, and that "success is only

the journey, not the end.' Mr. Wright is the first speaker that the Business Club has presented. He is well known in business circles. His wide civic experience and pleasing personal manner of speaking make him a valuable specialized lecturer. An informal discussion was held after the talk, and visitors were introduced. A two course supper was served by Mrs. Ross, Mrs. L. Williams, and Mrs. Todd.

Thelma C. Taylor, Reporter.

## ALBON HOLSEY, TUSKEGEE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

The day a new era was sounded Monday in Ebenezer M. E. Church for the Negroes commercial and social life in the city of Jacksonville. It was a vast and enthusiastic audience that gathered there listening to the many speakers who had nothing but praise for the future business and welfare for the Race in Jax.

The good results for the beginning of the Trade Week Program was manifested by the vast gathering present and it was very gratifying to see the large number of merchants and who have already reported a conspicuous increase in their business.

### The Speakers

After the extracts from the first address delivered by Booker T. Washington at the founding of the National Negro Business League, in Boston, were read by Arthur R. Payne, Asst. Secretary of the local league, and the extracts of his last address also at Boston which was read by Ralph B. Stewart, secretary of the local league. Mr. A. L. Lewis, President of the local Afro-American, opened the speakers program by calmly laying stress upon the needs and the existing opportunities open for the merchants of our race, and pointed the safe direction for larger development and activities in business. His message bore deeply into the hearts of every one present.

Mr. J. James, Jr., was the first to talk. His strong and smooth flow of eloquence not only brought to bear

many facts that are within the reach of the Race business men and women in the city of Jacksonville, but his words sounded the keynote of what we must and should do in order to develop the Negro business.

Mr. C. W. Gaines, Director of the Negro Trade Week movement, made some very interesting remarks as to

the progress that has already manifested itself and that the work so far has not been in vain. Mr. Albion L. Holsey, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute and principal speaker for the occasion, eloquently expressed his opinion as to the business possibilities and advantages that are right at our doors for us to open and let them in. He laid stress on the fact that business can only be built on a solid foundation by and then cooperation and that the present student body of our Race must take advantage of all the opportunities and become themselves for the future, not only become good business people, but to be able to take hold of the executive and director helm when the occasion arises. His speech was a solid mass of good food for thought. Mr. C. W. Gaines, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, talked along the lines of the importance of the need of more Negro business.

The musical program was rendered by the Glee Club and Mrs. Rachel Andrews-Austin.

### Trade Week Program

Trade Week is now in full swing and it is the exception to find anyone who does not possess coupons as evidence of purchases made since the opening of the Campaign April 11. It is hoped that at the end of the drive the holders of Trade Week Coupons and the number of coupons held will be materially increased. Be sure to ask for coupons with every purchase you make.

The results of Trade Week this far have been very gratifying and a large number of merchants and individuals have already reported an increase in their business. There is no doubt whatever that the big Campaign that has been waged for several weeks has been a success from every standpoint. We are really beginning to get the habit and there must be a beginning to anything.

The closing program of the week will be held at the Masonic Temple, Monday night, April 18 at which time, the prizes will be awarded. All merchants and others who had coupons for distribution are asked to turn in their stubs at this meeting as the prizes will be selected from one of the stubs bearing certain numbers. If the merchants or others holding the stubs to the coupons, do not turn them in, it is likely to deprive his customers from winning a prize. An interesting program will be held on this night, and everybody is invited and all the holders of coupons are expected.



Education-1927

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HONORS FOUNDER MEMORY IN PROGRAM

Dr. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University Professor,  
Delivers Annual Address to Negro Educators;  
Exercises Held in Conjunction With Semi-  
Annual Meeting of Trustees

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 5—(Special to The Advertiser)—Continued fidelity to the spirit of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will enable the negro to contribute his share toward that "genuine idealism and chastened optimism" which Dr. Edwin Mims believes will prevail in America. Dr. Mims, Vanderbilt University professor, author and liberal, delivered the annual Founder's Day address here Tuesday from the platform where for years Dr. Washington presided.

Founder's Day is observed each fifth of April commemorating the life work of Booker T. Washington, at which time an address is delivered by some distinguished American. Among those who have been Founder's Day speakers are Chief Justice Taft, P. P. Claxton, former United States commissioner of education; Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist church, St. Louis. The exercises are held in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, which met Saturday and Monday, and during the sessions of John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting Monday through Friday.

Dr. Schieffelin Presides

"Tuskegee has been extremely fortunate in its selection of speakers for this annual occasion," declared Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Institute Board of Trustees, who presided over the meeting, "but never more fortunate than this year. Wherever people, north or south, discuss education and social advancement they refer to one volume particularly with high praise. 'The Advancing South' of which Dr. Mims is author has become generally accepted as a standard volume on conditions in the South. It is a scholarly, thorough-going and illuminating book." Dr. Mims has been one of those who has been responsible for placing Vanderbilt among the fore-

most universities in the country in scholarship and free liberal thought.

## Appraises Washington's Character.

Dr. Mims characterized Booker T. Washington as a man who "was patient without being negative or supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly through the years. He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved the approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found his ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence—good common sense touched with wisdom—but he was not an 'intellectual. He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental food who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric; but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said 'an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint,' and again: 'No man can drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

## Relic Presented.

A brick from the chimney of the ruins of the log cabin in which Dr. Washington spent his boyhood days at Malden, West Virginia was presented to the Institute by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Following the exercises the relic was placed in the tower wall of the chapel. In his presentation Dr. Stokes told how last summer when in West Virginia he went out to the Washington cabin which had just been torn down, the chimney only remaining. From this he took two bricks and had inscriptions placed on them, the one that was given to Tuskegee Tuesday afternoon and the other to be presented to Hampton Institute, Dr. Washington's alma mater. Dr. Stokes contrasted the position of the negro at the time when Booker Washington lived in Malden with that of the present.

Lincoln was "troubled by religion and never brought himself to accepting the dogma of the assurance of salvation then popularly believed. But Lincoln with his clear mind, great heart and strong will realized the essence of religion. He knew that its real measure was not how much it excited one but what it delivered. The emancipation proclamation grew out of prayer and the second inaugural address was the product of faith in God."

**Tuskegee Furnishes World Model**  
"Foreign governments having dependent colonies and especially Great Britain have grasped the Tuskegee idea of training as the salvation of their difficulties in Africa and India," declared Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the National cathedral at Washington and president of the Phelps-Stokes fund. In an address be-

Chicago Pastor Preaches

The man who took the mustard seed and "cast it into his garden" furnished the text of the Sunday morning sermon preached by Dr. Charles Gilkey, pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist church of Chicago and trustee of the University of Chicago. "In this parable," Dr. Gilkey said, "Jesus sought to impress the fact that great things do not come from afar, but rather from the things near at hand which are cultivated. The kingdom of God requires no special soil or climate, it will flourish in your own garden in your back yard."

As examples of men who have planted and reaped the harvest in their own back yard, Dr. Gilkey named Francis Thompson, English poet and Abraham

Lincoln's recovery of his health. And "unreserved confidence in and support of his leadership in the great cause for which this institution stands," was voted by the board.

**Make Inspection Tour**  
Inspection tours of the various buildings, industries, classrooms, the farm, the children's house, the power plant and the veterans' hospital and the institute hospital were made Monday and Tuesday. Monday afternoon the cadet regiment paraded and gave a physical drill exhibition in the alumni bowl. Among the track and field events were a hundred yard dash in inter-class race; the javelin and discus throws; the shuttle and half mile relays. The regiment passed in review before the trustees and visitors. A musical program was rendered Monday evening by the institute band, Frank L. Dyer, conductor; the quar-

**Increase Budget**  
The board of trustees which was in session Saturday and Monday, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$50,000 over last year's budget and includes special appropriations for the improvement of roads and sidewalks about the campus and for repairs and renovations in the Collis P. Huntington academic building.

Resolutions expressing appreciation and commendation of the distinguished service to the cause of education in general and of negro education in particular rendered by the principal of this institute, Robert Russa Moton, through his leadership of the recent endowment fund campaign for the school conducted jointly with Hampton Institute, were passed. Gratification was also expressed at the prin-



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## Annual Meeting of Trustees

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*Adventurer*

Founder's Day is observed each fifth of April commemorating the life work of Booker T. Washington, at which time an address is delivered by some distinguished American. Among those who have been Founder's Day speakers are Chief Justice William B. Clark, former United States commissioner of education, Samuel O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist church, St. Louis. The exercises are held in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, which met Saturday and Monday, and during the sessions of John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting Monday through Friday.

### Dr. Schieffelin Presides

"Tuskegee has been extremely fortunate in its selection of speakers for this annual occasion," declared Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Institute Board of Trustees, who presided over the meeting, "but never more fortunate than this year. Wherever people, north or south, discuss education and social advancement they refer to one volume particularly with high praise. 'The Advancing South' of which Dr. Mims is author has become generally accepted as a standard volume on conditions in the South. It is a scholarly, thorough-going and illuminating book." Dr. Mims has been one of those who has been responsible for placing Vanderbilt among the fore-

most universities in the country in scholarship and true liberal thought.

### Appraises Washington's Character.

Dr. Mims characterized Booker T. Washington as a man who "was patient without being negative or supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are chartered slowly through the years. He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved the approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found his ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence—good, common sense touched with wisdom—but he was not an intellectual. He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental fool who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric; but his rugged maxims were born from life, as when he said 'an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint,' and again: 'No man can drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

### Relic Presented.

A brick from the chimney of the ruins of the log cabin in which Dr. Washington spent his boyhood days at Malden, West Virginia was presented to the Institute by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Following the exercises the relic was placed in the tower wall of the chapel. In his presentation Dr. Stokes told how last summer when in West Virginia he went out to the Washington cabin which had just been torn down, the chimney only remaining. From this he took two bricks and had inscriptions placed on them, the one that was given to Tuskegee Tuesday afternoon and the other to be presented to Hampton Institute, Dr. Washington's alma mater. Dr. Stokes contrasted the position of the negro at the time when Booker Washington lived in Malden with that of the present.

Lincoln. Lincoln was troubled by religion and never brought himself to accepting the dogma of the assurance of salvation then popularly believed. But Lincoln with his clear mind, great heart and strong will realized the essence of religion. He knew that its real measure was not how much it excited one but what it delivered. The emancipation proclamation grew out of prayer and the second inaugural address was the product of faith in God."

### Chicago Pastor Preaches

The man who took the mustard seed and "cast it into his garden" furnished the text of the Sunday morning sermon preached by Dr. Charles Gilkey, pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist church of Chicago and trustee of the University of Chicago. "In this parable," Dr. Gilkey said, "Jesus sought to impress the fact that great things do not come from afar, but rather from the things near at hand which are cultivated. The kingdom of God requires no special soil or climate, it will flourish in your own garden in your back yard."

As examples of men who have planted and reaped the harvest in their own back yard, Dr. Gilkey named Francis Thompson, English poet and Abraham

Lincoln's recovery of his health. And "unreserved confidence in and support of his leadership in the great cause for which this institution stands," was voted by the board.

### Make Inspection Tour

Inspection tours of the various buildings, industries, classrooms, the farm, the children's house, the power plant and the veterans' hospital, and the institute hospital were made Monday and Tuesday. Monday afternoon the cadet regiment paraded and gave a physical drill exhibition in the alumni bowl. Among the track and field events were a hundred yard dash inter-class race; the javelin and discus throws; the shuttle and half mile relays. The regiment passed in review before the trustees and visitors.

A musical program was rendered Monday evening by the institute band, Frank L. Drye, conductor; the quar-

### Increase Budget

The board of trustees which was in session Saturday and Monday, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget and includes special appropriations for the improvement of roads and sidewalks about the campus and for repairs and renovations in the Collis P. Huntington academic building.

Resolutions expressing appreciation and commendation of the distinguished service to the cause of education in general and of negro education in particular rendered by the principal of this institute, Robert Russa Moton, through his leadership of the recent endowment fund campaign for the school conducted jointly with Hampton institute, were passed. Gratification was also expressed at the prin-



fore the student body Sunday evening. Dr. Stokes has recently returned from a conference in Belgium on African affairs. "Hampton and Tuskegee furnished the topic of discussion during the ten days of the conference and the names of General Armstrong and Booker T. Washington were those most frequently mentioned."

The conference, Dr. Stokes said, realized that these institutions have souls, that if religion were taken out of them their whole character would be changed. Great Britain favors religious training in the government schools of the crown colonies.

"Prayer," he declared, "is the heart of religion. It gives power in life to meet difficult situations. It is the spiritual converse between God, the Father and man, the child. It molds character."

Dr. Shieffelin commended the principal's steering committee composed of R. R. Taylor, vice-president; C. H. Gibson, accountant and A. L. Holsey, secretary; W. H. Carter, institute treasurer and those working with him for handling the finances of the institute in such a manner as to keep within the budget. Similarly Mr. Rosenwald expressed pleasure at the showing made and extended greetings to the teachers, workers and students of the institute on behalf of Mrs. Rosenwald.

Others who spoke at the evening service were Mrs. William G. Wilcox, of New York; Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh; Miss Eleanor McMain of New Orleans; Dr. Walter Gray Crump of New York; Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Algernon Jackson, director of the department of public health, Howard university, Washington; Leonard Outhwaite of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller foundation, New York; Alfred K. Stern of the Rosenwald fund; Dr. F. Dennette Adams of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston.

#### Students Present Play

"A Rural Nautilus," an original one-act play, was presented by the students in the institute chapel, Saturday evening. The play is in six scenes and represents the type of aid which the farmers of the Black Belt receive from the extension service of Tuskegee Institute, of the United States department of agriculture, and from the state. The work of the county and home demonstration agents in developing pride in home ownership and in arousing interest in modern farming methods and home management was depicted by the play.

Following the presentation of the play T. M. Campbell, of the class of 1906, field agent United States department of agriculture, told the story of his boyhood and education and life work. A simple story it was, simply told. It was the story of many a boy and girl who has arrived at Tuskegee without funds, without prior training, with only hope and determination to fit himself for life. Campbell did this. He worked and studied and prepared himself. And when the federal government undertook the experiment of extension work among negroes, he was appointed on the recommendation of Booker T. Washington as an agent. The experiment proved the value of the service and the extension work has steadily grown until it now extends throughout the southern states.

over seven of which Campbell has supervision. This was the story he told—a success story minus the tawdry affectations of some others.

Prizes offered annually by Irving S. Merrell, trustee, and Mrs. Merrell in egg laying contest were won by Dr. Moton, Elizabeth Flake and R. E. Williams.

#### Clinical Society Meets

The sixteenth annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical society opened Monday with a registration of nearly a hundred physicians and surgeons, and will continue through Friday. For the first time the society has present a skin specialist, Dr. E. R. Alexander, of the Harlem hospital, New York, who gave a demonstrated lecture on "Syphilis of the Skin." Tuesday evening, the paper and demonstration of Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, on "The Surgical Problems of Infancy and Childhood" was also a new feature. Dr. Lanman is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and assistant surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Boston.

A full program of papers, operations and demonstrations has been arranged and the availability of a greater number and variety of clinical cases is giving opportunity for a wide range of medical and surgical work. Papers were read Monday by Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, of the children's bureau, U. S. department of labor; Dr. F. Dennette Adams, of the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston; Dr. P. M. Murray, of the Harlem hospital, New York; and Dr. Lanman. Tuesday, Dr. F. W. Willis, of Chicago; Dr. H. A. Callis, of Chicago; Dr. J. M. Franklin, of Prairie View, Texas; Dr. E. R. Alexander, of New York; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, F. A. C. S., of New York; Dr. U. G. Dalley, of Chicago; Dr. Joseph A. Robinson, of Darlington, S. C.; and Dr. Roscoe Giles, of Chicago, read papers.

Wednesday evening addresses will be delivered before the student body by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, of Durham, N. C.; Dr. M. O. Dumas, of Washington, D. C.; and Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn. Thursday, the session will be held at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, No. 91.

Among the trustees attending were: Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, board of trustees, Tuskegee Institute, president Citizens' Union, New York City; Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president Phelps-Stokes fund, New York City; Mrs. William G. Wilcox, Staten Island, New York; Charles A. Wickersham, president Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta, Ga.; Victor H. Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.; W. W. Campbell, vice-chairman, board of trustees, Charles W. Rife, and Andrew J. Wilborn, Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal; and Warren Logan, retired treasurer, and William H. Carter, treasurer, Tuskegee Institute.

Other prominent visitors included: Dr. Charles Gilkey, pastor Hyde Park Baptist church, Chicago; Alexander M. Dunn, board of Jewish education, Chicago; Professor William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago; Alfred K. Stern, executive director Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stern, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Monte Lemmann, Mrs. M. Stern, Miss Eleanor McMain and Sherman Conrad, New Orleans, La.; Dr. and Mrs. Walter G. Crump, New York City; Doctors Thomas Lanman

and F. Dennett Adams, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, Mass.; E. Martine, New York City; Dr. Alice Mead Tallent, children's bureau, department of labor, Washington, D. C.; Leonard Outhwaite, Laura Spelman Rockefeller foundation, and W. I. Hamilton, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Huszagh, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. W. Alexander, director Southern Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, and S. L. Smith, field agent, Julius Rosenwald fund, Nashville, Tenn.

T. J. Ferguson, general manager, Standard Life Insurance company; B. J. Davis, editor Atlanta Independent; W. F. Boddie, cashier Citizens' Trust company, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert L. Vann, editor Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lester A. Walton, New York World and New York Age, New York City; Doctors Algernon B. Jackson and M. O. Dumas, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Spaulding, president North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Peter Murray, New York City, and Dr. C. V. Roman, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

## ENDORSE MOTON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—(ANP.)—The Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees which met here, last week, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget.

Resolutions were passed expressing "appreciation and commendation of the distinguished service rendered by the principal, Robert R. Moton, through his leadership of the recent \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund campaign for the school conducted jointly with Hampton Institute." Gratification was also expressed at Dr. Moton's recovery of his health. "Reserved confidence in and support of his leadership in the great cause for which this institution stands" was voted by the board.

## DR. MOTON BACK AT DESK

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 13. —President Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute is back at his desk at the institution after having taken several months off to recover his health during which time he toured thru Europe, Asia, Africa and the Orient. President Moton is reported as being in excellent health subsequent to his trip. He is carrying on his duty with renewed vigor and energy.

## Tuskegee Institute's Budget Is Increased

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, meeting here last week, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget, and includes special appro-

## DR. EDWIN MIMS TO BE FOUNDER'S DAY SPEAKER AT TUSKEGEE INST.

Dr. Edwin Mims, author of "The Advancing South", and leader of liberal thought in the South, will deliver the annual Founder's Day address here, April 5. Founder's Day is observed annually at Tuskegee Institute in commemoration of the birth of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute. It is held in conjunction with the spring meeting of the Institute Board of Trustees. Each year and address is delivered by a prominent man.

Dr. Mims is a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. "The Advancing South", published last year has been received with enthusiasm and approval by those working for a more progressive South. It definitely distinguished Dr. Mims as a leader of southern liberalism. Recently he delivered an address before the Southern Society of New York City in which he stated that the South could no longer live on the past but must face the future if it hoped to keep pace with the remainder of the nation.

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE APPROVED BY TEXAS

Graduates May Get Certificates to Teach in Texas Without Examination

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 12.—Special to The Advertiser.—Tuskegee Institute has been placed on the list of approved schools by the state board of examiners of the department of education of Texas. This new rating permits Tuskegee graduates who have taken courses in education to obtain, on application, certificates to teach in the public schools of Texas without examination.

## Tuskegee Presents Bouquet to A'Leila Walker Kennedy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 28.—As a token of appreciation, a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. A'Leila Walker Kennedy, philanthropist and manufacturer of toilet articles, in the Institute Chapel Sunday evening. In presenting Mrs. Walker, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, recalled her contribution to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. Mrs. Kennedy, who is

the daughter of the late Mme. C. J. Walker, was visiting her husband, Dr. J. A. Kennedy, recently appointed a member of the medical staff of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91.

## Texas Grants Licenses To Tuskegee Graduates

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Tuskegee Institute has been placed on the list of approved schools by the State Board of Examiners of the Department of Education of Texas and Tuskegee graduates in education are eligible for certificates to teach in the public schools of Texas without examination.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Dr. M. W. Adams, president of Atlanta University, visited Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Jones addressed faculty members. "Education," he said, should concern itself with four elements: health, environment control, family and recreation." Dr. Jones spoke to the student body at chapel exercises.

The story of the progress of higher education among Negroes was briefly outlined by Dr. Adams in addressing the students. Dr. Adams recounted that within his lifetime he had seen the first Negro college student graduate from a colored institute. Dr. Adams met with the alumni of Atlanta University in interest of the endowment fund campaign.



Education-1927

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

## PROFESSOR MIMS SPEAKER AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Author of 'Advancing South' Pays Tribute to Memory  
of Booker T. Washington in Founder's  
Day Program Address

I am going to take for granted today that all of you know the story of Booker Washington's life and are aware of the characteristics that made him a great leader; that you know better than I the work that has been done here in this institution which will remain his most enduring monument; that you are more familiar than I with many aspects of the race problem that has engaged the attention of so many thinkers and reformers. As I have read the addresses that have been made on this occasion by many distinguished Americans of both sections of the country, I have felt that I could add nothing to the tributes that have been paid to your illustrious founder. Many in this audience followed him, loved him, lived in the light of his magnificent eye, caught his great thoughts, and followed his pattern to live and to die. You will not let him die either in your memories or in the minds and hearts of this younger generation that is walking in the paths first marked out by him and that is surely attained by the splendid vision that cheered his heroic struggle from the cabin of a slave to a high place in the imagination and heart of the world.

### Washington Under Stress.

I shall speak of only one incident that may serve as typical of many others in his life, and that reveals in a striking way the qualities of his leadership. The first time I heard him speak was in 1903 in a negro church in Boston. Long an admirer of his work, I was particularly anxious to see what kind of speech he would make when speaking to members of his own race living in a city very remote from the south and working under very different conditions. Imagine my surprise when in a moment after he began to speak he was interrupted by some well dressed and highly intellectual members of his audience who had evidently come there to keep him from speaking. From heckling they passed to concerted noise and then to violence that was only quelled when a squad of policemen entered and took out the more obstreperous disturbers. For an hour and more he tried in vain to raise his voice above the tumult; it was nearly 10 o'clock before he could make his speech. He proceeded then to make one of the greatest speeches it has ever been my privilege to hear and to reveal the kind of man he was.

He made not one reference to his opponents nor to the tumult they had raised. He displayed a patience like that of the Master who said, "Forgive them, they know not what they

do." Nor did he engage in the favorite pastime of some race leaders in exhorting the south. Although it was a time when the newspapers had carried full reports of peonage cases in Georgia and of an alarming number of lynchings in various parts of the south, he actually laid the emphasis on the more favorable aspects of race relationships in the south, told of his kindly reception in all parts of the south, and of the actual progress of his people in education and industry. He told the negroes that while it was easier for them to go to college in Boston, it was more difficult at that time for them to get work on account of the labor unions and on account of discriminations against them in all lines. In other words, he said not a word that he would not have said in Atlanta or Birmingham, with this difference that he emphasized the point of view that he considered most important for his audience at that particular time. He never believed in carrying coals to Newcastle.

### Booker Washington's Character.

Every quality of the man was there revealed. He was patient without being negative or supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly, slowly through the years. He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an

emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found the ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence, good common sense touched with wisdom, but he was not an "intellectual." He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental fool who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that an inch of progress is better than a year of complaint, and "No one can drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

### Qualities Needed At Present.

These qualities of mind and character never needed to be emphasized more than at the present time, by your race and by all other Americans. Not that any man has said the final word about any human problem. Conditions have changed rapidly during the past decade; the distance from Tuskegee and Hampton to Howard and Harlem is a long one. New occasions teach new duties. Worshipers of light ancestral should not make the present light a crime. Your leaders of today have been influenced far more than some have thought by the life and thought of our contemporary civilization.

### The New Negro.

Of this change in outlook nothing is more illustrative than the volume of "The New Negro," compiled and edited by Professor Alain Locke. It is invaluable for any one who would understand what is happening today; in the main it is characterized by fairness, accuracy, scholarship and style. The editor strikes me as a well balanced interpreter of social and intellectual tendencies—a man who rightly divides the word of truth between reactionaries and radicals. I find running through the book a consciousness of the effect on your race of the dominant characteristics of American life in general. When I read such sentences as the following gathered from various chapters I am strengthened in my desire to emphasize the general situation in America—intellectual and spiritual—as I see it today rather than to discuss your own particular problem.

"A deliberate flight not only from

the countryside to city, but from mediaeval America to modern"—"The race radicals and realists have broken with the epoch of philanthropic guidance, sentimental appeal and protest"—"The thinking negro has drifted a little towards the left with the world trend, and there is an increasing group who affiliate with the radical and liberal movements."

"Under further pressure and injustice, iconoclastic thought and motives will inevitably increase"... "Harlem's quixotic radicalisms call for the ounce of democracy lest tomorrow they be beyond cure"... "Only the steadying and sobering effect of a truly characteristic gentleness of spirit prevents the rapid rise of a definite cynicism and counter-hate and a definite superiority feeling"... "The leading writers are thoroughly modern, some of them ultra-modern and negro thoughts now wear the uniform of the age." "These younger artists have declared for a lusty realism vigorous, the same that is molding contemporary letters"... "Northern migration has broken methods of control. No effective new leadership has developed to supplant the old fealty (the church)"... "Old traditions are being shaken and rooted up by the percussion of new ideas"... "We force moderate reformers and men with new and valuable ideas to become red radicals, revolutionists, since that happens to be the only way to make the world listen to reason." "The same pattern, only a different shade."

If in those sentences and phrases there is a diagnosis, is it not well to inquire what are some of the patterns or molds or tendencies which we need to adopt or fight against? Generalization is a very perilous form of thinking, especially when one is trying to sum up contemporary civilization; there are so many details, so many conflicting facts, different to harmonize into any theory. The point of view is apt to be so varied. I think I am on the whole a progressive, a liberal in my thinking; I have given some evidences of that fact—some people think too many. But not all that is called progress is progress. One may be modern without being ultra-modern, progressive without being radical.

### The Threat of "Main Street"

Most people would agree that one of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism. Our novelists and critics have made us painfully aware of the commonplace-ness, the mediocrity, the staleness of many who have attained what we call success. "The failure of success" is seen in the extreme specialization and standardization that lose sight of the spiritual values of life. The spectre of Babbitt should haunt our imaginations. What inner resources do we have to fall back upon when fortune has forsaken us or when age comes upon us? "Speed, speed, and a world of new havings," will paralyze the nerves of any people. In education and religion we are emphasizing mechanics rather than dynamics, external resources rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?

### Society Degenerates in the City

One form that all this material prosperity takes is the rapid urbanization of American life—the drift from the countryside to the city. There is a favorable aspect of all this; it is well to have centers of trade, education,

art, but history shows that urbanization leads to decadence and stagnation. An extract from this week's newspapers emphasizes the place of jazz in the social life of New York and Harlem. Some musicians emphasize the favorable aspect of jazz music, or at least the possibilities of an extension of orchestral music by adaptation of some of its features, but jazz as generally practiced and applauded is "a joyous revolt from convention, custom, authority, boredom, even sorrow—from everything that would confine the soul of man and that hinders its riding free in the air—the revolt of the emotions against repression." It has all the marks of a nerve-strung, strident, mechanized civilization. The Charleston and the popular song, "Runnin' Wild, Lost Control," represent the mad whirl of much of our modern society.

One of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price. "Be clever, and let who will be good," is the modification of the old maxim of moral conformity. Humor which at its best is the very salt of life, becomes a debaser of the moral currency when it degenerates into the mockery of all decent standards and ideals. Cynicism of which we all have a bit at least, becomes corrosive when applied without discrimination to all elements of life and to all institutions. Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack.

### The Mencken Cult

The high priest of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken who, as some one has recently said, has established a new religion—"Merkurianity" instead of Christianity. From being considered as a swashbuckler and a pariah, he has gradually rallied to his banner the sophomores of American colleges, many of the professors, a certain set of satirists and critics who inflame him and others who are afraid of him. He is as intolerant and bigoted as any evangelist of what he likes to call the Bible belt ever dared to be. He is utterly ruthless and unscrupulous in his use of power. Nothing is left standing in his savage assault of democracy and religion. We can not ignore him for he wields too wide an influence.

With such men the revolt against conventions of all kinds has become itself a convention, standardized attitude to marriage, to Puritanism, to small town mediocrity. To be alive is to be a rebel; to despise or scorn every institution and the world in general is the height of wisdom. Novels as satires on American life have become as standardized as any highly advertised article of trade. There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline or standards. Take the lid off. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people; the meek ideal of nothing in excess "has become everything in excess." The chief rebel has written an editorial lately in which he says that all laws may be broken by the free, that all standards of novelty



have been scrapped. Is there any wisdom at all in discipline? Some of the "revolvers" would destroy all institutions and forms and exult in unlimited freedom, while others would substitute for the present others that would not stand the test of human nature. Each one would use his own private stock of reason and not draw at all upon the capital of the ages.

#### Retain Spirituals; Forsake Jazz

If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the future is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment or revolution. On the contrary, I believe that the future of the battle for a genuine realism and a chastened optimism. It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Let your humor remain as a fountain of innocent joy rather than a cesspool of vulgarity. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tomtom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish wholesome ideals and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail.

# Courier Editor To Speak At Tuskegee

Attorney Vann to Talk On "Trained Minds As the Basis For Business Development" During Founders Day Week.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—Notables of the race will attend Founders' Day week at Tuskegee Institute, beginning April 2. Attorney and Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Dr. Algernon Jackson of Howard University, Lester A. Walton, special correspondent of The New York World, compose one interesting party. Mr. Vann, the editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, will address the convention on "Trained Minds as the Basis for Business Development."

En route the party will visit Cincinnati and Atlanta and return via St. Louis and Chicago.

Before boarding the train at Cincinnati, newspaper men were denied a lengthy interview on account of the shortness of time. Asked about the trip Editor Vann expressed an eagerness to visit the great Tuskegee. "I am anxious to visit the farm area and get acquainted with the Negro cotton farmers," he said.

The Trustee Board will also convene during the week.

## TUSKEGEE HEARS FOUNDER LAUDED

Vanderbilt U. Educator Labels Washington as Great Opportunist

Tuskegee, Ala., April 8.—In the institute chapel here where for years the Edwin Booker T. Washington presided, Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt university, author of "The Advancing South," delivered the annual founder's day address Tuesday afternoon. He eulogized Tuskegee institute's founder as a well balanced leader, who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real." He urged continued fidelity to his philosophy of life.

Founder's day exercises are held each year in commemoration of the life work of Dr. Washington and in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee institute board of trustees, which regularly brings to the institute a number of distinguished Americans.

#### Notables Attend

Among those present were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, member of the board and president of the Atlanta

and West Point railroad, and W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial cooperation, both of Atlanta; a party of 16 from Chicago headed by Julius Rosenwald, trustee and philanthropist, including Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago; Alfred K. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company; Victor Tulane, member of the trustees' board, Montgomery, Ala.; Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier; Lester A. Walton, staff correspondent of The New York World; Pearl Abernathy of the People's Finance company of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Geddes of New Orleans; P. D. Davis of the Birmingham Civic league; Dr. W. E. Boddie, cashier of the Citizens' Trust company, Atlanta, and Benjamin J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, and Berry O'Kelly of Method. N. C.

#### Lauds Washington

"He was patient without being supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly, slowly through the years," was Dr. Mims' characterization of the Tuskegee sage. "He was calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience, but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved the approval of all of them at all times."

"He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found the ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well being were a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence, good common sense touched with wisdom, but he was not an intellectual."

"He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental fool, who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world cannot be built in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric, but his maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint, and 'no one can drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

Missoula, Mont., Missoulian  
SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1926

## EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO.

Any individual, community, city, state or nation advances as its opportunity for education progresses. We of Missoula, so accustomed to our educational institutions that take our children at the beginning of their school careers and advance them through all of the stages of learning until they are ready to step out into the world prepared for its competition, sometimes scarcely appreciate the advantages that lie at our very door. We are blessed as hundreds of other cities in the United States are not. We offer advantages that others can not boast. It is up to us to make the best of the chance that is ours.

When we look at the advancement that has been made by negro people since the day of emancipation, we sometimes wonder if we have not been outdistanced in an unequal race by the colored folk. Attention is directed to this situation in the recent annual report of the principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. Dr. Robert R. Norton, head of this school for the negro, points to the advancement of his race along varied lines. He states:

"Education, business, religion, home life, all of these show a distinct improvement in all sections of our country. Negroes are buying homes more rapidly than ever before. Neither public nor private schools can accommodate the rapid increase in attendance. In every city of any size there is to be found a distinct negro business section, and in the larger cities there is a rapid development of those types of business which represent combinations of capital. Churches are being built more rapidly than the increase of qualified ministers to direct their activities."

Dr. Norton finds that the impelling force back of all of this is nothing else than education. He expresses his appreciation for the tendency of the negroes to contribute willingly and generously to the cause of education that their brothers may share the benefits of life's preparation along with the whites. These donations not only take the form of taxes, but they are represented in gifts as well. Their increased ability to pay has been due to a gradual accumulation of wealth, centered at first in those few who early were able to benefit through trained minds. As the number of educated negroes increased these centers of wealth gradually multiplied and thus the net is spreading to every part of the country the race has chosen as a place of residence.

Other advances are to be noted, also. One of these is the gradual decrease in the number of negro criminals. Another is the growth of interracial good will and cooperation. But in all of these, the growth of education in the race always has been a vital factor.

Dr. Norton confesses that much remains yet to be done. He is conscious that the millennium still is far ahead. But the great accomplishment has been the clearing of the way for further progress and well-being. Not the least of these is a growth of understanding between the races.



Education-1927

Tuskegee Institute. Comments on.

PUBLIC OPINION  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MAY 13 1927

## LETTERS to the EDITOR

### TUSKEGEE TO-DAY

Editor, Public Opinion:

On the topmost step leading up to the state capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, is a brass star that marks the spot from which Jefferson Davis delivered his inaugural address as President of the Southern Confederacy. He enunciated there his solution of the Negro problem. It was based on the dogma of the unquestioned superiority of the white man and the unalterable servitude of the Negro.

It was a brilliant scene in the early southern springtime. The speaker was eloquent, earnest and confident. He represented the flower of southern manhood. Rich, educated and high-born, he had been a prominent military leader, successful secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet, an eloquent, influential senator from the state of Mississippi. And now surrounded by the beauty and the chivalry of the south, he became the leader and the spokesman of the cause that was to fix forever the dominance of the white, and the helpless, ignorant subservience of the black man.

Four years later his dream had faded in ruin and disaster. Torn and devastated by war with her best blood sacrificed on a thousand battlefields, the south lay prostrate in her poverty and her sorrow. The three million Negroes, ignorant, untrained, freed and enfranchised, became even more a problem and menace.

Twenty years after, and only forty miles from where David launched his magnificent but futile and disastrous effort, the son of a slave came by night to the little town of Tuskegee and in an abandoned, dilapidated Negro church launched his solution to the Negro problem. It was based not on force but on reason; it was not to be achieved through oppression but through education; it included no enforced servitude, but aimed only at trained, efficient service; it taught to minister rather than to be ministered unto.

For thirty-five years this humble black man toiled and planned and prayed unceasingly. When his end came in 1915, the whole world had learned of Tuskegee and of Booker T. Washington, had learned that for which he and Tuskegee stood;—edu-

cation not for self but for service; education not merely of the head but of the heart and the hand; an education achieved through effort and self-help from within and not imposed through another from without; an education emancipated from the dead hand of musty, pagan literature and tradition and aglow with the Christian spirit, the profounder knowledge, and the kindlier humanity of the twentieth century.

The humble founder sleeps in his rocky tomb on the Tuskegee campus, surrounded by granite memorials chiseled by the world's greatest sculptors, who have tried to portray his vision, his worth, and his service to his fellow men. His monument, however, is not found in these mute memorials; not in the 119 spacious, magnificently equipped buildings that have supplanted the humble church in which he began his service; it is not in the thousands of rolling acres that surround them and serve as a great field laboratory for the teaching of agriculture; not in the \$13,000,000 endowment that a grateful, admiring world poured at his feet for the furtherance of his dreams. It is rather in the hearts of the thousands of happy students who find here the open door to life's best and truest opportunities; it is rather in the hearts of the thousands of graduates of Tuskegee that in the shop, field, schools, and factories of the south today are the leaven and the influence that are solving the Negro problem by unshackling the soul as the way to the only true freedom and true grandeur of the individual and the race, and who are teaching daily through personal example that "To labor is to pray."

As I was leaving Tuskegee last August after my only visit there, I paused and looked back at the towers of this great school in the distance; then turning, I faced again in the direction of Alabama's spacious capitol. Most reverently came to my tongue these words, "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and the base things of the world, and things which are despised hath God chosen . . . to bring to nought things that are."

JOHN D. BROOKS,  
Professor of Education  
Wilson College.

## TUSKEGEE'S DOORS

Booker T. Washington made his name sound around the world, he brought respect, recognition and sympathy to his people, he wrote his name high in the hall of fame. Many acclaim him as our greatest son and all admit that his efforts brought a measure of substantial benefit to his people. Recently a monument of the educator carved in bronze and mounted on stone, this masterpiece of bronze and stone was dedicated to keep his memory green and to inspire his people to achieve and acquire but while those who have taken up his mantle now bow before his monument, his own flesh and blood are ruthlessly handled. Mr. Washington's own flesh and blood daughter, accomplished and trained, is denied employment in that institution, Tuskegee, the brain child of her father.

The memory of the Tuskegee's founder is not held so sacred by those who bow before his bronze image when they so arbitrarily deny employment to his own flesh and blood. Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, the educator's only daughter, who has studied at Wellesley and in Europe is curtly told that there is no place for her at Tuskegee. Such actions should not please those who cherish Booker T. Washington's memory, such actions should not please the public and should not be tolerated by the trustees and alumni of Tuskegee. They should see to it that the educator's children are given a square deal and the doors to the Institute should be opened to those who carry the name of Washington and uphold the glory of the family as long as Tuskegee lives. Without Washington there would have been no Tuskegee. Dr. Moton who has undertaken the Herculean task of carrying on where Mr. Washington left off should see to it that his daughter should not have the doors of Tuskegee slammed in her face.

## WHITE LEADER PRAISES NEGRO SCHOOL'S WORK

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—It should be the aim of an educational institution to create a creative atmosphere at least a generation in advance of contemporary life, according to Dr. Philip Cox, professor of secondary education, New York University, who spoke to the summer school students of Tuskegee Institute Friday. "Tuskegee Institute exemplifies this aim, for the principle of vocational education is based from the beginning by this institution is now almost universally accepted by both colored and white schools. Tuskegee's greatest contribution has been in the application of philosophy, science and art to life," the speaker stated.

Others who addressed the students during the week included Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, who called attention to the need of industrial development in the South as well as agricultural; R. R. Taylor, director of the department of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute, who told of the conditions in the flooded district which he had recently visited as a member of the colored advisory commission and the problems which rehabilitation presented; A. L. Holsey, secretary to the principal, who outlined the extramural program of the institute; and Prof. George W. Carver, agricultural chemist, who exhibited some of the products which he has been able to make out of the peanut, sweet potato and clay.



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# DENY DAUGHTER OF FOUNDER JOB AT TUSKEGEE

**Friends Say Others Have  
Been Added To Faculty  
Since She Was Refused**

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, who is visiting friends in Chicago, in an exclusive interview with a representative of this paper, states that when she applied for a position this summer at Tuskegee Institute, founded by her father, the illustrious Booker T. Washington, that she was summarily informed that there were "no vacancies." Mrs. Washington was a student of Wellesley College, a graduate of Bradford University and studied music with Liszt in Germany for a considerable time. She is head of the music department in the High School in Dallas, Texas and has been tendered the position of head of the department of music at Langston University.

## Dean Refuses Her

Dean E. C. Roberts, of the academic department of Tuskegee, received Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman's application for work in the department of music during the summer months and it was he who "found no vacancy" for her. It is said that other teachers have been appointed in the Tuskegee summer school after Mrs. Pittman had been rejected. Mrs. Pittman is Booker T. Washington's only daughter and while it is rumored that Mrs. Bindley Cyrus is an adopted daughter, those who are qualified to know, deny it and aver that Mrs. Laura Murray Cyrus (Mrs. Cyrus) is mentioned in the will of the late educator as a "niece of my wife." Mrs. Pittman is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carry of this city and will leave shortly to visit her son who is a student in Howard University.

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute has just completed another successful year, one of the best in its history from every standpoint. At the 46th annual commencement exercises, full accounts of which appear on another page of The Advertiser this morning, diplomas were presented to 216 graduates. These graduates go forth well equipped to make their way in the world, to work for the advancement of their race and the betterment of all mankind, and to collaborate with the white people in the building of a greater South and a greater Nation.

There is much work that they can do, and there are many places throughout the land where they may find useful and gainful employment. But especially do we join Dr. Moton in commending to them the vast opportunities open to them in our Southland. Dr. Moton speaks the truth when he tells them there is no part of our country that offers larger opportunities for "the well-rounded, educated negro boy or girl, whether in domestic arts, mechanical arts or in liberal arts, than the South with all of its marvelous natural resources that are rapidly coming into their own." Nowhere will they find the white people more considerate of them, or more eager to see them succeed, than in the South, for Southerners know that the well-being of one race goes hand in hand with that of the other, and that only by the joint labors of both can the South attain to its fullest measure of development and prosperity.

With the years, Tuskegee Institute grows in importance as an educational institution. Its field of usefulness broadens as its scope of activities expands. It is Alabama's good fortune that this institution lies within its borders. Tuskegee Institute is an asset of tremendous importance to this State.

## TUSKEGEE ADDS A COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

The announcement that Tuskegee Institute has decided to institute courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and that that department will be headed by Dr. W. T. B. Williams is a surprise to many who had considered the school as forever sold to the vocational idea only. According to the press dispatches, the recommendation was made by Dr. Moton "in response to the requests from public school officials of Alabama as well as of other southern states for college trained teachers."

A casual consideration of this latest step of Tuskegee leaves one in a rather undecided state in view of the widely advertised tradition of that school of former years and in view of the very noticeable trend of Negro education, as it is now being directed by those who, by tests and measurements, have apparently decided that the Negro mind, being unlike other American minds, needed special courses. Tuskegee has been richly endowed. It has prestige. It has the backing of the most powerful interests in this country. But one must think deeply before coming to the conclusion that it is the duty of that school, with all of the other southern schools of higher training in existence, to train teachers along college lines.

It is probable that there would be a temptation to decide that its greatest service did not lie along that line were it not for the fact that the man chosen to head this new department has the reputation for a very high degree of educational efficiency and has been marked through all of the many years of his public service by his love of thoroughness. Certainly his accession to that place will do much to convince a rather keenly scrutinizing public that there is more merit in the new procedure than is at first apparent.



Education-1927

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON EULOGIZED BY EDUCATOR IN TUSKEGEE SPEECH

**Praise Work of Late Negro Leader. Warns Race  
Not To Be Led Astray By Radicalism But To  
Seek For Sanity and Wisdom**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. April 6—(Special)—Warning the race against social and radicalism, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, in the annual founders' day address at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday eulogized the founder of the institution, Booker T. Washington, as a well-balanced leader, who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real."

Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted educator's philosophy of life.

Among those attending the exercises honoring the educator's work were Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Professor William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, and W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

Dr. Mims declared "one of the great dangers in America is materialism," and said that "in education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic, external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?" he asked.

### Time To Find Selves

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the Jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret."

Dr. Mims said "one of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to

indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price," he said. "Law, marriage, the church the school, are under attack."

"The high priest of the cult is smartness in America is H. L. Mencken," editor of American Mercury; Dr. Mims said. "Mencken has established a new religion—'Mercurianity' instead of Christianity."

### Lid Taken Off

"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Taking the lid off, running wild, is the favorite sport of many people."

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism."

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and plea for the district, making a plea for audience to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom."

In conjunction with the founder's day exercises the semiannual meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held and organizations of the National Negro Business League throughout the country observed the night as founder's night in memory of Dr. Washington, organizer and first president of the national league.

## FOUNDER'S DAY IS COMMEMORATED AT TUSKEGEE TUES.

The life and services of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Institute, was observed last Tuesday the world-wide famed Tuskegee day with fitting ceremonies. A great concourse of people assembled in the chapel to witness a tribute to his life work. There were people there from New York to California. There was no color line in the homage paid the dead leader of his people, and statesman. It was purely an exemplification of the highest ideal of our civilization. Those who bowed in memory of the world's school master were not paying homage to color or race, but to usefulness and to character. Booker T. Washington, like George Washington, was the leading and most constructive statesman of his day. He held no public office, nor sought any. He did not ask to be honored by his fellow men, but to serve his fellow men. His life was an illumination and did not appeal to the imaginary, but to the real. He thought in terms of production, of creation. He lived to furnish greater opportunities to mankind and to find more employment for those who sought greater opportunities to serve mankind.

Like President Coolidge, he recognized and appreciated the fundamental truth, that there is more in giving our services for the benefit of mankind, than there is in receiving reward for personal glory.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, presided during the following exercises:

Organ voluntary, "Reverie," Baldwin.

Selection, "Serenade," Schubert; orchestra.

Anthem, "Build Thee More Stately Mansions," Andrews; choir.

Scripture reading and prayer.

Melodies, "My Lord What a

Morning," choir; "In Bright Mansions Above," school; "In the Hallow of His Hand," choir.

Founders' Day address, Dr. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," school.

Benediction.

Amen; Stainer; choir.

Around the tomb of Booker T.

Washington the millionaire and the pauper; the coarse and the refined; the ignorant and the intelligent met on common ground, and joined hands and hearts in honoring his memory. The most lasting monument erected to the memory of Mr. Washington is the regard, love and appreciation of the services he rendered humanity in the hearts of his fellowmen. There are monuments of bronze, stone and marble and schools and businesses named for him, as there are for Lincoln. All these monuments will perish, but the monument of love that his race and country entertain for him in their hearts will never die and will go from generation to generation to encourage and shape the lives of posterity.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5. —(P)—Warning the negro race against social radicalism, and eulogizing the work of the late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt university, this afternoon delivered the annual founder's day address at Tuskegee institute.

He spoke of Dr. Washington, founder of the college for negro boys and girls, as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real." Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted educator's philosophy of life.

Among those present this year for the exercises honoring the negro educator's work, were Dr. York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial co-operation.

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Two School Groups  
Visit Tuskegee To  
Make Inspection

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 20.—Special to The Advertiser.

Two groups visited Tuskegee institute Saturday and made an inspection, tour of the plant. The first was a party of 18 school boys and girls from the Catoma school, Montgomery county, under the leadership of T. C. Carlton, principal. Twenty-eight teachers in the Birmingham school system headed by Miss Martha Ordway, president Birmingham teachers' association, composed the second party. They motored by bus from the Magic City.

Both groups were received by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, who has just this week returned from a tour of the world. Dr. Moton welcomed the visitors to the institute assuring them that Tuskegee institute is always pleased to receive such visitors.

Guides were provided for each party conducting them through the classes, laboratories, shops and farm of the

institute. The working of each of the industries was explained to the visitors. A group picture of the Birmingham party was taken at the monument of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute.

The following are the members of the Birmingham party in addition to Miss Ordway: E. Nash Johnston, S. C. Maclin, George Warren, Elmer Gaddberry, N. B. Hendrix, R. S. McGhee and the Misses Loula Upton, Lula B. Stubblefield, Theresa Hirsch, Florence Ballard, Mary V. Hayward, Lizzie G. Love, Susan Sevier, Elizabeth Doss, Emma Koenig, Mary E. Foster, Ann Gretchen, Helen G. Verplanch, Jessica Farnham, Eura Barnett, Elizabeth Eddy, Anne Dillson Watkins, Mary U. Hayward, Bessie H. Merrill and Clarie M. Lynch; Mesdames Rachel G. Foster and W. R. Hendrix.

J. N. C. Herald

APR 6 1927

## DR. MIMS SPEAKS TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

**Delivers Founders' Day Address at Noted Institution;  
Plea for Spiritual**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.

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He spoke of Dr. Washington, founder of the college for negro boys and girls, as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real." Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted educator's philosophy of life.

Among those present this year for the exercises honoring the negro educator's work, were Dr. York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial co-operation.

Dr. Mims declared "one of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism," and said that "in education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is



there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?" he asked.

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tomtom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish wholesome ideals and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail," he said.

Dr. Mims said "one of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at price," he said. "Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack."

"The high priests of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken," editor of American Mercury, Dr. Mims said. Mencken "has established a new religion—"Mercurianity" instead of Christianity," Dr. Mims said.

"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Take the lid off. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people.

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism," Dr. Mims declared.

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided, Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and citizens of the district, making a plea for adherence to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom."

In conjunction with the founder's day exercises, the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held, and organizations of the national negro business league throughout the country observed the night as founder's night in memory of Dr. Washington, organizer and first president of the national league. The celebration, planned by a committee composed of John L. Webb, of Hot Springs, C. C. Spaulding of Durham, and A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee, was intended to be "the occasion for membership drives, trade week campaigns, and other efforts to quicken public interest in negro business."

### TUSKEGEE GETS TEXAS RECOGNITION

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 16.—Tuskegee Institute has been placed on the list of approved schools by the State Board of Examiners of the Department of Education of Texas. This new rating permits Tuskegee graduates who have taken courses in education to obtain, on application, certificates to teach in the public schools of Texas without examination.

## MAYO'S VISIT ENDS WITH BIG DINNER AT COUNTRY CLUB

Famous Surgeon and Party Leave Today For Mobile on Return Trip; Elite of C.

Attend Banquet

GIVEN GLAD WELCOME AT TUSKEGEE

Physician Adds to Students and Gives Normal Living

Concluding a series of social and other events arranged for the visit of Dr. W. J. Mayo and party to Montgomery a buffet supper and reception at the Montgomery Country Club was extended them last night. The party will leave aboard Dr. Mayo's yacht, the "North Star" for Mobile at an early hour this morning.

Many prominent people of the city

were the guests of the Montgomery physicians at the reception last night. Among them were officials of the city, county and state, educators, lawyers and men prominent in professional and business circles. The physicians of the city were present en masse.

During the course of the evening a buffet luncheon was served. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

The Mayo party were taken to Tuskegee Monday morning where they had luncheon at the institute. After an inspection of the grounds, buildings and equipment, they returned to Montgomery. A proposed return by Tuskegee to visit the original home of Dr. Walter E. Sistrunk, was abandoned because of inclement weather.

After their return to Montgomery a tea was given aboard the yacht by members of the party to the physicians of the city and their wives. There were also many other guests present.

While in Montgomery members of the Mayo party renewed many old acquaintances in the city. Power boats were constantly active in transferring friends across the Alabama river to the yacht during those delightful hours when the visitors were on board.

Accompanying Dr. Mayo on the trip are Mrs. Mayo, Dr. Rankin of the Mayo staff and Mrs. Rankin; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kahler and Miss Kahler of Rochester; President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota and Mrs. Coffman; Mrs. Berkman, Dr. Mayo's sister and Mrs. Guthrie, his secretary.

While in Montgomery the party will be the guests of the physicians of Montgomery.

—Dr. W. J. Mayo of the famous Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn., and his party, augmented to twenty-two by additions from Montgomery and Tuskegee, spent Monday afternoon in Tuskegee Institute where they were shown through classes and the various industries of the school.

Speaking to the student body in assembly, Dr. Mayo declared that at Tuskegee Institute he had seen the type of education that best fitted the average person, colored or white, for life. "Here you are given not only knowledge but the means of applying that knowledge to your problems. There is much that our northern institutions might learn from Tuskegee."

Dr. Mayo recalled that the purpose and aim of education as stated by Booker T. Washington should be to fit a man to live with his neighbor in such a manner as to effect the best interest of all. "The dignity of labor," Dr. Mayo stated, "does not depend so much upon what kind of labor it is as what it achieves."

For Dr. Lotus Coffman, president of the University of Michigan, the Monday afternoon visit was the completing of a project started twenty years ago, when he undertook a study of America's unique educational institutions. Dr. Coffman congratulated the institute upon the fidelity with which it has clung to the principles of education as laid down by Dr. Washington, its founder.

The party was received and welcomed to the institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who introduced Dr. Mayo as a friend of humanity seeking to give all people more abundant life.

The institution choir and student body rendered a number of spirituals or the visitors.

Montgomery, N. C. News

APR 6 1931

## MATERIALISM DANGER THREATENING AMERICA

Dr. Edwin Mims Says High Priest of 'Smartness' In America Is Mencken.

### HE SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.—(AP)—Warning the negro race against social radicalism, and eulogizing the work of the late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt university this afternoon delivered the annual founder's day address at Tuskegee institute.

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Among those present this year for the exercises honoring the negro educator's work, were Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial cooperation.

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"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tomtom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish wholesome ideals and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail," he said.

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discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without

going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price," he said. "Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack."

"The high priest of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken, editor of American Mercury," Dr. Mims said. Mencken "has established a new religion—"mercurianity" instead of Christianity," Dr. Mims said.

"There is an ideal abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Take the lid off. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people."

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism," Dr. Mims declared.

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Education - 1927

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

APR 6 1927

## PROFESSOR MIMS SPEAKER AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Author of 'Advancing South' Pays Tribute to Memory  
of Booker T. Washington in Founder's  
Day Program Address

I am going to take for granted today that all of you know the story of Booker Washington's life and are aware of the characteristics that made him a great leader; that you know better than I the work that has been done here in this institution which will remain his most enduring monument; that you are more familiar than I with many aspects of the race problem that has engaged the attention of so many thinkers and reformers. As I have read the addresses that have been made on this occasion by many distinguished Americans of both sections of the country, I have felt that I could add nothing to the tributes that have been paid to your illustrious founder. Many in this audience followed him, loved him, lived in the light of his magnificent eye, caught his great accents, made him your pattern to live and to die. You will not let him die either in your memories or in the minds and hearts of this younger generation that is walking in the paths first marked out by him and that is surely attained by the splendid vision that cheered his heroic struggle from the cabin of a slave to a high place in the imagination and heart of the world.

### Washington Under Stress.

I shall speak of only one incident that may serve as typical of many others in his life, and that reveals in a striking way the qualities of his leadership. The first time I heard him speak was in 1903 in a negro church in Boston. Long an admirer of his work, I was particularly anxious to see what kind of speech he would make when speaking to members of his own race living in a city very remote from the south and working under very different conditions. Imagine my surprise when in a moment after he began to speak he was interrupted by some well dressed and highly intellectual members of his audience who had evidently come there to keep him from speaking. From heckling they passed to concerted noise and then to violence that was only quelled when a squad of policemen entered and took out the more obstreperous disturbers. For an hour and more he tried in vain to raise his voice above the tumult; it was nearly 10 o'clock before he could make his speech. He proceeded then to make one of the greatest speeches it has ever been my privilege to hear and to reveal the kind of man he was.

### Booker Washington's Character.

Every quality of the man was there revealed. He was patient without being negative or supine—patient with

the limitations of human nature and spiritual—as I see it today rather than with the means by which things are to discuss your own particular problem.

changed slowly, slowly through the years. He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found the ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence, good common sense touched with wisdom, but he was not an "intellectual." He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental fool who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had a modern and negro thoughts now that adventurous faith that trans-

wear the uniform of the age." These younger artists have declared for a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can't be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that an inch of progress is better than a year of complaint, and "No one can drag me down so low a make me hate him."

### Qualities Needed At Present.

These qualities of mind and character never needed to be emphasized more than at the present time, by you and by all other Americans. No hat any man has said the final word about any human problem. Conditions have changed rapidly during the past decade; the distance from Tuskegee and Hampton to Howard and Harber is a long one. New occasions teach new duties. Worshipers of light and light a crime. Your leaders of today have been influenced far more than some have thought by the life and thought of our contemporary civilization.

### The New Negro.

Of this change in outlook nothing is more illustrative than the volume of "The New Negro," compiled and edited by Professor Alain Locke. It is invaluable for any one who would understand what is happening today; in the main it is characterized by fairness, accuracy, scholarship and style. The editor strikes me as a well balanced interpreter of social and intellectual tendencies—a man who rightly divides the word of truth between re-havings, actionaries and radicals. I find running through the book a consciousness of the effect on your race of the dominant characteristics of American life in general. When I read such sentences as the following gathered from various chapters I am strengthened in my desire to emphasize the general situation in America—intellectual and

of American life—the drift from the countryside to the city. There is a favorable aspect of all this; it is well to have centers of trade, education, art, but history shows that urbanization leads to decadence and stagnation. An extract from this week's newspapers emphasizes the place of jazz in the social life of New York and Harlem. Some musicians emphasize the little towards the left with the world-favorable aspect of jazz music, or at least the possibilities of an extension of orchestral music by adaptation of some of its features, but jazz as generally practiced and applauded is a joyous revolt from convention, custom, authority, boredom, even sorrow—from everything that would confine the soul of man and that hinders its riding free in the air—the revolt of the emotions against repression. It has all the marks of a nerve-strung, strident, mechanized civilization. The Charleston and the popular song "Runnin' Wild, Lost Control," represent the mad whirl of much of our modern society.

One of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price. "Be clever, and let who will be good," is the modification of the old maxim of moral conformity. Humor which at its best is the very salt of life, becomes a debaser of the moral currency when it degenerates into the mockery of all decent standards and ideals. Cynicism of which we all have a bit at least becomes corrosive when applied without discrimination to all elements of life and to all institutions. Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack.

### The Mencken Cult

The high priest of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken who, as some one has recently said, has established a new religion—"Mercurianity" instead of Christianity. From being considered as a swashbuckler and a pariah, he has gradually rallied to his banner the sophomores of American colleges, many of the professors a certain set of satirists and critics who imitate him and others who are afraid of him. He is as intolerant and bigoted as any evangelist of what he materialism or commercialism. Our novelists and critics have made up to be. He is utterly ruthless and unpainfully aware of the commonplace-scrupulous in his use of power. Nothing, the mediocrity, the staleness of life is left standing in his savage assault of democracy and religion. We can not ignore him for he wields too wide an influence.

### The Threat of "Main Street"

Most people would agree that one of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism. Our novelists and critics have made up to be. He is utterly ruthless and unpainfully aware of the commonplace-scrupulous in his use of power. Nothing, the mediocrity, the staleness of life is left standing in his savage assault of democracy and religion. We can not ignore him for he wields too wide an influence. With such men the revolt against conventions of all kinds has become itself a convention, standardized attitude to marriage, to Puritanism, to fall back upon when fortune has forsaken us or when age comes upon us to be a rebel; to despise or scorn every new institution and the world in general is the height of wisdom. Novels satires on American life have become as standardized as any highly advertised article of trade. There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotion, impulses are the ruin of humanity there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline or standards. Take the lid off Running wild is the favorite sport of many people; the meek ideal of nothing in excess "has become everything in excess." The chief rebel has writ

### Society Degenerates in the City

One form that all this material prosperity takes is the rapid urbanization



en an editorial lately in which he says that all laws may be broken by the free, that all standards of novelty have been scrapped. Is there any wisdom at all in discipline? Some of the "revolvers" would destroy all institutions and forms and exult in unlimited freedom, while others would substitute for the present others that would not stand the test of human nature. Each one would use his own private stock of reason and not draw at all upon the capital of the ages.

#### Retain Spirituals; Forsake Jazz

If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism. It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Let your humor remain as a fountain of innocent joy rather than a cesspool of vulgarity. Leave the jungle far behind where the apes and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the lackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tomtom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish whole some ideals and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail.

#### To Celebrate 60th Birthday At Home



Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Inst., Ala., will celebrate his 60th birthday next Friday evening at his summer home, Cappahosic, Va.

## Says Tuskegee Is a Generation Ahead

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. (ANP)—It should be the aim of an educational institution to stimulate a creative atmosphere at least a generation in advance of contemporary life, according to Dr. Phillip Cox, professor of secondary education, New York university, who spoke to the summer school students of Tuskegee Institute Friday. "Tuskegee Institute exemplifies this aim for the principle of vocational education advocated from the beginning of this institution is now almost universally accepted by both colored and white schools. Tuskegee's greatest contribution has been in the application of philosophy, science, and art to life," the speaker stated.

Others who addressed the students during the week included Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, who called attention to the need of industrial development in the south as well as agricultural; R. R. Taylor, director of the department of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute, who told of the conditions in the flooded district which he had recently visited as a member of the colored advisory commission and the problems which rehabilitation presented; A. L. Holsey, secretary to the principal, who outlined the extramural program of the Institute; and Prof. George W. Carver, agricultural chemist, who exhibited some of the products which he has been able to make out of the peanut, the sweet potato, and clay.

### Dr. Moton The Statesman

Speaking at the annual Tuskegee, Ala., Inst. Commencement exercises last week, Principal R. R. Moton, discussing the race problem in the South, said "It is possible for us to live together, work together, prosper together without doing violence to the highest ideals of either race."

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, commenting on Dr. Moton's address declared that "Dr. Moton occupies one of the most difficult positions within the gift of man."

He must steer a course that will satisfy the conservative South white and black and at the same time compel the cooperation of the liberal North.

Dr. Moton's predecessor the late Booker T. Washington was fortunate to carry with him all of these diverse elements except the advanced colored people of the North. They never fully forgave him that speech at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895 in which he said

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the

fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

"The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extreme folly."

Yet Mr. Washington never hesitated to travel first class on ocean steamers, in pullman cars on railroads, dined with the president of the United States, with the Governor of nearly every state in the North with Queen Victoria in Buckingham Palace, with President McKinley at a public affair and with ex-President Benjamin Harrison in Paris.

Mr. Washington who in 1901 dined with President Roosevelt was no longer the Mr. Washington of 1895 making his debut as a national figure. In six years he had changed his views on "social equality."

In filling Dr. Washington's place at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton's statement above proves him to be both wise and statesmanlike. His utterance is general enough to satisfy all and offend none.

He'll never make Dr. Washington's mistake of becoming too specific on the race problem.

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(From The Afro-American)

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### NEW YORK GRAPHIC

SEP 1 1927

#### STUDY NEGRO LETTERS

Courses in negro literature were a feature this year of the summer school for teachers conducted at Tuskegee, Ala., Institute.

### NEWS DETROIT, MICH.

SEP 10 1927

## TUSKEGEE HEAD SPEAKER HERE

Dr. Moton Addresses 5,000 Delegates to National Baptist Meeting.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as the president of Tuskegee Institute and as a leader of his race, addressed 5,000 delegates to the National Baptist Convention last night in the Light Guard Armory at Brush and Larned streets, bringing to them a plea for Christian unity and co-operation. It was Dr. Moton's first visit to Detroit since that night 12 years ago when he received word in this City of the death of Booker T. Washington.

"I am glad to live in this age when men are doing their own thinking," said Dr. Moton. "You heard no talk of fundamentalism or modernism 100 years ago, but today religion is on trial. Men are wondering about Christianity. In those non-Christian nations where we have sent our missionaries they are wondering how we can preach the brotherhood of man and then treat the yellow

man, the brown man or the black man as we do. There is more division, more distrust, more hatred among Christians than among the members of any other religion on earth.

"I would like to see a great council of the leaders of all Negro religious organizations where men would sit down to talk over together the problem of how to make the Christian religion more effective among our own groups as well as all the groups and races of the world."

"Our great fault is that we have been unable to work together. We should be proud of our race and the opportunities that are ours. You must teach your children to teach your children's children that it is no disgrace to be a Negro, and black. We can be just as pure and clean just as kindly, intelligent and godly as any human being on earth."

The convention last night passed a resolution urging, among other things, that great care be taken in the selection of evangelists who are allowed to conduct revivals among the Negroes. Too many of these evangelists in the past have been "emotional and unintelligent," said the resolution.



Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.  
Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

OCT 23 1927

## BRITISH EDUCATOR DELIVERS LECTURE

Former Governor of Gold Coast  
Speaks at Tuskegee  
Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 22.—Special to The Advertiser.—Tuskegee Institute's methods of vocational education are the methods which have been adopted for the education of the natives of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, according to Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., R. E., former governor of that colony, who addressed the students and faculty here Thursday evening. Sir Gordon is making a tour of America visiting the schools for the education of the negro in the South and the rural schools of the West. He is spending four days at Tuskegee observing educational methods here.

"Booker T. Washington has not only helped you here in America," Sir Gordon declared, "but his influence has reached out overseas. We have borrowed and adopted his ideas. We hope ultimately to spread industrial education throughout Africa."

"What we are trying to do in the Gold Coast is to give the natives sufficient opportunity for education that gradually they may be able to bring their tribal customs in line with the practices of modern civilization. We are trying to develop them from within rather than from without by exterior force."

The policy of the colony, Sir Gordon said, provides for the progress and welfare of the people. He told of the progress in public health and education since the World War. At Achimota, the Prince of Wales school and college has been established and nineteen hospitals have been built throughout the colony.

The speaker told of the customs of the people, their progress in civilization and the products of the country. He commended the American negro on the progress made in education and the acquirement of property. American negroes ought to be interested in the Gold Coast, Sir Gordon stated, because it is their motherland and because it is a part of the British Empire which, together with America, must maintain civilization for the future.

## TUSKEGEE IS HOST TO WOMEN'S CLUBS

More Than Sixty Delegates Are  
Entertained At Institute  
Wednesday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 12.—Special to The Advertiser.—Suspending the sessions of the Federation of Women's clubs of the fifth district of Alabama, meeting in Union Springs more than 60 delegates from 15 counties motored to Tuskegee institute Wednesday morning where they were welcomed to the institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, and treated to a program of negro spirituals by the institute choir and student body.

"As southern women," said Mrs. E. S. Pugh of Union Springs, manager of the fifth district, who spoke for the delegation, "we recognize our debt to you for the services which your race has rendered ours. We are interested in the younger generation as well as in the older. We want you to know that we are interested in your welfare." Mrs. Pugh expressed appreciation for courtesies extended the federation while visiting the school.

Welcoming the federation to Tuskegee institute, Dr. Moton explained the purposes and aims of Booker T. Washington in founding the school. "It was Dr. Washington's purpose," he said, "to train young men and women for service in their respective communities. From this purpose Tuskegee has at no time swerved. Throughout the south may be found graduates of this institution imbued with the spirit of service." Dr. Moton expressed appreciation for the interest the people of Alabama have always evidenced in Tuskegee institute.

The visitors were accompanied by the Rev. W. T. Ellis, pastor of the M. E. church of Tuskegee, who introduced Mrs. Pugh.

## Booker T.'s System Used In Africa

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## Tuskegee Idea Works In Africa

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 22.—Tuskegee Institute's methods of vocational education are the methods which have been adopted for the education of the natives of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, according to Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., R. E., former governor of that colony who addressed the students and faculty here Thursday evening. Sir Gordon is making a tour of America visiting the schools for the education of the Negro in the South and the rural schools of the West. He is spending four days at Tuskegee observing educational methods here.

"Booker T. Washington has not only helped you here in America," Sir Gordon declared, "but his influence has reached out overseas. We have borrowed and adopted his ideas. We hope ultimately to spread industrial education throughout Africa."

"What we are trying to do in the Gold Coast is to give the natives sufficient opportunity for education that gradually they may be able to bring their tribal customs in line with the practices of modern civilization. We are trying to develop them from within rather than from without by exterior force."

The policy of the colony, Sir Gordon said, provides for the progress and welfare of the people. He told of the progress in public health and education since the World War. At Achimota, the Prince of Wales School and College has been established and 19 hospitals have been built throughout the colony.

## TUSKEGEE PLAN TO BE USED ON GOLD COAST

## Booker T. Washington's Idea of Vocational Training to Be Used in Schools of Africa for Training the Natives.

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The speaker told of the customs of the people, their progress in civilization and the products of the country. He commended the American Negro on the progress made in education and the acquirement of property. American Negroes ought to be interested in the Gold Coast, Sir Gordon stated, because it is their motherland and because it is a part of the British Empire, which together with America, must maintain civilization for the future.

GAZETTE  
ROCKFORD, ILL.

DEC 10 1927

## TUSKEGEE'S APPEAL.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial, that industrious, efficient and yet sorely handicapped school for colored men and women, makes known that it hopes for assistance in spreading Christmas cheer. Sections of the South have been hard hit by drouth and flood, resulting in much suffering. It will be a dreary Christmas in the homes of many colored people, according to the Institute's officers, and they ask friends of the school to open their hearts and make contributions of clothing, books, Christmas cards, booklets and toys.

"Tuskegee Institute," Robert R. Moton, principal, writes, "will be very glad to serve again this year, as in previous years, as a distributing center for these gifts and place them where they are most needed and where they will be most sincerely appreciated."

Tuskegee Institute was founded by Booker T. Washington, the plantation slave who became one of the most influential and respected men of his race.



# Tuskegee's Championship Football Team Faces Hard Schedule of Games This Fall

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 6.—The stiffest schedule ever undertaken by the Tuskegee eleven awaits the Tigers this fall. Starting Oct. 1, when the team meets Straight university here, the cadet squad will play 10 games in 11 weeks, there being a resting date on Nov. 12. Eight of these contests are southern conference games.

Only one change has been made in the 1927 schedule, Straight university of New Orleans, which has never met the Tigers, will come to Tuskegee. The cadets are not looking upon the Straight game as a practice affair because it happens to open the schedule. The Crimson Tide has won the gulf coast championship for the past two years.

Tuskegee will get into its initial conference test on Oct. 9 when Knoxville college invades the Tigers' stronghold. Coach Moore is expected to have another great team up at Knoxville.

Another hard game is scheduled for the following week, Oct. 16, when the Tigers play host to Clark university in the alumni bowl. Tuskegee won from Clark last year after the hardest kind of a fight. With practically the same team back this fall, Coach Taylor is going to give the Tigers plenty of trouble.

The Florida A. and M. game on Oct. 22 will be a difficult obstacle for the cadets to overcome. Coach Buzz Byrd, former Lincoln U. star quarterback, had his team going strong at the close of last season.

The Lincoln Lions, who will furnish the opposition—the following week, probably will be the hardest nut of all to crack. With Martin and Hibbler ready to run wild again, the Tigers will do well if they can come through with a victory. The fact that the battle will be staged in Philadelphia at Shibe park does not make it any easier for the Tigers.

On Nov. 5 Coach Johnson will bring his Fisk Bulldogs to the bowl and attempt to twist a knot in the Tiger's tail.

Nov. 12 has so far been declared open. The following week Tuskegee invades the lair of the Morehouse Tigers for a typical Morehouse-Tuskegee scrap. Alumni of both institutions know what that means, and of course Coach Harvey is not at Columbia this year.

The homecoming game will be played on Thanksgiving day with Talladega college. Coach Kindle had a fine team last year and with Cooper, his forward passing ace, available and a large number of veterans back, Talladega should present considerable more strength during the ensuing season.

On Dec. 2 the cadets will meet Atlanta university at Spiller park. At

lanta, Ga. Coach Aiken has several new aces to show his rivals this fall. The Tuskegee-Atlanta game drew a record crowd for southern football last year.

The State Normal game will close the season for Tuskegee. This hectic struggle will be played in Cramton bowl, Montgomery, on Dec. 10. Experts already have awarded State Normal the next conference championship, but whether they top the conference or not it is apparent that their strength is appreciated. Coach Jacobs will have a wealth of veteran material from which to mold his 1927 football edition.

## TUSKEGEE DOWNS KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Tuskege Institute, Ala., Oct. 20—A touchdown in the first, second and fourth quarter, with the extra points added, enabled the Tuskegee Tigers to defeat Knoxville College in the first conference game of the season, 21 to 6, in the Alumni Bowl here today.

For at least fifty minutes of the sixty, the crimson team was held to a standstill by the big red eleven from Knoxville. The poor work of the Tuskegee line made it evident that much work remains to be done before the Tigers can hope to measure up to the great eleven of 1926.

Several of the Knoxville first downs were made through the line by the use of a deceptive close formation from which they worked the hidden ball trick to great advantage. The line held, and on attacked outcharged Tuskegee's front wall.

The Tuskegee attack lacked sustained driving power, and except for two pretty runs by Stevenson, and the smashing drives of Wooten and Shanklin, practically all of the ground gained by Tuskegee in scoring touchdowns was made through the air.

In the last period with two minutes to play the game had its greatest thrill. Although the crowd was partisan, the Ridgeway to Gaither pass, which resulted in a touchdown, brought spontaneous cheers and thunderous applause from the stands. The ball was on Tuskegee's 45 yard line and Ridgeway started off as if on a run around right end. Gaither was covered by two Tuskegee backs, but he tricked them off by looking in the opposite direction for the pigskin.

Touchdowns, Tuskegee: Wooten and Stevenson. Points after, Steven-

son. For Knoxville: Gaither.

Referee—Jacobs (Hampton) Umpire—Cravens (Meharry) Headlinesman—Matthews (Howard) Timers: Foster and Young. Time of quarters: 15 minutes.

## Tuskegee Downs Talladega Eleven in Home-coming Tilt

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 24.—Before the largest home-coming crowd ever assembled on the campus, Tuskegee vanquished Talladega, its foe for over 20 years, 28 to 0, in the Alumni bowl here today.

Graduates, former students and friends from all sections of the South thronged the Crimson campus and contributed considerable color to the occasion. Tuskegee's military band of 72 pieces, playing stirring football air and the color guard sections brilliant with the Crimson and Gold of Tuskegee and the Maroon and Blue for Talladega, added additional color to the Thanksgiving day game.

Statistics brought out the fact that by defeating Talladega by the convincing score of 28 to 0, Tuskegee had completed her fifth perfect home schedule in as many years. The remaining two games on the schedule will be played in Atlanta and Montgomery.

Both teams were crippled by the absence of star players. For Talladega, Edwards and Cooper were out. For Tuskegee, Captain Bailey and Wooten, suffering with streptococci infection, and Stevenson's sprained ligaments kept them from playing.

With Shanklin and Steward leading the attack that surged constantly toward the Talladega goal line, and Harris following close behind, the Tiger machine rolled up the 28 to 0 score against the fighting Torados, that had only courage with which to match Tuskegee's powerful plunging, passing and sweeping attack.

Tuskegee scored early in the first quarter by continual line driving and Shanklin went over from scoring distance for a touchdown. Harris missed the try for point. The Tigers scored again in the second quarter and Harris again was unsuccessful in the try for the extra point. Tuskegee's third touchdown was made when Steward circled right end and Harris made good his try. Harris also executed a beautiful placement kick from the 25-yard line. First half Tuskegee, 22; Talladega, 0.

In the third quarter there was no scoring. Both teams battled on even terms. Near the close of the third quarter Talladega thrilled the 7,000 fans present by a beautifully executed forward pass, Baker to Walker, which placed the ball on Tuskegee's 15-yard line. Here the Tigers braced and the quarter ended.

In the fourth quarter the scoring was done by LaVerne Smith, who circled left end for 30 yards. Cooke missed the try for the extra point.

In the dying moments of the game Talladega rose to brilliant height with a wonderful forward pass attack and made several desperate attempts to score, completing several passes for good gains. But her heroic and rapier like passes as well

as desperate thrusts at the flank were of no avail.

For Talladega Porter James and O Baker, the midget tackle who stopped many of the Tuskegee thrusts for yardage, were the outstanding players. Shanklin, Steward, Harris, Tadlock and Smith played well for Tuskegee.

The fact that Tuskegee has not been beaten by a Talladega team for five long years took none of the satisfaction from the triumph and the Tiger cheering section streamed over the field in wild celebration at the sound of the final whistle.

## TUSKEGEE BAND TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 20—Music lovers of Greensboro are promised a musical treat of rare interest when the 72 piece Tuskegee Band, enroute to Philadelphia on the occasion of the Tuskegee-Lincoln football game, Oct. 29, stops off here for a concert engagement. The Tuskegee Band is considered one of the best school bands in America and has delighted audiences all over the country because of the high-type of music rendered. Traveling with the Band will be the well known Tuskegee Singers, nationally known artists and makers of records exclusively for the Victor Talking Machine Company. Captain Alvin J. Neely, the leader of the quartet is the Registrar of the famous Alabama institution and will take a few minutes during the evening to tell the audience something of the work being done at the school which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, and now being successfully carried on by his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton.

The Band is under the leadership of Captain Frank L. Drye, who was decorated for bravery on the battlefield of France, and who is a cornet soloist of unusual merit. He was formerly cornet soloist of the Ninth United States Calvary Band and served as assistant conductor of the famous Handy Band of Memphis, Tennessee. Captain Drye is himself a composer of popular music.

The personnel of the band is made up of students from all sections of this country who possess rare musical talent as will be demonstrated on the

appearance of this organization here.

President Bluford of the A. and T. College and Tuskegee graduates in this city are interesting themselves in having the band come to Greensboro for this engagement.

## HOLD HOME ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT TUSK.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 12 — (ANP) — Home economic teachers in the county training school at Alabama, have just completed a week of intensive training in the domestic arts preparation of the school year. The institute department of Women's Industries, under the direction of Mrs. Robert R. Moton, cooperates annually with the Alabama Department of Education in conducting this course. The instruction is under the supervision of Miss Ivor Spaf-

ford of the Department of Education. The teachers in attendance were welcomed to the institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal.



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Tuskegee will get into its initial conference test on Oct. 9 when Knox college invades the expected at stronghold. Coach MacLean is expected to have a great team up at Knoxville.

Another hard game is scheduled for the following week when the Tigers play host to the University of Alabama. The Tigers won the game last year after the hard-fought battle. With practically the same team back this fall, Coach Taylor is going to give the Tigers plenty of a fight.

The Lincoln Lions, who will furnish the opposition—the following week, the Tigers will be the hardest nut of all to crack. With Martin and Hibbler ready to run wild again, the Tigers will do well if they can come through with a victory. The fact that the battle will be staged in Philadelphia with a victory does not make it any easier for the Tigers.

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Touchdowns, Tuskegee: Wooten 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

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Education 1927 3.

## Tuskegee Institute, Comments on. Booker Washington Found The Ideal In The Real, Dr. Mims Says

Vanderbilt Professor Speaks at Exercises at Tuskegee; Declares Negro's Problems Are America's Problems

(Special to The Tennessean)  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.—In the Institute chapel here, where for years the late Booker T. Washington presided, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, author of "The Advancing South," delivered the annual Founders' Day address Tuesday afternoon, eulogizing Tuskegee Institute's founder as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real" and urging continued fidelity to the philosophy of his life.

Founders' Day exercises are held each year in commemoration of the life work of Dr. Washington and in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees which regularly brings to the institute a number of distinguished Americans.

Among those present this year were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees and a member of the Vanderbilt family by marriage; C. A. Wickersham, member of the board and president of the Atlanta & West Point railroad, and W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, both of Atlanta; and a party of sixteen from Chicago headed by Julius Rosenwald, trustee and philanthropist, including Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, Alfred K. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund, and others. Before this group and the students and faculty of the institute and the country folk of the district—a representative cross section of American life—Dr. Mims made his plea for adherence to the substantial things of life as exemplified by the life of Dr. Washington.

Patient, But Not Negative

"He was patient without being neg-

ative, be the music of the spheres and not the totem of the orgy.

H. L. Mencken, critic and editor of the American Mercury, is "the high priest of the cult of smartness in America," according to Dr. Mims who charged that with being the command-in-chief of the campaign being waged against the homely virtues of American life.

Dr. Mims finds Dr. Alain Leroy Locke from whose volume, "The New Negro," he quoted frequently, a "well balanced interpreter of social and intellectual conditions of a man who rightly divides the word of truth between reactionaries and radicals." Using "The New Negro" as a point of departure, Dr. Mims declared that the problems facing the Negro are essentially problems of American life.

—Nashville Tennessean

## DR. EDWIN MIMS PRAISES BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

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"He was patient without being negative of supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly, slowly through the years." Thus Dr. Mims characterized the Tuskegee sage. "He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience, but seemingly impossible conditions. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found the ideal in the real. He had intelligence—good common sense touched with wisdom—but he was not an 'intellectual'. He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental fool who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics or rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life as when he said that in fact of progress is better than a yard of complaint, and "No one can drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

Among prominent Negroes attending the exercises were C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Walter F. Yelane, member of trustee board Montgomery, Ala.; Robert L. Vann, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Leroy A. Walton, staff correspondent of the New York World; Pearl Abernathy,

of the People's Finance Company, of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Geddes, of New Orleans; P. D. Davis, of the Birmingham Civic League; Dr. W. F. Boddie, Cashier of the Citizens' Trust Company, Atlanta, and Benjamin J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, Henry O'Kelly, of Method, N. C.

## Edwin Mims Eulogizes Negro Leader In Speech at Tuskegee

Praises Booker T. Washington and Warns Race Against Being Led Astray by Socialism and Radicalism.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 5.—(AP)—Warning the negro race against social and radicalism, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, in the annual founders' day address at Tuskegee Institute today, eulogized the founder of the institution for negroes, Booker T. Washington, as a well-balanced leader, who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real."

Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted negro educator's philosophy of life. Among those attending the exercises honoring the negro educator's work were Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Professor William E. Dodd, University of Chicago; and W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. Mims declared "one of the great dangers in America is materialism," and said that "in education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic, external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?" he asked.

Time to Find Selves

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret."

Dr. Mims said "one of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its feverish poverty likes to appear wise. It is hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness

smartness at any price," he said. "Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack."

"The high priest of the cult is smartness in America is H. L. Mencken," editor of American Mercury, Dr. Mims said. "Mencken has established a new religion—'Mercurianity' instead of Christianity."

Lid Taken Off.

"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Taking the lid off, running wild, is the favorite sport of many people."

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism."

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and citizens of the district, making a plea for adherence to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom."

In conjunction with the founder's day exercises the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held and organizations of the National Negro Business League throughout the country observed the night as founder's night in memory of Dr. Washington, organizer and first president of the national league.



## DR. MOTON BACK FROM EUROPE

### TUSKEGEE MAKES HER BOW TO INDIA

Dr. Robert Moton of Tuskegee, visited the Madura Mission of the American Board of Foreign Missions, during his recent tour through India. He spoke to the Indian people there and the report which comes back from the American missionaries glows with pleasure at the impression he made. Dr. Moton served two important ends, they say, in that he not only showed the Indian people what the typical, well educated American Negro is like, but he gave support to the idea that literary education in India should be supplemented by trade and business training. This is a thing which educators are trying to impress upon the Indian students and Dr. Moton's emphasis upon the connection between hand and brain, which Tuskegee insists on developing, aided the cause of these workers.

When the question period came, the Hindu and Christian men who were listening to Dr. Moton, put their own problems of a ruling race of different color into their slight knowledge of the Negro in America, and bombarded him with questions, which, remark the missionaries, he was quite equal to. Some of the queries were:

"Do the Negroes have to study in English or may they use their vernaculars?"

"Are Negroes allowed in high government positions?"

"Is there a Negro Press?"

"Does every student at Tuskegee learn a trade?"

"Do you have trouble with inter-racial marriage?"

The inter-marriage question is no longer considered a real problem in America, said Dr. Moton, because the Negro is just as proud of his racial purity as the white man.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Restored to the vigor of his former years, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute returned Thursday from his world tour.

Dr. Moton arrived in Tuskegee Wednesday on the Steamship Arabia and after expressing his pleasure at the efficiency with which the institute machinery had worked in his absence, under the direction of R. R. Taylor he arranged for a conference of executives Friday.

Mr. Moton, accompanied by Mrs. Moton, their daughter, Miss Catherine Moton, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble and the San Francisco November 25th.

The race problem is now the dominate problem in the world and will remain so for many generations, declared Dr. Moton. In all the countries he visited inhabited by colored people he found an increasing consciousness of race and the darker races in other lands showed keen interest in American race relations.

### TUSKEGEE TO CELEBRATE FOUNDER'S DAY

Elaborate Program Arranged by Trustees and Principal

Nashville Professor to Deliver Founder's Day Address

Tuesday, April 5th beginning at two o'clock, according to program received at the Globe office, the Trustees and Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, assisted by the student body of the institution and hundreds of friends and acquaintances of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will render a specially arranged program in honor of Founder's Day, which is an annual event of widespread interest throughout America.

Among the many extraordinary features of the evening's program will be the Founder's Day Address to be delivered by Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

## Two School Groups Visit Tuskegee To Make Inspection

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 20.—Special to The Advertiser.

—Two groups visited Tuskegee institute Saturday and made an inspection tour of the plant. The first was a party of 18 school boys and girls from the Catoma school, Montgomery county, under the leadership of T. C. Carlton, principal. Twenty-eight teachers in the Birmingham school system headed by Miss Martha Ordway, president Birmingham teachers' association, composed the second party. They motored by bus from the Magic City.

Both groups were received by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, who has just this week returned from a tour of the world. Dr. Moton welcomed the visitors to the institute and assured them that Tuskegee Institute is always pleased to receive such visitors.

Guides were provided for each party conducting them through the classes, laboratories, shops and farm of the institute. The working of each of the industries was explained to the visitors. A group picture of the Birmingham party was taken at the monument of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

The following are the members of the Birmingham party in addition to Miss Ordway: E. Nash Johnston, S. C. MacIn, George Warren, Elmer Gadberry, N. B. Hendrix, R. S. McGhee and the Misses Loula Upton, Lula B. Stubbsfield, Theresa Hirsch, Florence Ballard, Mary V. Hayward, Lizzie G. Love, Susan Sevier, Elizabeth Doss, Emma Koenig, Mary E. Foster, Ann Gretchman, Helen G. Verplanch, Jessica Farnham, Eura Barnett, Elizabeth Eddy, Anne Dillson Watkins, Mary U. Hayward, Bessie H. Merrill and Clarie M. Lynch; Mesdames Rachel G. Foster and W. R. Hendrix.

## APR 5 1927 PRAISES FOUNDER OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Annual Founder's Day Held at Tuskegee

ADDRESS BY DR. MIMS Warns Negro Race Against Social Radicalism

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5 (AP).—Warning the negro race

against social radicalism, and eulogizing the work of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University this afternoon delivered the annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, famous college for negro boys and girls.

He spoke of Dr. Washington, founder of the institute, as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real." Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted educator's philosophy of life.

Among those present this year for the exercises honoring the famous negro educator's work, were Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald Fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, and W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial co-operation.

Dr. Mims declared "one of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism," and said that "in education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic, external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth or the ideal?" he asked.

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tontom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish wholesome ideas and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail," he said.

Dr. Mims said "one of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimentalism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price," he said. "Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack."

"The high priest of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken," editor of the American Mercury, Dr. Mims said. Mencken "has established a new religion—'Mercurianity' instead of Christianity," Dr. Mims said.

"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Take the lid off. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people. There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity."

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided, Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and citizens of the district, making a plea for adherence to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom." The institute's founder, Dr. Mims said, was patient,

magnanimous, courageous, idealistic, intelligent, optimistic, progressive and rational, without being weak or radical. "He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint, and 'no one can pull me down to the point where I can hate him.'"

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., APR 6 1927

## Mencken Is High Priest Of New Cult

"Mercurianity" Flayed By Dr. Mims in Address at Tuskegee

Praises Washington

Negroes Urged to Follow Advice of Great Leader

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5 (AP).—Warning the negro race against social radicalism, and eulogizing the work of the late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University this afternoon delivered the annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute.

He spoke of Dr. Washington, founder of the college for negro boys and girls as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real." Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted educator's philosophy of life.

### Many Notables

Among those present this year for the exercises honoring the negro educator's work, were Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald Fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago; and W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

### Danger of Materialism

Dr. Mims declared "one of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism," and said that "in education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic, external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?" he asked.



## Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals but not your jazz, your faith but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tom-tom of the orgy. If you are true to the spirit of the founder of Tuskegee, you will contribute to the victory that must come to those who cherish wholesome ideals and who work with courage, with patience and with faith to make them prevail," he said.

### Cult of Smartness

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### Mencken High Priest

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"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses are the ruin of humanity; there is no virtue in restraint, or discipline, or standards. Take the lid off. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people."

### Faith in Future

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism," Dr. Mims declared.

### Speaks of Washington

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided, Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and citizens of the district, making a plea for adherence to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom."

### Trustees Meet

In conjunction with the Founder's Day exercises, the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held, and or-

ganizations of the National Negro Business League throughout the country observed the night as Founder's Night in memory of Dr. Washington, organizer and first president of the National league. The celebration, planned by a committee composed of John L. Webb, of Hot Springs, C. C. Spaulding of Durham, and A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee, was intended to be "the occasion for membership drives, trade week campaigns and other efforts to quicken public interest in negro business."

## Booker Washington's Philosophy of Life Is Praised by Dr. Mims

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## Dr. Edwin Mims Chosen Orator For Founder's Day.

The many friends whom Dr. Edwin Mims made through his intelligent and courageous address at the opening of the Columbus High School last fall will be interested to know that he has been invited to make the Founder's Day Address at Tuskegee Institute today. April 5, Founders Day, is observed annually at Tuskegee Institute in commemoration of the birth of the late Booker T. Washington, Founder of the Institute. It is held in conjunction with the spring meeting of the Institute Board of Trustees. Each year an address is delivered by a prominent man.

Dr. Mims, as is well known, is a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. His book, *The Advancing South*, published a year ago by the Doubleday-Page Company, has received an enthusiastic welcome by all who are interested in seeing the South look its problems straight in the face and, through studying them honestly and courageously, make a beginning toward their solution. The salient message of Dr. Mims' book was emphasized by him again when he made an address before the Southern Society of New York City in which he said that the South could no longer live in the past but must face the future if it hoped to keep pace with the rest of the nation.

No one doubts that the South has a future of great industrial and agricultural growth and if its leading citizens undertake to develop its intellectual and spiritual possibilities in the same clear-sighted and energetic way in which material resources are fostered, then the South is likely not only to keep pace with the rest of the nation but to go ahead of other sections. For the natural resources of the South, its climatic advantages and the inherent qualities of its people are unmatched anywhere.

It is appropriate that an educator with ideals such as Dr. Mims should be the orator chosen to commemorate Founder's Day at Tuskegee. Booker Washington strove to instil similar ideals into the people of his race, and he tried to fit them by training and education to be useful and self-respecting citizens with a desire to help build up their state. The right kind of education for both white and black will help to solve many problems which beset us and should go a long way toward making it possible for all elements to live together without friction and mistrust.

COLUMBUS GA.

ISSUE OF

ASHEVILLE, N. C. CITIZEN

APR 6 1927

## WARNS TUSKEGEE ABOUT JAZZ AGE

## Speaker Cautions Negroes Against H. L. Mencken

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### Spirituals Not Jazz

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### Mencken Heads Cult

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APR 6 1922

## TUSKEGEE HOLDS FOUNDER'S DAY

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## DR. ROBERT R. MOTON VISITS TOKYO

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute who is on a tour around the world has written a very interesting letter concerning his visit to Tokyo.

Dr. Moton is accompanied by his wife and daughter and by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, who is in charge of the Tuskegee hospital, and his wife. Concerning Japan Dr. Moton says:

"The magic of the Orient—its splendors, its architecture, its histories—about which we have read and heard so much has left its imprint upon our memories, and our only regret is that we cannot transport some of the old temples and shrines back home for the folks to see. And yet these historic landmarks without setting would be incomplete."

The party reached Tokyo Tuesday, December 14th, and were guests at the beautiful Imperial Hotel which is one of the largest and best hotels in Japan. The next morning he went to the American Embassy. The American Ambassador, the Honorable Charles MacVeagh, was out at the time but he called later at the Imperial Hotel to see Dr. Moton and offered him any service that his office might render while the party was in Japan. The Ambassador gave Dr. Moton letters of introduction to prominent people in Japan and permits to visit the Imperial Palace at Kyota.

On Thursday, December 16, Dr. Moton was honor guest at a noon luncheon given by the Bankers Club of Tokyo at which time he spoke on the progress of the Negro in America and the growing spirit of co-operation and understanding between the races here in the South. The newspapers of Tokyo spoke in high praise of Dr. Moton's address and particularly the encouraging interracial aspects of his report.

While in Tokyo Dr. Moton and party visited a number of schools including the Waseda University which has 14,000 students enrolled, and the Women's College of Japan.

"We were much impressed", says Dr. Moton in his letter, "with the large attendance at all the schools we visited, but compulsory education is both a law and a fact in Japan."

The stay in Japan was particularly fortunate for Dr. Dibble. He visited the St. Luke's Hospital of which Dr. R. B. Tisler is the director, where he had opportunity to study the administrative side of this institution. The same day he attended a Clinic at the Red Cross Hospital of which Dr. Sato, one of Japan's most eminent surgeons, is director. Here he had opportunity to see Dr. Sato perform some very skillful operations.

Dr. Shoida, chief surgeon of the internal management of the institution and to witness some of the operations there and also to study the internal management of the institution.

After spending a week in Tokyo, the party proceeded to Kyota and spent a day seeing the Imperial Palace and visiting the Doshisha University, the first Christian school started in Japan. The trip from Tokyo to Kyota was made by rail giving the tourists a good opportunity to see something of the rural life of the Japanese people. Dr. Moton reports that he never saw such beautiful gardens and farms as he saw

on this trip.

On the evening of December 22nd, the party left for Colombo and are now in India.

Dr. Moton is making this tour around the world at the request of the Trustees of the school who hope that he will return to the school fully restored to health. Dr. Dibble has sent most encouraging reports of improvement in Dr. Moton's health.

## MOTON RETURNS TO TUSKEGEE IN BETTER HEALTH

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Restored to the vigor of former years, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, returned Thursday evening after having made a tour of the world for the purpose of recovering his health. Dr. Moton arrived in New York Wednesday on the S. S. Arabic and came directly to the institute, where he was greeted by an ovation from students and teachers.

The tour, Dr. Moton said, had proved interesting as well as healthful. He expressed gratification, however, at being home again and was pleased to learn how adequately the machinery of the institution had been carried on under the direction of R. R. Taylor, who acted as principal during Dr. Moton's absence. Conference was held Friday with institute executives on plans for future development of the institution.

## as Tuskegee Training Fits Average Man's Need

Tuskegee, Ala., April 1.—"Tuskegee institute offers the type of education that best fits the average person, whatever his race, for life," said Dr. W. J. Mayo, prominent surgeon of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., in an address here Monday. "Here you are given not only knowledge, but the means of applying that knowledge to your problems. There is much that Northern white institutions might learn from Tuskegee."

Dr. Louis C. Coffman, president of the University of Michigan, who is a member of the party touring the South with Dr. Mayo, spoke briefly, congratulating the institute upon the fidelity with which it has clung to the principles of education as advocated by Booker T. Washington, its founder.

The party was welcomed to Tuskegee institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, who introduced Dr. Mayo as a friend of humanity seeking to give all people more abundant life.

## TUSKEGEE'S CHIMES

Editor of The Chicago Defender: In the issue of The Chicago Defender, under date of March 12, there appeared an editorial on the chimes at the Tuskegee institute. The article, as it appeared, was inaccurate and incorrect that I am writing to you, setting forth the true facts about the chimes and asking if you will give it publicity.

I am thoroughly acquainted with these facts; I supervised the designing and construction of the hall, the building in which the chimes are located, and I had to do with the installation of the clock and chimes. The clock and chimes were installed at a cost of \$2,000, not \$50,000 as stated in your article. The chimes are of the Westminster type, four chords are sounded on the quarter hour, eight on the half hour, 12 on the three-quarter hour, and 16 on the hour. The chimes do not play any hymns or tunes. When they were installed the clock company was asked to set the chimes so that they would begin at 5:15 in the morning and stop at 10 o'clock at night. There has been no change in these hours and the chimes begin and continue the same hours now as they did when they were installed.

Not one word of complaint as far as I know has come to the institute from anyone because of the chimes; in fact the clock, the bells and the whistle at the institute are generally accepted in this vicinity as giving the correct time and the people of the community seem to appreciate this accurate method of keeping up with the hours of the day.

Perhaps the person who gave the information was not acquainted with the true facts, and therefore I am sending this letter, which gives you the facts concerning the clock and the chimes. Yours very truly,

R. R. TAYLOR,  
Vice principal Tuskegee Institute,  
Ala.

## ART COLLECTION FROM PRIMITIVE AFRICAN ARTISTS

## Presented To Tuskegee Museum By George Foster Peabody

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—A recent addition to the African museum at Tuskegee Institute is a collection of 31 pieces of primitive African art, the gift of George Foster Peabody, banker and philanthropist of New York City and Columbus, Ga. The pieces were selected from the Blondau-Theatre Arts collection recently on e-

hibit in New York City. The items in the Tuskegee collection are representative of the Congo arts and crafts, wood sculpture, ivory and horn carving, metal work, weaving and pottery. There are fabrics of bizarre design, masks of outlandishly exotic mien, fetiches and statuettes of wierd proportions, strange and silent musical instruments, and a number of ornamental pieces such as hair combs, drinking cups of ivory and spiral brass bracelets.

Mr. Peabody's gift constitutes a valuable contribution to the growing collection of primitive art which the Institute maintains in its museum.

## Dr. Robert Moton & Party Reach N. Y. Wednesday Morning

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, with Mrs. Moton, their daughter, Miss Catherine, and Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble jr., reached New York City on board the Red Star Liner Arabic on Wednesday March 16, at 9:30 a. m.

They were met at Pier 61, foot of West 19th street by Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Roberts, Miss Althea Rochon, Dr. and Mrs. Matthew V. Boutte, Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Paul Logan and Lester Walton.

Dr. Moton expressed himself as being entirely recovered of his recent illness and ready to resume all of his former activities. The entire party was in good spirits and each one told of many interesting experiences.



Education - 1927  
Tuskegee Institute. Comments on  
DAYTON, OHIO  
*Stachurski*

SEP 18 1927

# Teaching the Negro by Example

By EARLE W. GAGE

**T**HE thousands of Negroes who have made the slow but sure upward march of progress in the past generation would surely bring a smile to the care-worn face of Abraham Lincoln, their deliverer, could he but look upon the transformation that education by demonstration has wrought in the past few years.

One of the greatest factors in the emancipation of the Negro has been the school founded by Booker T. Washington, the Tuskegee Institution, in Alabama, and the school which taught Washington how to become a leader of a great race, the Hampton Institution, in Virginia.

Some time ago at Tuskegee was shown an unpainted, ramshackle farmhouse in a barnyard and a similar house repaired, painted, and surrounded by shrubs and a grain plot, shown in miniature at a Negro farmers' conference. This caught the attention of many visitors, among whom was Moses H. Smothers, who, as he paused to look upon the transformation, was reminded of his own home in Montgomery county and its surroundings. By talking with persons at the exhibit, he found that he could obtain advice and help in improving his home from his local Negro county agent, and when he returned home he asked for this help. Under the agent's supervision, Moses leveled the yard, grassed it, graveled the walks, and planted shrubbery and flowers.

But, when he had made these improvements, Moses discovered that his house was not in keeping with its surroundings. Remodeling plans were obtained and now, instead of the two rooms and kitchen, the Smothers family has a home with three bedrooms, bathroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and porches. The rooms are well lighted and doors and windows are screened. Home-made rugs are used on the stained floors. Curtains and other draperies were made by the Farm Girls' club of the community, as this has been made a demonstration home to show improvements which may be made at a reasonable outlay of money and labor, and is a model for bringing about home improvements among the Negro

farmers in Montgomery county.

For a century the Negro has been the outstanding problem of the South. Periodically, he has become a vital problem to the whole nation. He is so today. Chief Justice William Howard Taft, speaking from a national point of view, calls the Negro problem "one of the gravest questions that has ever presented itself to the American people. "For on the very face of the situation it is impossible for 11,000,000 Negroes to progress among a preponderant white population without relations becoming very much worse, unless the Negroes become very much better.

At Averett, and in Brunswick and Gloucester

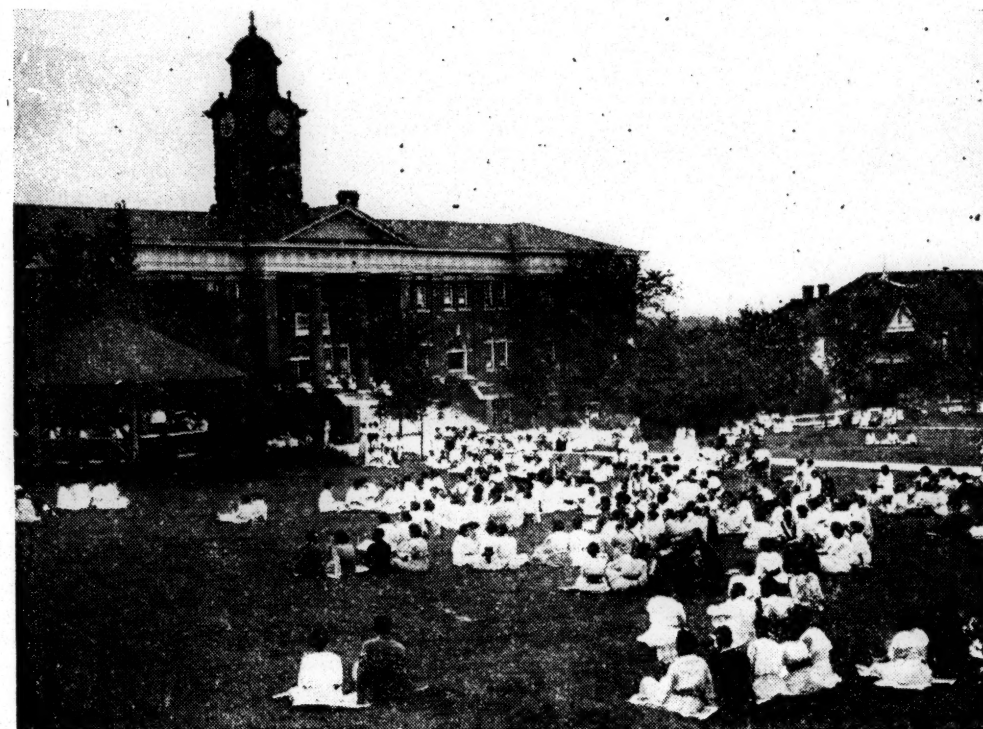
counties, Virginia, in Wake county, North Carolina, and in Bamberg county, South Carolina, in Montgomery and Limestone counties, Alabama, and in hundreds of other communities, from Virginia to Texas, Hampton-Tuskegee methods have put the local Negro problem at least well on the way to a happy and permanent solution. For both Hampton and Tuskegee institutes are more than a university, a college, or an institute. They have no age limit for their students and, besides having regular school or college equipment, they have schools in the form of large motor busses which operate in various parts of the State, spending



In the Garden at Tuskegee Institute.

a week at a time in each locality, teaching the women how to prepare nourishing meats, how to make curtains, how to preserve fruits and vegetables, how to make rugs, clothing, and to do better the familiar task of good home-making. The men are taught how to plant and cultivate their crops more efficiently, how to build houses and barns, how to inoculate stock against diseases, how to spray and prune fruit trees, and anything else a progressive farmer should know.

The solution of the Negro problem is being brought about by a transformation in the point of view of the local white com-



Sunday Afternoon Band Concert, Tuskegee Institute, Showing White Hall, One of the Girls' Dormitories.

munity toward the local colored community. But in each case this change has been warranted by a transformation in the colored community itself.

In 1898 when the first efforts of Elizabeth Wright, a young graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, were turned toward the Negroes in Bamberg county, South Carolina, she was threatened with being whipped out of the county. After untiring efforts she established the Vorhees Negro School, often called "Little Tuskegee." This school has made an enviable record—one which any of our schools might be proud to claim. In twenty-seven years only one Vorhees student has figured in any criminal proceedings, and he was acquitted. This speaks for itself, since

more than eighty percent of the crime committed in the South is done by the Negroes. This school and its influence have improved vastly the standards of living of the colored people throughout the entire district. Better farming requires intelligence and intelligence naturally leads to better farming.

Two years ago colored school children were invited to take part in a Bamberg county school festival. It is quite frequent that the large planters give land and lumber for colored schools on their plantations. Transformations of a Southern white community from a point of view that would whip a woman for trying to bring education to her race, to the point of view which urges more education

for that race, is truly sensational; yet this has taken place within the memory of men and women still considered young in the Bamberg mind.

Numerous examples of the work done by these institutions and the accomplishments



of their graduates might be cited, but one stands out most strikingly. George D. Wharton left Hampton to teach in a little one-room school in a scattered community in southern Virginia, thirty miles from a railroad, eight miles from a postoffice, and without a church or even a name. It was just a place where folks lived. His people

lived in log cabins—chiefly of the one-room variety, sometimes equipped with a loft. They owned no land and eked out an existence by hunting, cultivating little patches of rented land, and working for the season at fifty cents a day for the white planters. The land through this section had become so impoverished by years of unscientific, one-crop cultivation that the inhabitants, white and colored, believed it was incapable of supplying a better living than they were getting from it. They were correspondingly apathetic and resigned to conditions as they were.

Officially, George Wharton was merely a schoolteacher, but actually, he was a savior to the Negro in that section. First, he built a church and acted as pastor; started a Sunday school

and was the superintendent; taught the older Negroes as well as the young the proper methods of farming and in every way assisted his followers in improving themselves as well as their lands.

The Hampton-Tuskegee principle is to develop in the Negro self-respect by encouraging him to own land, to live in better homes, and to become independent economically. This is the surest road to social, moral, and spiritual progress. Wharton wanted to apply these principles but he could not get land even for himself. So for years he had to be content with two little rented patches on which he labored—from three in the morning until school time on the one patch, and from school closing until nine o'clock at night on the other—to work out principles of scientific agriculture as applied to local conditions, in the hope that he could use them on a larger scale later on. It was five years before the first break came, when a white planter, out of admiration for his faith and courage, sold Wharton seventy-two acres of land on credit. And it was fifteen years before Wharton could get the first considerable acreage on which to begin to settle his people. This was two hundred acres of cut-over land, regarded as worthless, but six families eagerly moved onto it. In order to insure their learning to farm right, they were to farm as renters under Wharton's direction until they made enough out of the land itself for a reasonable first payment. They were then to put their profits into adequate homes and barns, stock, and equipment for diversified farming. It was only when they were thus es-

tablished in independent comfort that payments on the land, other than interest, were to be resumed. Today, all these six families own their farms outright and under George Wharton's methods these two hundred acres of supposedly worthless land have, in addition to supporting thirty-seven persons in comfort, produced crops which over a ten-year period have averaged eight thousand dollars cash returns each year.

It took thirty years of hard work and dogged courage to lay the material foundations at Averett. But since then the progress has been rapid and over three thousand acres of land have been acquitted and turned over to Wharton and his people—all upon the same practical terms as those upon which he himself secured land. Thus in a district where formerly no Negroes owned land, today forty-one families of more than two hundred and fifty individuals are prosperous, independent farm owners, and ten other families are comfortably established on land which they are well on the way to owning.

Where formerly all the buildings within a radius of three miles of Averett could not have been insured for two thousand dollars, today, Negro-owned buildings, within the same radius, are insured for more than one hundred thousand dollars; as the community has prospered materially, three churches and schools have been built.

## Speak Up Dean

Dean E. C. Roberts of Tuskegee Inst., Ala., has not to date replied to the AFRO's telegraphic query as to whether or not he turned down the application of the late Booker T. Washington's daughter for a position as teacher of music at the Institute.

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, as told in the AFRO last week declared that Dean Roberts wrote her there was no vacancy. She quoted her qualifications for the post and intimated that subsequently the position was given to another.

It's conceivable that Dean Roberts might for academic or even personal reasons have regarded Mrs. Pittman's application in an unfavorable light, and is keeping quiet because he feels that anything he says may injure her even more than the refusal of the post.

Whatever the situation there ought not be any mystery about it. In the long run, truth never harms anybody, one half so much as innuendo and silence.

To Train High School and Vocational Teachers

## The Collegiate Division

*Dallas Co. Tex.*  
**Tuskegee Institute**

Offers courses leading to the Bachelor of Science Degree in

AGRICULTURE  
EDUCATION  
HOME ECONOMICS

Also a three-year course in NURSE TRAINING

And two-year college courses in

AGRICULTURE  
EDUCATION  
HOME ECONOMICS  
TRADE-TECHNICAL TRAINING

Fall quarter begins September 8

ROBERT R. MOTON,  
Principal

W. T. B. WILLIAMS,  
Dean

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.**

ALABAMA

**W. T. B. Williams**

**Heads Tuskegee**

**College Department**

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. (ANP)—With the appointment of W. T. B. Williams as dean of the collegiate division the advanced courses offered at Tuskegee Institute have been reorganized into a unit with curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree in agriculture, education and home economics. Other courses of collegiate grade offered are a three-year course in nurse training and two-year courses in agriculture, home economics, education, business and the trades.

"In response to the demand from public school officials of Alabama as well as other Southern states for college trained teachers in public schools," Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, notes in his annual report, these courses have been offered at Tuskegee institute. Although college courses have been of-

fered at Tuskegee institute for the past few years, save in the department of agriculture, they have not been organized with a view to conferring degrees. The new collegiate division which opens in September under the direction of Dean Williams proposes to carry forward through advanced courses in practical subjects the all-around training characteristic of Tuskegee and to supply better trained teachers with requisite degrees.

### Dean Williams Well Prepared

Dean Williams is a graduate of Hampton institute and Howard university. He has taught school in Indianapolis and for a number of years was field director for Hampton institute. He has also done field work for the General Education Board, and since 1910 has been field agent for the Slater and James Funds. Dean Williams is the author of a "Report on Negro Universities in the South," "Duplication of Schools for Negro Youth" and other educational studies. By training and experience he is admirably fitted for his new position combining appreciation of cultural values with the realization of the need of vocational training. Associated with Dean Williams will be a faculty entirely composed of the graduates of the best colleges of the country.



Education - 1927

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

## TUSKEGEE HEAD IS PRAISED BY SOLON

Dr. Robert R. Moton Worthy  
Successor to Booker T. Wash-  
ington Says Chairman

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 30.—Special to The Advertiser.—“Whatever uneasiness the passing of Booker T. Washington may have caused in the minds of many people as to the availability of a worthy successor has been dispelled by the fidelity with which Dr. Robert R. Moton has carried on the policies of the founder of this institution,” declared T. B. Ward, of Tuscaloosa, chairman of the education committee of the Alabama state legislature, which visited Tuskegee institute Friday.

“There is not a thoughtful man in Alabama,” Representative Ward stated in an address before the students, “who does not approve of the work being done here. Because they know that the improvement of any man of any race is an improvement for all others. The salvation of either race is in work as taught here at Tuskegee. There is no achievement except through work.”

Christian etching, the speaker said, is the keynote of interracial harmony. “Any man who stirs up racial strife is an enemy to the state.” The members of the committee were greatly impressed by what they had seen at the institute. Senator S. C. Oliver, of Talladega, spoke briefly, telling of his early experiences in this community.

The committee was welcomed to Tuskegee institute by Dr. Moton, principal, who characterized Booker T. Washington's teaching of interracial cooperation as his greatest contribution to human advancement and reaffirmed Tuskegee's loyalty to the ideals and practices of the founder of the institute. Dr. Moton stated that his recent tour of the world had convinced him that despite certain handicaps that the negro in America has made more progress and has greater opportunity than negroes or members of most other darker races in any other part of the world. He expressed thanks to the legislature through the committee for what it has done for the institute, recalling that the original appropriation for the school was made by the state legislature.

A number of spirituals were sung for the visitors by the choir and student body. Tuskegee and Alabama yells were given.

Members of the visiting committee included T. B. Ward, chairman, Tuscaloosa; William P. Nolen, Ashland;

G. G. Adcock, Waverly; C. O. Thompson, Gadsden; John W. Cook, Eutaw; John M. Loflin, Enterprise; W. B. Edwards, Robjohn; E. O. Baldwin, Andalusia; W. C. Warren, Tuscaloosa; S. C. Oliver, Talladega; L. H. Hughes, Bridgeport; J. K. Thompson, Scottsboro and Wm. P. Moulte, Orville. Accompanying them were Senator R. H. Powell, G. B. Edwards, Mayor, Rev. P. V. Bomar, Charles W. Hare and Ernest W. Thompson of Tuskegee.

## ELECTRIC CANCELLER INSTALLED IN POST OFFICE AT TUSKEGEE

Regular Second Class Office,  
Postmaster and Entire  
Staff Are Colored

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—To facilitate the handling of the steadily increasing volume of mail which passes through the institute post office here, a new model electric cancelling machine has recently been installed. The new machine cancels letters at the rate of 400 per minute. Formerly each letter was stamped by hand.

The post office at Tuskegee Institute, a regular second class office, is one of the few post offices in the country entirely manned by Negroes. Its personnel consists of James T. Washington, brother of Booker T. Washington, postmaster; Tracy Branum and George W. Clark, clerks; Thomas K. Richardson, auxiliary clerk; and two student employees.

An average of 2,382 pieces of mail is handled daily by its force. Money orders to the amount of \$8,000 are written each month.

## APR 21 1927 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ANNUAL BUDGET \$550,000

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 20.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees has voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget and includes special appropriations for the improvement of roads and sidewalks about the campus and for repairs and renovation in the Col. P. Huntington Academic Building.

## EDUCATION LEADERS TO VISIT SCHOOLS

Authorities of National Prom-  
inence To Inspect Institu-  
tions Thursday

Montgomery county schools will be inspected by educators of national prominence Thursday according to plans laid by the Dr. A. B. Harman, county superintendent of education of whom they will be guests Thursday and Friday of this week. A trip to Tuskegee, to inspect the Booker T. Washington school, during which they will stop to inspect the negro training school at Waugh, Ala., is planned for the educators for Friday.

The party will leave Friday night to attend a meeting of the superintendents division of the National Education association in Dallas, Texas, next week.

Among them are: John W. Thalman, superintendent of secondary schools of Waukegan, Ill.; Miss Kate V. Wolford, superintendent of education of Laurens county, S. C.; and former president of the State Teachers association of South Carolina; and M. L. Combs, supervisor of the research division of the state department of education of Virginia.

## APR 7 1927 BOOKER WASHINGTON APOSTLE OF MODERATION

Dr. Edwin Mims, author of “The Advancing South,” delivered the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday and took occasion quite properly to eulogize Booker Washington as “a well balanced leader who kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real.” The Vanderbilt professor urged the hundreds of promising young Southern negroes in his audience to stand true to the noted negro educator's philosophy of life.

The man, the hour, and the subject seem to have met Tuesday. Dr. Mims is one of the best known exponents of Southern progress, his recent book having excited wide comment throughout the country. He was speaking to more than a thousand of the most favored negroes in this section about the sanest leader which their race has ever produced. He made the most of his enviable opportunity to preach moderation and good sense to a group of young people who are shortly leaving the classroom to face the practical realities and racial antipathies of modern life.

Dr. Mims did well to point out to his hearers that “one of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite.” While this indictment applies to nearly all the products of the modern educational system, negro students in particular should take this to heart.

Booker Washington was the great exponent of moderation in everything save hard work. He believed in hard work without limit but preached moderation in all else. As Dr. Mims pointed out, “he might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom.”

It is through avoidance of extremes that Booker Washington achieved success. It is by following his worthy example that aspiring leaders among the negroes can best serve the interests of their race and

of the nation. It is good to know that Dr. Mims' audience was composed of hundreds of young negroes who will shortly return to their homes to begin lives of useful service, spurred on by Booker Washington's example and imbued with the spirit of moderation in all things, which Dr. Mims presented so forcefully.

## FRANCIS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IS OPENED

The Francis Junior High School opened and began class work last Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The newly built school has twenty-four class rooms and is situated on N street, northwest, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

A faculty of twenty-two teachers and a matron under Principal R. N. Mattingly forms the instructional personnel of the institution.

In addition to the twenty-four class rooms, several emergency wards, a combination gymnasium and assembly and boys' and girls' dressing and shower rooms, the Francis offers our race one of the finest and most modernly equipped junior high schools in Washington.

The faculty is made up as follows:

Principal, R. N. Mattingly. Science—Miss R. C. Harris, graduate of Dunbar, Howard; Harry Robinson, Miner Normal and Howard. English and history—Miss H. W. Harris, Dunbar, Miner Normal, Howard; M. W. Tignor, Armstrong, and Howard. Mrs. E. J. Jackson, Dunbar, Miner Normal, and Howard; Miss H. L. Sparks, Armstrong, Miner Normal, and Howard.

English, history and mathematics—Miss J. H. Smith, Dunbar, Miner Normal, and Howard; E. H. Lawson, Rutgers and Howard.

Mathematics and geography—Miss M. L. Mason, M street high, and Miner Normal; J. D. Campbell, Dunbar, Normal, and Howard; Miss W. A. Coleman, Dunbar



Miner Normal, and Columbia; Miss L. R. Smith, Dunbar, Miner Normal, and Howard.

Domestic science—Miss C. C. Daniels, Dunbar, and Normal.

Applied electricity—Captain H. D. Queen, Armstrong, and Howard.

Business practice—J. H. Pinkard, Berea College, Ky., Tuskegee, Howard, and Detroit Business College.

Physical education—J. Adams, Armstrong, Howard, and Harvard Summer College; Miss J. A. Marshall, Dunbar, and Sargent.

Music—Miss V. L. Williams, Dunbar, Normal, and Howard.

Fine arts—Miss E. O. Meredith, Dunbar, Normal; H. Jones, University of Michigan.

Carpentry—Warren Walker, Armstrong, and Normal.

Matron—Mrs. M. L. Coney.

## HOLSEY'S INCONSISTENCY, INSTEAD.

Editor B. F. Cofer, of the Albany, Ga., Supreme Circle News, has rendered the Negro press of the country a fine service because of the emphatic manner in which he exposed the inconsistency of Albon L. Holsey, serving as secretary to the principal of Tuskegee Institute.

We believe that the timely expose of Holsey's attitude in the matter should have appeared under a caption: "Holsey's Inconsistency," rather than the "Inconsistency of Tuskegee Institute," for our observation has led us to believe that many of these matters that should be called to the attention of Principal Moton are handled by Holsey himself, and because of such the young man, who otherwise would have many more friends, is growing exceedingly unpopular.

Mr. Holsey would do well to emulate the example of Dr. Emmett J. Scott who served in such an effective and dignified manner as secretary to the principal of Tuskegee Institute. It was almost wholly due to the fine spirit of fairness that Dr. Scott exhibited, while secretary to Dr. Washington, that the institute grew in favor and increased good will among the publishers of both races over the entire country. Regardless as to how small a publication was, Dr. Scott who over the years has grown in popularity, influence and power, never missed an opportunity to lend encouragement to the struggling publisher. In fact, the genial and far-sighted secretary was sufficiently interested in Principal Washington and Tuskegee Institute to the extent that he exerted as much effort to make and keep friends for both as Doctor Washington did himself.

Editor Cofer is perfectly within his rights in calling Holsey's hand. The Supreme Circle News is representative and reaches a group of readers that supply support to Tuskegee. Mr. Holsey appears sarcastic in his references to the very creditable publication, but it may be that the Georgia publication would prove very much of a "nettle in his hide" if the editor saw fit to turn the "spot light of publicity" in his direction because of some of his inconsistencies.

The fact about the matter is, just what has been said of Holsey is true of many institutions, both educational and business, of our racial group. There are a few far sighted and progressive leaders at the heads of certain institutions, who never miss an opportunity to render fine support to the Negro newspapers, but on the other hand there are those who are inclined to ride free all the time and never offer one cent in the way of support, even in the form of a subscription.

### Need Is Mutual

"It is time for all men to find themselves in this conflict. We need your spirituals, but not your jazz, your faith, but not your superstition. Leave the jungle far behind where the ape and tiger rule, but go not into the desert of sophistication where the jackals find their prey. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret.

"One of the most discouraging facts about educated people is that they do not know how to react from one extreme without going to the opposite. The revolt against sentimental-

ism leads to indifference or to sophistication. The younger generation in its fear of hypocrisy likes to appear worse, let us hope, than it really is. The revolt against dullness and mediocrity so often leads to the cult of smartness—smartness at any price. Law, marriage, the church, the school, are all under attack.

"The high priest of the cult of smartness in America is H. L. Mencken, editor of American Mercury." Dr. Mims said, "Mencken has established a new religion—'Mercurianity'—instead of Christianity, he stated.

### Still Optimistic

"There is an idea abroad that suppressed emotions or impulses make for the ruin of humanity; that there is no virtue in restraint, or discipl-

SANTA ANA, CAL., RI  
OCTOBER 12, 1921

## Education Helps A Race Forward

Kansas City Star

The amount of attention given to education is a fair index to the general progress of an individual, a community, a state or a people. Where schools are promoted advancement is likely to be general. The fact has been demonstrated repeatedly, but perhaps nowhere in more notable fashion than in the case of negroes in the United States. Attention is directed to this situation in the recent annual report of the principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. In this report, the principal of this well known institution, Dr. Robert R. Moton, points to the advancement of his race along varied lines. He states:

Education, business, religion, home life, all show a distinct improvement in all sections of our country. Negroes are buying homes more rapidly than ever before. Neither public nor private schools can accommodate the rapid increase in attendance. In every city of any size there is to be found a distinct negro business section, and in the larger cities there is rapid development of those types of business which represent combinations of capital. Churches are being built more rapidly than the increase of qualified ministers to direct their activities.

The impelling force behind all of this, Dr. Moton finds, is education. There is an expression of gratitude to friends of the race who have aided school development. But there is the fact, particularly evident in recent years, that negroes themselves are contributing to the support of education. Their contributions are made not simply in the form of taxes on the increased wealth that is being accumulated but in gifts to both public and private educational institutions.

Other advances are to be noted, especially the growth of interracial good will and co-operation. But with all of these progress in education has been a vital factor. Much remains to be done. Dr. Moton is conscious of the fact that the millennium is far ahead. But the big accomplishment has been in clearing the way not only to further material progress but to other forms of well-being, not the least of which is a growth of understanding between the races.

pline, or standards. Take the lid off, they say. Running wild is the favorite sport of many people.

"If I have emphasized the more unfavorable aspects of the life and thought of today, it is not that I believe that the victory is going to be with the forces that are making for pessimism, or cynicism, or disillusionment, or revolution. On the contrary, I have faith in the outcome of the battle for a genuine idealism and a chastened optimism."

In the same chapel where for years the late Dr. Washington presided, Dr. Mims spoke to a group of prominent visiting educators, students and faculty of the institute and citizens of the district, making a plea for adherence to the "substantial things" of life.

He said Dr. Washington "might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom."

In conjunction with the Founder's Day exercises the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held and organizations of the national negro business league throughout the country observed the night as Founder's Night in memory of Dr. Washington, organizer and first president of the national league.

## EFFORTS OF NEGRO EDUCATOR PRAISED

Dr. Mims, Of Vanderbilt, Pays  
Tribute To Memory Of  
Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 7.—(P)—Warning the negro race against social radicalism, Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University, in the annual Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Tuesday, eulogized the founder of the institution for negroes, Booker T. Washington, as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real."

Dr. Mims urged continued fidelity to the noted negro educator's philosophy of life.

Among those attending the exercises honoring the negro educator's work, were Dr. William J. Schiefelin, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees; C. A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist; Alfred J. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund; Prof. William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial co-operation.

Dr. Mims said: "One of the great dangers in America is materialism or commercialism. In education and religion we are emphasizing dynamic, external resources, rather than the life of the spirit. What room is there in our lives for the quest of beauty, of truth, of the ideal?"



Education-1929

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

#### Increase Budget

The board of trustees which was in session Saturday and Monday, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget and includes special appropriations for the improvement of roads and sidewalks about the campus and for repairs and renovations in the Collis P. Huntington academic building.

Resolutions expressing appreciation and commendation of the distinguished service to the cause of education in general and of negro education in particular rendered by the principal of this institute, Robert Russa Moton, through his leadership of the recent endowment fund campaign for the school conducted jointly with Hampton Institute, were passed. Gratification was also expressed at the principal's recovery of his health. And "unreserved confidence in and support of his leadership in the great cause for which this institution stands," was voted by the board.

#### Make Inspection Tour

Inspection tours of the various buildings, industries, classrooms, the farm, the children's house, the power plant and the veterans' hospital and the institute hospital were made Monday and Tuesday. Monday afternoon the cadet regiment paraded and gave a physical drill exhibition in the alumni bowl. Among the track and field events were a hundred yard dash, inter-class race; the javelin and discus throws; the shuttle and half mile relays. The regiment passed in review before the trustees and visitors.

A musical program was rendered Monday evening by the institute band. Frank L. Drye, conductor; the quartet, Alvin J. Neely, leader; the choir, Jennie C. Lee, director, and Gladys Moore, organist.

#### Chicago Pastor Preaches

The man who took the mustard seed and "cast it into his garden" furnished the text of the Sunday morning sermon preached by Dr. Charles Gilkey, pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist church of Chicago and trustee of the University of Chicago. "In this parable," Dr. Gilkey said, "Jesus sought to impress the fact that great things do not come from afar, but rather from the things near at hand which are cultivated. The kingdom of God requires no special soil or climate, it will flourish in your own garden in your back yard."

As examples of men who have planted and reaped the harvest in their own back yard, Dr. Gilkey named Francis Thompson, English poet and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was "troubled by religion and never brought himself to accepting the dogma of the assurance of salvation then popularly believed. But Lincoln with his clear mind, great heart and strong will realized the essence of religion. He knew that its real measure was not how much it excited one but what it delivered. The emancipation proclamation grew out of prayer and the second inaugural address was the product of faith in God."

**Tuskegee Furnishes World Model**  
"Foreign governments having dependent colonies and especially Great Britain have grasped the Tuskegee idea of training as the salvation of their difficulties in Africa and India," declared Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the National cathedral at Washington and president of the Phelps-Stokes fund, in an address before the student body Sunday eve-

# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HONORS FOUNDER MEMORY IN PROGRAM

Dr. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University Professor,

Delivers Annual Address to Negro Educators;  
Exercises Held in Conjunction With Semi-  
Annual Meeting of Trustees

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 5—(Special to The Advertiser)—Continued fidelity to the spirit of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will enable the negro to contribute his share toward that "genuine idealism and chastened optimism" which Dr. Edwin Mims believes will prevail in America. Dr. Mims, Vanderbilt University professor, author and liberal, delivered the annual Founder's Day address here Tuesday from the platform where for years Dr. Washington presided.

Founder's Day is observed each fifth of April commemorating the life work of Booker T. Washington, at which time an address is delivered by some distinguished American. Among those who have been Founder's Day speakers are Chief Justice Taft; P. P. Claxton, former United States commissioner of education; Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist church St. Louis. The exercises are held in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, which met Saturday and Monday, and during the sessions of John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting Monday through Friday.

#### Dr. Schieffelin Presides

"Tuskegee has been extremely fortunate in its selection of speakers for this annual occasion," declared Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Institute Board of Trustees, who presided over the meeting, "but never more fortunate than this year. Wherever people, north or south, discuss education and social advancement they refer to one volume particularly with high praise. 'The Advancing South' of which Dr. Mims is author has become generally accepted as a standard volume on conditions in the South. It is a scholarly, thorough-going and illuminating book." Dr. Mims has been one of those who has been responsible for placing Vanderbilt among the fore-

most universities in the country in scholarship and free liberal thought

#### Appraises Washington's Character.

Dr. Mims characterized Booker T. Washington as a man who "was patient without being negative or supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are char- ed slowly through the years. He was magnanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved the approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found his ideal in the real. He believed that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in education and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence—good common sense touched with wisdom—but he was not an 'intellectual.' He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a sentimental food who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric; but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said 'an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint,' and again: 'No man can drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

#### Relic Presented.

A brick from the chimney of the ruins of the log cabin in which Dr. Washington spent his boyhood days at Malden, West Virginia was presented to the Institute by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Following the exercises the relic was placed in the tower wall of the chapel. In his presentation Dr. Stokes told how last summer when in West Virginia he went out to the Washington cabin which had just been torn down, the chimney only remaining. From this he took two bricks and had inscriptions placed on them, the one that was given to Tuskegee Tuesday afternoon and the other to be presented to Hampton Institute, Dr. Washington's alma mater. Dr. Stokes contrasted the position of the negro at the time when Booker Washington lived in Malden with that of the present.



whites actuated Dr. Washington and now inspire Dr. Moton. That they have succeeded in doing so, is shown by such expressions as Representative Ward's and by those of many other prominent Southern visitors to Tuskegee Institute.



## Interest Mounts In Negro Classic Between Tuskegee-State Normal

With the Tuskegee Institute Tigers of Coach Abbott escaping with a bare 7-0 victory over Atlanta University at Atlanta on Friday while the local State Normal Hornets were appearing stronger than ever with their revamped line-up as they swamped Florida 25-0 on the home lot, the prospects for a corking good game at Cramton Bowl on Saturday when these two teams hook up in their annual combat, went high.

Montgomery, Ala.

Three seasons, Cramton Bowl has been the scene of this toughly contested game between two ancient rivals and the occasion has developed to considerable magnitude as a result of the game becoming the alumni homecoming game for State Normal and as a result of the championship each year being dependent upon the outcome of this game.

Interest is mounting daily now as the final week approaches. The alumni and sport fans have been coming to this game in large numbers and as a result of a canvass yesterday in Birmingham by faculty representatives, will be coming in even larger numbers this week-end to see if the crack State Normal eleven can achieve its ambition to defeat Tuskegee in football and to attract the attention of the entire football world as a result of its victory. Sixteen extension instructors were scattered over the state yesterday carrying on the winter field program of State Normal and all report a very great interest in the game this year.

State Normal has one of the strongest teams in her history. They lost to Atlanta University in their first conference game early in October and held the strong Clark University aggregation to a tie score with three varsity men out of the line-up because of injuries sustained in the Talladega game the preceding week. They were able to hold the wonder team of the West—Langston University of Oklahoma—to a 14-0 decision which was gained during the last quarter after the local lads had held them on very even terms for three quarters. The Hornets have been able to crumble Morehouse, Talladega and Florida for conference victories, while also getting wins over Lane College in Memphis and Miles Memorial and Selma at Paterson Field for their three non-conference tallies. The Hornets have amassed a total of 149 points to just 50 for their opponents, 26 of which were made by their non-conference opponents on the Western trip.

Tuskegee's rating is already well known and they have been able to maintain their record against the vicious onslaught of envious opponents for almost four seasons now. They will round out four seasons undefeated under the tutelage of Coach Cleve Abbott if they can get the de-

cision in Saturday's fray.

Tickets at \$1.50 for the side stands will go on sale early in the week at the negro drug stores and at May and Green. A very large attendance of white fans is anticipated since this game has grown in interest among all the citizens of Montgomery and more than a thousand witnessed the game last year when State Normal was nosed out 13-6 in the toughest game which the champions had during the entire year.

### TUSKEGEE DOWNS FLORIDA A. and M.

#### Tigers 4th Victory For Season

Alumni Bowl, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Oct. 22—The Tuskegee Tigers won their fourth victory of the season and their third Conference game with a score of 33 to 13 against the Florida A. and M. College in the Alumni Bowl here today. It was the first time this season a visiting team crossed the Tigers' goal before the cadets had scored a single point.

Coach Abbott's second string men opened the game with Harris kicking deep into the visitors' territory. Florida returned for 15 yards and after a series of ineffectual trials to get around right and left ends resorted to a punt which landed the ball on the Tigers' 25 yard line. Two plunges for shagbuns, a pretty pass and the ball was over. Bragg failed to drop kick for the extra point. Harris and Shanklin made a series of gains, Shanklin taking the ball over and Harris adding the extra point.

In the second quarter the Tiger second string men shoved through for another six points before being replaced by the Varsity. Bragg intercepted a long forward pass and on the next play ran 60 yards, crossing the goal line. The play was called back and Tuskegee was penalized 15 yards. Two plays and a 30 yard gallop by Stevenson put the ball over.

Scoring for Tuskegee ended in the third period when two touchdowns were registered. In the fourth quarter Bragg caught a punt on his 45 yard line and ran 55 yards for Florida's second and last touchdown. He drop kicked the extra point.

When the final whistle blew the Tigers turned their thoughts northward to Philadelphia and to hear the Lincoln Lions roar.

## Interest Mounts In Negro Classic Between Tuskegee-State Normal

With the Tuskegee Institute Tigers of Coach Abbott escaping with a bare 7-0 victory over Atlanta University at Atlanta on Friday while the local State Normal Hornets were appearing stronger than ever with their revamped line-up as they swamped Florida 25-0 on the home lot, the prospects for a corking good game at Cramton Bowl on Saturday when these two teams hook up in their annual combat, went high. For the past three seasons, Cramton Bowl has been the scene of this toughly contested game between two ancient rivals and the occasion has developed to considerable magnitude as a result of the game becoming the alumni homecoming game for State Normal and as a result of the championship each year being dependent upon the outcome of this game.

Interest is mounting daily now as the final week approaches. The alumni and sport fans have been coming to this game in large numbers and as a result of a canvass yesterday in Birmingham by faculty representatives, will be coming in even larger numbers this week-end to see if the crack State Normal eleven can achieve its ambition to defeat Tuskegee in football and to attract the attention of the entire football world as a result of its victory. Sixteen extension instructors were scattered over the state yesterday carrying on the winter field program of State Normal and all report a very great interest in the game this year.

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## A. U., Tuskegee Play For Title Here Today

Thirty-three husky football players from Tuskegee institute, accompanied by a band of 72 pieces, arrived Thursday afternoon for the inter-sectional game and the championship of colored college football against the undefeated Atlanta university eleven this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Spiller's. The Alabama team, coached by Cleve Abbott, late of South Dakota Aggies, has not lost a game in four years and has 48 victories to its credit in the past four years.

The rain of Wednesday and Thursday night has slowed up the field and hampered Chief Aiken's plan for a running attack against the visitors. Close followers of both schools believe that the game will develop into an open attack, the locals relying on the process and accuracy of the hedbee, who is a real art of throwing passes.

Fans will see McPherson, a home town boy; Stanley and Blackburn, both of Central Louisville, Ky., in the backfield for A. U., alternating with Edwards, Mays, Wiggins and Red Jones.

Tuskegee will probably start the game with Stanley as fullback in the place of Ben Stevenson, who is suffering with a bad leg. Stevenson has been picked on the colored All-American for three straight years. Wooten, a Tiger halfback, may also be held out the first half.

Tadlock, Tuskegee center, and Slaughter, Atlanta guard, both of whom made the all-star eleven last year, will be seen in action.

The teams will take the field as follows:

| 249.9 — WCOA Pensacola—1200— |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| TUSKEGEE                     | Pos. ATLANTA     |
| I. Robinson                  | r.e. Clay        |
| Britton                      | r.t. Simon       |
| Camp                         | r.g. Slaughter   |
| Tadlock                      | c. Robinson      |
| I. Smith                     | l.g. Ford (C)    |
| Harrison                     | l.t. Pierce      |
| C. Robinson                  | l.e. W. Smith    |
| P. Smith                     | q.b. Whedbee     |
| Bailey (C)                   | r.h.b. McPherson |
| Steward                      | l.h.b. Blackburn |
| Shanklin                     | fb. Stanley      |



# Shanklin Makes Touchdown That Decides Close Game

Substitute Fullback Crosses Goal Line After Tuskegee Team Takes Ball on Fumble at 35-Yard Marker. Stevenson Kicks Goal and Plays Sensational Game.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.

**B**EFORE the greatest throng of football followers that ever witnessed a colored collegiate grid-iron battle the Tuskegee Tigers practically assured themselves of retaining their title of colored champions here yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the unbeaten Atlanta University eleven in a fiercely-fought struggle by the score of 7 to 0.

In proving their supremacy in the hardest tussle they have played this year, the ball players of Tuskegee played a most spectacular game, both on the offense and defense, in spite of the fact that a driving rain made the field soft and slippery and the footing of the players uncertain.

A lone touchdown by Shanklin, who went in at fullback for Wooten and a perfect placement kick by the sensational Stevenson was the mainstay of victory, with these points being made in the early part of the second quarter. It was a costly fumble in this period by Edwards with the ball on his own 35-yard line, that started the Alabama crew on their winning drive and spelt defeat for the Hurricane charges of Coach Aiken.

After Stevenson recovered the pumpkin for Tuskegee on this play the pigskin carriers of Abbott began an offensive attack that could not be halted by these able warriors of Atlanta. Smith immediately ripped through left tackle for five yards before being thrown to the ground by Blackburn. A series of line plunges and a beautiful forward pass, Smith to Stevenson, then put the ball on the Georgians' six-yard line, from where Shanklin went over the last white line for the only touchdown of the fray. Stevenson then performed his usual feat of making a perfect boot of the ball between the uprights.

The Crimson football players showed to a slight advantage over their Atlanta rivals, but with the ball close up to the home team's goal line on three occasions, they held Stevenson and company for downs, punting the oval back up the field immediately after each time. Atlanta was within the 10-yard line of the Tuskegee goal line twice, but Abbott's stonewall defense looked like Gibraltar and the men finched not an inch when their title was at risk.

Whedbee, the Atlanta quarterback, played a whale of a game for the losers, with his end runs and line bucking keeping the victors on nettle at all times. Stevenson, Tadlock and Shanklin were the outstanding stars for the Alabamans.

| Tuskegee.   | Positions.     | Atlanta.  |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| I. Robinson | Left end       | Smith     |
| C. Robinson | Left tackle    | Simms     |
| Champion    | Left guard     | Ford      |
| Tadlock     | Center         | Cobb      |
| McKinney    | Right guard    | Warren    |
| Britten     | Right tackle   | W. Clay   |
| Harris      | Right end      | J. Clay   |
| Smith       | Quarterback    | Blackburn |
| Stevenson   | Left halfback  | Jones     |
| Bailey      | Right halfback | Maize     |
| Wooten      | Fullback       | Edwards   |

| Score by periods— |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuskegee          | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Atlanta           | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Substitutions—Moody for W. Clay, Slaughter for Warren, Whedbee for Blackburn, McPherson for Maize, Maize for McPherson, Stanley for Blackburn, Sprull for Smith, Whitlow for Bailey, Belcher for McKinney, R. Camp for Tadlock, Tadlock for Camp, Sampson for I. Robinson, Moore for Robinson, Champion for Adams, Adams for Champion, Jayner for Stevenson, Stevenson for Jayner, Woolridge for Bailey. Referee—West, of Washington and Jefferson. Umpire—Pinderhughes, of Howard. Field Judge—Jones, Southern California. Head linesman—Straight, of Ohio State. Touchdown—Shanklin. Point after touchdown—Stevenson. Time of quarters—15 minutes.



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## Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

nestly discussed, is happily con-summated. The present ses-sion, so full of interest to us and to all people of this state and nation, is an earnest of that consummation; and I am happy to have lived in this age, and to be able to tender to each one of our representatives my cordial congratulations on an event the most extraordinary in the an-nals of the world—one which makes a bright triumph in the history of the American institu-tions. The Show Me State of Missouri, which 100 years ago, arose from obscurity, has cul-minated, and following an in-scrutable destiny, has passed on and become fixed forever in that glorious constellation which al-ree men and lovers of freedom in the world must reverence and adore—the state with its own pie. Blending its rays with its sister states, which may have adopted a state pie, long may it continue to shine. The greatest act in the great drama is now performed. The State of Mis-souri has its own pie.

The Wesleyan College (Mac-on, Ga.,) student sent the fol-lowing telegram to President Coolidge, also to Senator Borah and Frank B. Kellog, Secretary of State:—

### Increase Tuskegee's Budget to \$550,000

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 15.—The Tuskegee institute board of trustees, meeting here last week, voted a budget of \$550,000 for the ensuing year. This sum represents an increase of \$30,000 over last year's budget and includes special appro-priations for the improvement of roads and sidewalks about the cam-pus and for repairs and renovations in the Collis P. Huntington academic building.

Resolutions were passed express-ing "appreciation and commendation of the distinguished service to the cause of education in general and of Negro education in particular ren-dered by the principal of this insti-tute, Robert Russa Moton, through his leadership of the recent endow-ment fund campaign for the school, conducted jointly with the Tuskegee in-stitute." Gratification was also ex-

pressed at Dr. Moton's recovery of his health. "Unreserved confidence in and support of his leadership in the great cause for which this in-stitution stands," was voted by the board.

## PROF. MIMS LAUDS THE LATE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

### Warns Against Jazz Which Threatens Black and White Americans Alike

By the Associated Negro Press

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., April 6.—In the Institute Chapel here, where for years the late Booker T. Wash-ington presided, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, author of "The Advancing South," delivered the an-nual Founder's Day address, Tuesday afternoon, eulogizing Tuskegee In-stitute's founder as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real" and urging continued fidelity to the philosophy of his life.

#### Characterizes As Sage

"He was patient without being negative or supine—patient with the limitations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly, slowly through the years." Thus Dr. Mims characterized the Tuskegee sage. "He was mag-nanimous even towards his enemies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience, but seemingly im-possible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved the ap-proval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but real. He be-lieved that economic efficiency and material well-being are a good founda-tion for progress in education and culture, but he would never justly accuse him of being a materialist or a Philistine. He had intelligence—good common sense touched with wis-dom—but he was not an 'intellectual.' He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an op-timist, but not a sentimental fool who ignored facts or followed the line of least resistance. He was ra-tional, but he had that adventurous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progressive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fel-lows. He might easily have inflamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was

not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics or rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint, and "No one can drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

#### Warns Against Jazz

Warning against the jazz age which threatens black and white America alike, Dr. Mims declared: "We need your spirituals but not your jazz; your faith, but not your superstition. Let your humor remain as a fountain of innocent joy rather than a cess pool of vulgarity. Let the school and the church retain your fealty rather than the cabaret. Let the rhythm of your souls be the music of the spheres and not the tomtom of the organ."

### Booker Washington Found The Ideal In The Real, Dr. Mims Says

Vanderbilt Professor Speaks at Exer-cises at Tuskegee; Declares Negro's Problems Are America's Problems

(Special to The Tennessean)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.—In the Institute chapel here, where for years the late Booker T. Wash-ington presided, Dr. Edwin Mims of Van-derbilt University, author of "The Ad-vancing South," delivered the annual Founders' Day address Tuesday after-noon, eulogizing Tuskegee Institute's founder as a well-balanced leader who "kept his feet on the ground and found the ideal in the real" and urging con-tinued fidelity to the philosophy of his life.

Founders' Day exercises are held each year in commemoration of the life work of Dr. Washington and in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees which regularly brings to the institute a number of distinguished Americans.

Among those present this year were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, chairman of the board of trust-ees and a member of the Vanderbilt family by marriage; C. A. Wicker-sham, member of the board and presi-dent of the Atlanta & West Point rail-road, and W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-

operation, both of Atlanta; and a party of sixteen from Chicago headed by Ju-lius Rosenwald, trustee and philan-thropist, including Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, Al-fred K. Stern, executive director of the Rosenwald fund, and others. Be-fore this group and the students and faculty of the Institute and the coun-try folk of the district—a representa-tive cross section of American life—Dr. Mims made his plea for adherence to the substantial things of life as ex-emplified by the life of Dr. Washing-ton.

#### Patient, But Not Negative

"He was patient without being neg-ative or supine—patient with the lim-itations of human nature and with the means by which things are changed slowly, slowly through the years," Dr. Mims characterized Washington. "He was magnanimous even toward his en-emies and calm in an emergency or crisis. He had courage not only to face a hostile audience but seemingly impossible conditions. He loved his people more than he loved approval of all of them at all times. He was an idealist, but he kept his feet on the solid ground and found the ideal in the real. He believed that economic ef-ficiency and material well-being are a good foundation for progress in edu-cation and culture, but no one could ever justly accuse him of being a ma-terialist or a Philistine. He had in-telligence—good common sense touched with wisdom—but he was not an 'intellectual.' He had humor, but he was not a smart aleck or cynic. He was an optimist, but not a senti-mental fool who ignored facts or fol-lowed the line of least resistance. He was rational, but he had that adven-turous faith that transcends logic and science. He was a liberal or progres-sive, but not a radical; for he knew that the world can not be builded in a day, and he was willing to work with the means at hand and to welcome the second best if thereby he could come to a working agreement with his fellows. He might easily have in-flamed a race; he preferred to lead it in the ways of sanity and wisdom. He was not a sensational, brilliant writer, engaging in pyrotechnics of rhetoric, but his rugged maxims were hewn from life, as when he said that 'an inch of progress is better than a yard of complaint' and 'No one can drag me

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H. L. Mencken, critic and editor of the American Mercury, is "the high priest of the cult of smartness in America," according to Dr. Mims who charged him with being the command-er-in-chief of the campaign being waged against the homely virtues of American life.

Dr. Mims finds Dr. Alain Leroy Locke from whose volume, "The New Negro," he quoted frequently, a "well balanced interpreter of social and in-tellectual tendencies—a man who rightly divides the word of truth be-tween reactionaries and radicals." Us-ing "The New Negro" as a point of departure, Dr. Mims declared that the problems facing the Negro are es-sentially problems of American life.

—Nashville Tennessean



## Education In Brunswick County

Some weeks ago the Journal and Guide discussed the alleged inequalities of expenditures for the white and colored schools of Brunswick county, as were cited in a letter written by a citizen of the county signing himself "Publius" and published simultaneously with our discussion. This week we are publishing a letter since received from Mr. W. H. Haines supervisor of colored schools of Brunswick county, in which he takes exception to the criticisms drawn by "Publius" and our inferences therefrom branding them as unfair.

The substances of Mr. Haines' reply is that instead of \$12,000 being allotted to the colored schools last year the figures were about \$17,000; that the comparison of expenditures between the schools should have applied only to elementary schools inasmuch as there are four white high schools in the county and no colored, and that the proper basis for comparison of taxes paid in relation to educational advantage should have included only school taxes. He states that the colored schools received an amount \$6,000 greater than what the Negro citizens paid in school taxes. 4-9-27

Mr. Haines' letter throws more light on the subject, we admit, and slightly minimizes the disparity of expenditures as formerly charged. But the point is not whether the colored schools received an amount equal to or greater than school taxes paid by the race. It is this: Do they receive a fair percentage of the educational funds in relation to their school population? Though we cited tax figures in our former discussion they were merely to throw light on the economic standing of the Negroes of the county in comparison with the other citizens, and not at all to deduce a fair basis for the allocation of school funds between the races. The letter of the Brunswick county school supervisor suggests that school taxes there are segregated as to races and allocation of expenditures made with these segregated amounts in view. If this is the rule, it is one having no defense in law or morals, and is not in keeping with the principles of democracy. The poorest child of the most recently arrived European immigrant, being white, has available to it public educational advantages equal to those available to the child of the governor of Virginia or the richest family in the State. Taxes paid by this European's child's family have nothing to do with its educational advantages. This is the principle of democracy and applies with double significance to the Negro child, born of native citizenship in the country. Tax payments by any particular element of the population can never justly form the basis of that element's ability to enjoy public advantages. That is true because the State educates its citizens to enhance and preserve its own economic and spiritual quality. The potentiality of each child's contribution to the welfare of the commonwealth makes the opportunities for education due it on equal footing with every other child. If any other rule applied the State or nation might conceivably defeat its own advancement.

Mr. Haines draws, by inference, a very poor commentary upon the elementary school system for colored children over which he supervises when he states that hitherto there have been turned out so few children prepared to enter high school. Probably the fault is somewhere along the line of inequalities of expenditures for the schools as was referred to. He further states that our implications were unfair to the known fair attitude of the county school superintendent and the board of education. He is on the ground, and is certainly more familiar with these officials than we. It is only fair that they be given full credit for their liberal attitude on Negro education as pointed out by Mr. Haines, and the Journal and Guide hopes always to encourage this sort of friendliness, because it forms the most hopeful approach to remedying the conditions complained of.

## MIMS PRAISES BOOKER T. AS GREAT LEADER

Says Tuskegee Founder Could  
Have Been Radical But  
Preferred Sanity

DESCRIBED AS 'PATIENT'

He Preferred To Lead Race  
In Ways of Wisdom Rather  
Than to Inflamm It"

By National News Service  
Special To The Arizona Times  
TUSKEGEE, April 14.—Booker T. Washington might easily have been a radical but he preferred to lead his race in ways of sanity and wisdom, rather than to inflame it.

This is the view of Dr. Edward Mims, of Vanderbilt University, speaking at the Founder's Day at Tuskegee last week.

Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist of Chicago, with a party of 15 came down especially to attend as did also C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, Lester Walton, of New York, Perry Abernathy, St. Louis, Ben Davis, Atlanta, and Berry O'Kelly, Method, N. C.

Booker T.'s maxims were called from life, Mims said, as when Booker T. declared "that an inch of progress is better than a yard of com-

plaint" and "no man can drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

Booker T. was characterized as patient without being negative and liberal and progressive but never radical for he knew that the world could not be built in a day.

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## ROBERT R. MOTON RETURNS TO SCHOOL

Principal of Tuskegee Institute  
Regains Health on Tour  
Around World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 18.—Special To The Advertiser.—Restored to the duties of his former position, Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, returned to Tuskegee Thursday evening after having made a tour of the world in the hope of recovering his health. Dr. Moton arrived in New York Wednesday and was met by a large group of friends. He was greeted with an ovation from teachers and students.

The tour, Dr. Moton said, had proved interesting as well as healthful. He expressed pleasure, however at being home again and was pleased to learn how adequately the machinery of the institution had worked under the direction of R. R. Taylor, who acted as principal during Dr. Moton's absence. Conference was held Friday morning with institute executives on the plans for the future development of the school.

Dr. Moton sailed from San Francisco November 26. He visited Hawaii, Japan, where he was during the illness of the late emperor, and China, escaping the international disturbance at Shanghai, only by a margin of a few days. The Straits Settlement, India, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Mediterranean countries and England were included in the itinerary. Dr. Moton spoke before notable gatherings at Honolulu, Tokyo, Madras, India and other places. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee Institute and his wife.

Dr. Moton will address the student body on his tour in chapel Sunday evening.

## THE CHIMES OF TUSKEGEE

Two white men, traveling through a certain section of the North one Sunday morning recently, heard the chimes of a small church ring out clear and sweet the early morning message to churchgoers.

"That sounds good, doesn't it?" one of them asked.

"Yes, it does, up here," answered the other, "but we stopped them from ringing those bells at Tuskegee Institute early in the mornings and of nights. They annoyed white people, especially since niggers own them."

And the question now arises: By whose authority was Tuskegee ordered to cease playing those beautiful \$50,000 chimes on quiet Sunday mornings and evenings? It is a fact that the custom, one of the most sacred and picturesque of all Tuskegee rites, was discontinued almost immediately following the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. Now they are heard only at midday and early evening. Why?

Is there so much difference between Christians of the two races that a hymn solemnly rendered by one actually annoys the other? Is "Lead, Kindly Light," when played by Tuskegee students different from the same song when played by a group of white Christian students?

White people may have forced Tuskegee to abolish this custom, but there is nothing in it about which to boast. It is only another admission of weak fear and petty jealousy, and reflects sadly upon those who are responsible for it.



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Industrial Schools.

## Holsey Speaker At Closing Exercises of Training School

RICHMOND, ALA., April 14.—Special to The Advertiser—"Modern civilization has created leisure time faster than the churches or other agencies have been able to direct that surplus time into profitable channels," declared A. L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, who delivered the address at the twenty-second anniversary closing exercises of the Street Manual Training school here. "Consequently the youth of the land is led off into pleasure seeking. What is needed is some agency to orientate the young people during the leisure hours."

"The country today," the speaker stated, "suffers a loss because in many cases the discipline of hard and rigorous work. Abraham Lincoln's early years as a rail splitter probably accounts for the ruggedness and sincerity which he later showed."

The Street School was founded 22 years ago by Emmanuel M. Brown, its present principal. It has an enrollment of more than two hundred students drawn from the community and other sections of Dallas county. A new girls' dormitory has recently been completed and the school is now undertaking a campaign to raise funds for the installation of a sanitary water and plumbing system.

Products of student work were on exhibit in the school chapel. These included clothing and other articles made in the sewing department, baskets and floor mats made in the handicrafts department and specimens of penmanship and drawing.

## NEGRO EDUCATORS EN ROUTE TO TUSKEGEE INST.

Sunday morning, a party of distinguished Texas Negro educators passed through the city en route for Tuskegee. Among the party were Prof. W. R. Banks, one of the leading educators of the Lone Star State, principal of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas; Prof. C. W. Lewis, treasurer; Prop. J. J. Abernethy, director of Mechanics; Prof. R. B. Atwood, director of Agriculture.

The party is touring the South making an observation of the State Normal and Industrial Colleges and taking a survey of the visitors, after a brief stopover, left via the Louisville & Nashville R. R. for Tuskegee, Ala., accompanied by the Rev. Dr. J. Gordon McPherson, as far as Gulfport, he and Prof. W. R. Banks being old acquaintances of many years.

Texas is one of the most advanced states in the South and is spending millions of dollars for Negro education. No better investment could be made than that of making a better citizenry along intellectual and industrial lines. With an enlightened Negro citizenry, all things being equal, the Negro is destined to play no small part in making the New South the world's El Dorado.

## OFFICIALS VISIT LOCAL NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL

Dr. J. S. Lambert, State Rural School Agent, Montgomery, and Dr. B. C. Caldwell, members of the General Education Board, Natchitoches, La., made an official visit to Randolph County Training School Monday. They inspected each department of the school and commented very favorably upon the work that is being done. They attended the chapel service at 11:30, and each delivered a very inspiring and helpful address.

The county training school idea began in Virginia fifteen years ago. Then there were only four county training schools in the whole South; today there are 301. Alabama has 33 training schools.

Alabama.

AUG 3 1927

## SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS DISSOLVED

Montgomery Industrial Institution Transferred After 40 Years of Service

The dissolution of one of Montgomery's outstanding philanthropic institutions was announced Tuesday when trustees of the Montgomery Industrial school for girls on Union street, stated that the property will be transferred to the American Missionary association of New York. The school was organized 40 years ago.

The change will remove three women from Montgomery who have given much of their lives to the uplift of negro girls. They are: Miss Alice L. White, Miss H. Margaret Beard, directors of the school, and Miss Gertrude Mason, who has been connected with the school for 30 years. They will make their home near Boston, Mass., after September.

The following statement regarding the transfer was issued by the trustees:

"For 41 years Miss Alice L. White and Miss H. Margaret Beard have conducted the Montgomery Industrial school in this city. They have sought to make this school a blessing to negro girls, to their homes and to the community.

"It is with deep sorrow that they are obliged to announce that owing to circumstances over which they have no control they are obliged to give up the management of the school to others.

"The trustees of the school are passing over the property to the American Missionary association of New York, whose work is among negroes, for whose welfare and interests the property will be used; either by conducting a school or if deemed wiser selling the property and using the proceeds for negro education elsewhere. For the coming year the school will not operate as a private institution.

"The money invested in this school through the years has paid day by day in the good being done in giving these girls a chance to make good; as many of them have done, and it will still continue to do its work through education for negroes in the southern states."

## COMMUNITY DAY AT NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL

Program Well Rendered With Many White People in Attendance.

Parties of white people attended community day at the colored training school Friday, May 13. First they went on an inspection tour over the buildings and grounds and found everything immaculate. The curtains in the auditorium and rooms in the dormitory were made of inexpensive material and beautifully stenciled. The desks which have been used eight years were clean and without scratch or blemish.

The work that has been done in the manual training and domestic science departments would be a credit to any school. In manual training the boys have made furniture, tools, etc. The girls are taught to cook, sew and do many kinds of fancy work, such as embroidery, basketry, and crepe paper flowers, etc. This department and the dormitory is in charge of Etha Campbell of East Tallahassee, who was educated in Tuskegee, and shows refinement and culture.

The the auditorium meeting, after the school had sung a few negro melodies, Principal Mitchell outlined the work that had been accomplished this year, then turned the program over to Supt. W. H. Storey, who commended both teachers and pupils for the efficient work which had been accomplished. Prof. W. J. Howell, vocational teacher of the Pickens County High school, made an impressive talk on good citizenship and better homes. Miss Annie Broughton, home economics teacher of P. C. H. S., also made a few remarks along the same lines. Mrs. Broadus, primary supervisor, spoke encouraging words of what has been accomplished.

The white visitors were then invited to the domestic science room where they were served with a most

appetizing luncheon, prepared by the class in home economics.

Those enjoying this favor were Supt. W. H. Storey, Carrollton, Prof. W. J. Howell, Miss Broughton and Mrs. Zweck, Reform, F. A. Rew, Mrs. Margaret Broadus, Mrs. W. W. Beasley, Mrs. J. P. McGee and Miss Hester Pratt, Carrollton. The luncheon was well prepared and graciously served.



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"The money invested in this school through the years has paid day by day in the good being done in giving these girls a chance to make good; as so many of them have done, and it will still continue to do its work through education for negroes in the southern states."

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

AUG 5 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL CLOSES DOORS

## Montgomery Industrial, Established 41 Years Ago, Will Not Reopen.

Abandonment of the Montgomery Industrial School, a school for negro girls, is announced by the Misses White and Beard in a formal letter to patrons today. The two ladies, who have spent 43 years in building up the school, will return to the east early in September and the American Missionary association, of New York, will take over the affairs of the school.

The statement of the Misses White and Beard is as follows:

"For forty-one years Miss Alice L. White and Miss H. Margaret Beard have conducted the Montgomery Industrial school in this city. They have sought to make this school a blessing to negro girls, to their homes and to the community.

"It is with deep sorrow that they are obliged to announce that owing to circumstances over which they have no control they are obliged to give up the management of the school to others.

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her, and I feel it my duty, more than all the rest that she has served to speak.

Published in one of the weekly papers of Birmingham, on May 13th, this year, is what I consider grave insinuations and an open attack on the record of the late Carrie A. Tuggle—the founder and builder of Tuggle Institute. No one is more cowardly than he who attempts to take advantage of the dead, one who follows them to the grave with flowers and carries concealed in his breast a deadly weapon for her offspring and the institutions that she founded and kept, except as these are made the monuments of others.

I have no ill-will toward anyone. I would that all men be happy, and this article is written, Mr. Editor, only in defense of the work done by my mother, and perhaps the main cause of her death. The article referred to makes the following statement:

"The twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Tuggle Institute will be held in the chapel of the Institute May 15th to 19th inclusive.

"An interesting program has been arranged and visitors are expected from all over the state. Those who attended the exercises last year will note many improvements that have been made during the interim. Mrs. Fannie C. Blevins, the president of the institution, has labored untiringly and as usual, the efforts of this remarkable woman have borne fruit. Not only has she given her best efforts to the institution but she has labored long and hard to train a corps

her indomitable will swerved one iota from its requirements.

"Under Mrs. Blevin's administration, capable instructors have been placed at the head of each department, SYSTEM has been installed throughout the institution and reigns supreme and today Tuggle Institute stands far higher in the list of institutions of learning than it has ever stood before. Its graduates go out into the world with a thorough basic knowledge of their subjects that enables them to make good in their lines of endeavor and many have achieved success and point with pride to the wonderful school, child of the wonderful brain of the group's only SUPERWOMAN."

Be it far from me to attempt to take from anyone justly earned honors. The president of Tuggle Institute is entitled to all the praise that her services will afford. But, I take serious exception to the following statements in the article: "Tuggle Institute stands today a monument to her wonderful business sagacity." "Only those who know the condition of the institute when first she took the reins of control into her capable hands, can appreciate the superhuman efforts put forth by this woman, and the remarkable results obtained."

Mrs. Tuggle was founder and president of Tuggle Institute for more than twenty-one years. The buildings that are there now were there when she died; if those buildings are monuments to anyone, they are monuments to Mrs. Tuggle. Whatever the conditions were when she died, they were known to the present president, and so far as I know, the present incumbent was the nearest to all the affairs of the Institute and had to do with the transactions. If the work of Tuggle Institute has succeeded since Mrs. Tuggle's death, it is no more than it should have done. Anything else would have been a calamity and disgrace upon the Negro race. The foundation was there, the sentiment among both white and black for the growth and stability of the institution had been made.

Mr. Editor, it is not necessary to go over the history of the school prior to this time as the Birmingham News recently told that story in a full page write up freely given in honor of its

president and founder, our lamented Carrie A. Tuggle.

To begin with, I challenge any one to prove that one unpaid bill for Tuggle Institute of any kind, character or description was due and not paid to June 1st, 1924.

I further defy anyone to prove that the entire indebtedness against the

## MRS. MITCHELL DEFENDS THE RECORD OF HER MOTHER---FOUNDER OF TUGGLE INSTITUTE; GIVES HISTORY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

To the Editor of The Birmingham Reporter:

Since November, 1924, when my mother, Mrs. Carrie A. Tuggle, left me and the things and institutions that she started, many and varied expressions have been made. Considering that her work and sacrifice for humanity would forever speak for her, I deemed it wise to keep silent, and this I have done. I have been forced, because of the love that I had for my mother and the interest I had in the institution and organizations she founded, to sit with a bleeding heart and bowed head. I would not speak now, but it seems that open and veiled attacks will continue to be made upon

of assistants capable of carrying on along the lines that time has proven best. A remarkable executive, Tuggle Institute stands today a monument to her wonderful business sagacity. Only those who know the condition of the Institute when first she took the reins of control into her capable hands can appreciate the superhuman efforts put forth by this woman and the remarkable results obtained. In the face of almost certain defeat, she has fought hardest and in every instance has swept obstacles from her path like chaff before the wind. When first she took command, she mapped out her program and never once has

Continued on II



## Industrial Schools.

school exceeded \$18,000.00 at that time and it has been generally circulated that the indebtedness was \$30,000.00. The following program of expansion and building had been carried out without a hitch, without any burden or taxation on the members of the orders who own the school. There were twenty-two real estate purchases made, costing approximately \$45,000.00, almost linking up the campus of about 15 acres of ground. This was accomplished by buying parcels of ground ranging from 50 foot lots to 3 1-2 acre tracts, (some of which were improved) from the following persons: Messrs. N. H. Hudson, Chas. W. Hadnott, B. M. Allen, J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. K. Moore, Mark Bradford, W. L. Lauderdale, Ernest Cleveland, Dr. Lewis Morris, Jenkins, of the Jenkins Lumber Co.; Mesdames Ella Glover, Bessie M. Gray, Florence Haskell, Althel Young, Esther Coleman, Miss Hattie Bradford, the Mark White Estate, and Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

*Report*  
The following buildings were erected and repaired, approximate cost \$30,000.00: Administration, factory, large boy's dormitory, the cottage used as president's home, hospital, cottage for small girls, small girls' dormitory, small class room building.

These buildings were equipped and furnished at an approximate cost of \$17,500.00. The Cleveland property has a good house on the lot. These bills with the interest paid on the money will aggregate an amount of \$100,000 spent for building and expansion purposes, and every building insured.

*6 18 27*  
The enhancement in value is an acknowledged asset of around \$200,000.00

The incomes from the resources that the school had been drawing for twenty-one years were sufficient to pay all the indebtedness of the school before the end of 1925, and her successor only had to receive and pay the money out properly to finish paying the bills as they came due. Never in the history of the orders and school were their affairs in better shape according to the records and the personal knowledge of those who were in charge of their affairs.

This article is being published for the purpose of letting the public know how well Mrs. Tuggle left the affairs of the school in hand.

There is enough glory to be obtained out of building well on the

foundation so well laid by her for her successors if they will carry on the work that she started.

We would rejoice to see the school grow in usefulness and power for the "good of our girls and boys," as Mrs. Tuggle hoped and prayed.

We pray that God will bless the school, and that it will become a beacon light that will guide the youth of our race and spur them on to greater achievements.

(MRS.) J. L. MITCHELL.



# Teachers And Pupils Build \$20,000 School From Salvaged Bricks

## Bought Lot and Erected Temple of Learning by Working From Dusk to Midnight.

**Owner**  
JONESBORO, Ark., January 20.—The Negro Industrial School here is unusual in the manner of its founding. In 1922 J. P. Womack, now state superintendent of Education, but at that time superintendent of city schools here, noted the need for better school facilities for colored boys and girls. At that time the school only employed three teachers with negligible attendance. Womack invited D. W. Hughes, one of the State's educators, to assume the work as principal of the school at Jonesboro. When Hughes arrived he found

little interest being manifested in education, shabby school facilities and an apathetic interest on the part of the white citizens of the community in entering the Negro school. He set about to create an interest in the school by white citizens. Then he began an agitation for a better building for his students.

### By Volunteer Labor

Several years ago a storm had wrecked the city auditorium. The brick, still covered with mortar were in a pile upon one of the city's streets. The city donated these brick to the Negroes. Lights were strung overhead and after the work of the day was finished the Negroes, led by Hughes, assembled and scraped mortar from bricks until midnight.

The brick all cleaned and such of the woodwork of the building as was serviceable salvaged, the Negroes then repaired to the vacant lot they had purchased and, supervised by their school principal, began work of constructing a high school building.

The building was occupied in 1923. The building contains 21 rooms, including recitation rooms, study hall lavatories and a large auditorium. It is valued at nearly \$20,000. Most of this money was raised by the Negroes themselves, the Rosenwald Fund contributing about \$1,500.

### Glee Club Popular

There are now 16 teachers regularly employed at this school. The curriculum has been raised, the school now being a high school maintaining senior high, junior high and grammar school grades. There

are ten students enrolled in the senior high school, 45 in the junior high and more than 300 in the grammar school. The student body is organized, support an athletic club, literary societies, a choral society and a Glee club, which has attracted State-wide attention. This club has performed at the two white colleges located here, at the white high school, and is so popular with the Rotary Club that it has answered several encores. A concert was given last autumn at the Craighead County Fair to an audience of more than 5,000.

### Hughes Assisted By Wife

So popular has D. W. Hughes made his little school that he now has the undivided support of all the white people of the city. He has won for members of his race, recognition by the white residents, unusual in this section. The County Quorum Court now makes an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the partial support of this school.

D. W. Hughes is a product of this State. His grandparents were brought as slaves from Virginia to Ouachita county, Ark., in the vicinity of Camden, when the tide of immigration drifted westward soon after the Louisiana Purchase. His grandfather was educated by his master and mistress.

The father of Hughes was also born as a slave, but was emancipated in his boyhood. He and his father taught school in Ouachita and adjoining counties for many years.

Hughes, himself attended the rural Negro schools of Ouachita county in his boyhood after which he went to Negro schools of higher learning. He earned his master's degree under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph A. Booker, president of Arkansas Baptist College, who was one of the outstanding Negro educators of the South at the time of his death in the autumn of 1926.

Before coming to Jonesboro in 1922 he taught in the Negro schools at Dardanelle and Marianna, increasing the enrollment of Negro students at those cities manifold and also elevating the curriculum. His wife, who is a graduate of Bishop College, Texas, is valuable as his assistant in the great work he is doing for his race along educational lines in Arkansas.

## Haygood Institute to Deny Charges

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 1.—Denials of charges made in suits two weeks ago will be made when officials of the Arkansas Haygood Industrial Institute give their answers within the next few days. The suits last week were filed by D. R. Glass, former president of the Institute and his wife, who charge the institution owes them a total of \$5,361 in back salaries. Glass recently was removed as president of the institution and C. C. Neal, superintendent, was installed as acting president. The hearings of suits will be set for an early date.

### GRAPHIC

## ARKANSAS HAYGOOD DINNER TOMORROW

### Trustees And White Friends To Be Guests of Negro Institution

Elaborate plans are being made for the tenth annual dinner of the Arkansas Haygood Industrial institute for negroes at Moten tomorrow at noon, C. C. Neal, superintendent and general manager said yesterday.

The purpose of the dinner is to give friends and members of the board of trustees a chance to inspect the institute, forecast the possibilities of the organization and to lay plans for the future development of the negro youth.

It is expected that several hundred persons will participate in the dinner, the menu of which will be fried chicken, barbecued meats and water-melons. The dinner will start at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Members of the advisory board of the institute are: D. B. Niven, E. B. Bloom, S. C. Alexander, J. W. Crawford, H. C. Couch, E. W. Freeman, J. E. Boyce, George H. Adams, Jim McLellan, Fred Moulton, M. H. McGehee, Joe Nichol, C. C. Handly, C. L. White, Rev. W. C. House, Rev. S. E. Tull, Rev. R. Excell Fry, Rev. L. E. N. Hundley, Rev. H. A. Stowell, T. F. Gadberry, Hamp Williams, C. T. Drennen, W. C. Watson, George W. Donaghey, C. E. Hays, Rev. James Thomas, Rev. H. D. Nickerbocker, Rev. Claude M. Reeves, Rev. C. A. Miller, Rev. E. R. Steel, Rev. W. P. Whaley, Thomas Burford, Rev. Forney Hutchinson, W. N. Bragg, C. W. Gunter, C. B. Hyde, Rev. M. N. Waldrup, Rev. P. C. Fletcher, Rev. Marion S. Monk.

Honorary members of the advisory board are: Bishop H. A. Boaz, Little Rock; Drs. J. W. Perry and Stonewall Anderson, Nashville, Tenn., and Leo M. Favrott, Baton Rouge, La.

THIS CLIPPING FROM

### LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

## OCT 9 1927 NEGRO EDUCATIONAL PROJECT IS UNIQUE

### Graduate of Tuskegee Estab- lishes Agricultural School at Fargo.

A unique educational project, the aim of which is to educate the negro in Arkansas to intelligent labor and better citizenship, is situated at Fargo, five miles north of Brinkley in Monroe county. The school is known as the Fargo Agricultural School. The school was founded in 1919 by

Floyd Brown, a young negro graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Brown founded the institution with exactly \$235. The school has now 100 acres of land, seven frame buildings and a herd of live stock. There are eight teachers at the school and last year the enrollment was 160 graduates.

Students of the school come from the rural negro population in this section. Each student is charged a fee of \$12 per month and those who are unable to pay the fee are allowed to work it out on the school farm. The school is maintained on subscriptions from the public and revenue derived from the sale of products on the farm.

### High School Subjects Taught.

A regular high school curriculum is taught in the school during the morning hours and the students work in the afternoon. There is a blacksmith and carpentry shop, and students practice these two trades every afternoon. The girls are trained in housekeeping and domestic duties.

"Realizing that the salvation of the negro in the South means a concentrated effort toward intelligent labor and proficiency in that occupation to which he is best suited, agriculture, I have founded this institution to educate negro boys and girls in labor and not professions," Floyd Brown, president and founder, said.

Brown has worked eight years without salary because the school has been given only enough funds to pay for the essentials of maintenance. Needs of the school as outlined by him are as follows: Ten scholarships of \$80 each; \$2,000 for farm improvements, including a Ford truck; \$1,000 for a boys' workshop; \$8,000 for academic work and a girls' industrial department, and \$4,000 for teachers' salaries.

The Advisory Board of the Institution is composed of former Governor Charles H. Brough, Little Rock; Henry C. Read, Fort Smith; Benjamin Emons, Brinkley; H. K. Smith, Wheatley; Ben F. Smith, Texarkana; Mrs. Laura Connor, Augusta; A. Whitfield, Jonesboro; J. D. Block, Paragould; Dr. T. B. Bradford, Brinkley, and E. W. Techudy, Weona. (M.G.L.)



*Pine Bluff, Ark*

SEP 30 1927 4 7 13

## NEAL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NEGRO SCHOOL

Superintendent Is Named to  
Succeed D. R. Glass at  
Arkansas-Haygood

Prof. C. C. Neal, who has been superintendent of the Arkansas-Haygood college for Negroes since he founded it 12 years ago, was formally elected president of the institution at a meeting of the board of trustees last night. Neal has been acting president since the resignation of D. R. Glass more than two months ago.

D. B. Niven and E. B. Bloom, Pine Bluff members of the advisory board, were present at the meeting last night and both of these gentlemen spoke very highly of the good which has been accomplished by Prof. Neal.

Neal announced today that all time which he could spare from the work of the institution would be given over to special work in the interest of the American Red Cross. This will be done at the request of leading white men, he said.

The following faculty was elected for the institute: O. T. Love, Holly Springs, Miss.; P. H. Williams, Meridian, Miss.; Ruby Anderson, Elerson; Aubrey McKenzie, Elerson; C. N. Stephens, Texarkana; Mary Taylor, Pine Bluff, matron; Eva Diskerson of Wynne, and Eddie Mae Hall, supervisors of primary work; W. N. Fair, Pine Bluff, in charge of sawmill and carpentry courses. A Smith-Hughes vocational instructor will be appointed within the next few days.

Inauguration ceremonies for the president and installation of the faculty will be held at the institute, four

miles north of Pine Bluff at Moten on October 15.



Education - 1927

## Industrial Schools

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

FEB 6 1927

### Success at Marshallton

Perhaps the most striking feature of the constantly improving situation of the Negro in the United States is the eagerness with which the members of that race meet educational opportunities. Their attitude, indeed, affords a keen contrast to that of many white students who are being urged and prodded through college and who are passively receptive of the best that our institutions can offer, while the Negro actively takes advantage of the most meagre facilities in his struggle to advance. So well have the colored people of this region progressed that today the younger are being aided educationally by their elders, and are no longer exclusively dependent upon the support of interested white folk when there is a question of education beyond the scope of the public schools. A fine example of this work done by Negroes for Negroes is the Industrial School for Colored Girls at Marshallton, the achievements of which were described in last Sunday's Star.

Persons who are ignorant of the real work accomplished by women's clubs are fond of picturing them as organizations devoted to pseudo-culture, gossip and refreshments. But the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Delaware may calmly refer all beings thus benighted to this school and remark, "Laugh that off." Beginning with a hopeful contribution of fifty cents, made in 1919, this institution keeps growing so steadily that its accommodations are continually inadequate. Its growth is a revelation of the great need which it is endeavoring to fill. Certainly, it is already a monument to the energy and the steadfast purpose of the members of the Federation.

The value of such an institution to the community is to be gauged not by the number of the girls being cared for and reclaimed for society at Marshallton, but by the transformation of so many influences for evil into influences for good; of idleness into wholesome employment, of sullen discouragement into the normal hopefulness of youth, of young women who were responsibilities to others into women who will in time assume the responsibilities of citizens themselves.

Delaware.

Marshallton is a place not of confinement and gloom but of wholesome activity and healthy change. Its power to serve should be increased, for it has proved itself to be an enterprise not only praiseworthy but admirable.



Education-1927

General.

# Industrial Schools.

## CHURCH INSTITUTE SCHOOLS RECEIVE SIGNAL HONOR

"Two of the ten schools of the American Church Institute for Negroes in the South have received a signal honor. After careful studies made by the General Educational Board (Rockefeller Foundation) that body has made generous appropriations towards the financial well-being of these two schools, and the opportunity for manifestation of Church-wide interest in this cause seems to be at hand. The schools thus honored are the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, and the Saint Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va." It is with these appreciative words that the Rev. R. W. Patton, D. D., Executive Secretary of the American Church Institute for Negroes begins an article in the January Spirit of Missions that informs the General Church of the fact and also presents an illuminating and interpretations from the General Education Board and cash and pledges already in hand, \$258,000 is accounted for, leaving a balance of \$170,000 to be raised in order to complete the whole immediate program of the two schools. THE MISSIONER feels certain that the friends of both schools will rally to their support and raise the individual program of each school—\$113,000 for Fort Valley, and \$158,000 for St. Paul's. At St. Paul's a campaign is already being mapped out and we shall do what we can toward raising our quota.



Education-1927

Industrial Schools,

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune

JAN 30 1927  
ROLAND HAYES IS

REPORTED PLANNING  
SCHOOL NEAR HERE

Has Purchased Gordon Plan-  
tation Adjoining Farm on  
Which He Was Born

APPLICATION FOR  
CHARTER BE MADE

Board of Directors Will In-  
clude Many Prominent  
Men of This and Other Sec-  
tions of the Country

Roland Hayes, world famous ne-  
gro tenor, whose masterful singing  
thrilled a Rome audience several  
weeks ago has purchased the Gor-  
don plantation in Gordon county,  
adjoining the farm on which he was  
born and is reported to be planning  
the establishment of a great edu-  
cational institution for people of  
his race.

The announcement from Calhoun  
says that Hayes, who sometime ago  
bought the farm on which he was  
born, contemplates the expenditure  
of a large sum of money in estab-  
lishing his school. Attorneys are  
now preparing to apply for the char-  
ter creating the school and it is  
said that as soon as it is granted  
by the Gordon Superior court that  
the work of construction will short-  
ly begin.

The board of directors for the  
school, which will include promi-  
nent Gordon county citizens and  
educators as well as other men  
prominent in other sections of the  
country. A. B. Davis, is said to  
be a member of the board and  
treasurer of the school.

Hayes, while he was in Rome said  
that his dream was to do something  
not only for the people of his race,  
but for the section of the south in  
which he was born.

This famous artist, who as a  
Curryville farm boy, began his car-  
eer by hard work and an ambi-  
tion to succeed, has won the respect  
and admiration of the people of the  
world. He has sung before the most  
critical musical audiences and has

been acclaimed as one of the world's  
greatest tenors.

While in Rome he renewed many  
old friendships and made many  
new friends, among both white and  
colored people. His plans in Gor-  
don county adjoining the Floyd  
county line are being followed with  
much interest here.

Roland Hayes Plans  
Industrial School

CALHOEN, Ga., Feb. 6.—Title of  
one of the largest estates in Gor-  
don County changed hands today  
when the 600-acre Gordon planta-  
tion at Curryville, a few miles west  
of Calhoun, was sold by J. L. Hob-  
good to Roland Hayes, concert sing-  
er, of Boston, Mass. The considera-  
tion was \$15,000.

The plantation will be used as a  
location for a large industrial school  
for negroes, to be built there within  
the next few years by Hayes, who  
became interested in the project  
when he was in Calhoun last De-  
cember on a visit to his birthplace,  
near Curryville.

TRADES CONFERENCE  
PROVES INTERESTING

The Third Annual Trade and In-  
dustrial Conference began Thursday,  
March 31 at the Georgia State Indus-  
trial College and ended Friday.

Teacher representing every phase  
of vocational work and coming from  
every section of Georgia, together with  
their supervisor, Mr. J. F. Cannon and  
Mrs. Lota Orr, attended the conference.  
Plans were discussed whereby dignity  
and nobility could be added to trade  
work and industry. Some very help-  
ful information was gained from this  
conference which was highly success-  
ful in every way. On Friday morning  
Mr. Quigley from the Georgia School  
of Technology, Atlanta, was present and  
spoke to the teachers about the history  
and value of the Smith-Hughes work.

During the teachers' stay here, every  
effort was made to entertain them  
with a boat ride, a banquet and other out-  
ings. Meetings were given in their honor.  
They expressed themselves as having been  
inspired by their stay here.

FEB 5 1927  
JESUP HAS NEW

\$15,000 SCHOOL

Building For Negroes Is of  
Modern Type

Jesup, Ga., Feb. 4.—The new \$15,-  
000 brick negro school building is  
completed and has been occupied

or the last two weeks. This build-  
ing was visited by the following  
school workers: Miss Elizabeth G.  
Tolt, who said this building is the  
most perfect school building in the  
state for the size of the building;  
Z. B. Hill, special state supervisor  
of negro schools for the Rosenwall  
Foundation Fund; I. S. Smith, state  
supervisor of schools, and S. L.  
Smith, Nashville, Tenn., general su-  
pervisor of the Southern states.  
The Rosenwall Foundation Fund  
They were all very complimentary  
in their remarks concerning the  
building and equipment.

The building is heated through-  
out by the Smith heaters.  
There are four recitation rooms,  
office, cloak rooms and auditorium,  
in this building and in the near fu-  
ture another building will be  
equipped for domestic science and  
manual training, and after this  
year the school will be known as  
"The Wayne County Training and  
Industrial School."

J. H. Clark is principal of this  
school and has for several years  
been working for the erection of  
this building, refusing to accept of-  
fers of higher salaries in other  
places to remain here and see his  
dream become a reality. He is as-  
sisted in teaching by two women  
and is hoping to secure the fourth  
in the near future.

Sparta Negro Plans  
Foundation at School  
With Birthday Gifts

Sparta, Ga., August 31.—(Special.)  
Linton Stephens Ingraham, well-  
known negro educator of this city,  
celebrated his seventy-first birthday  
and fiftieth year of teaching at his  
home at the Sparta Agricultural &  
Industrial school for colored people  
last night.

Among the presents received by  
Professor Ingraham was a check from  
a London friend for ten pounds ster-  
ling, or about \$50 in American money.  
He displayed the unique check on the  
streets here today and prizes it very  
highly, not so much, though, that  
he will not cash it after showing it  
to his friends.

Professor Ingraham was a slave and  
bodyguard of the late Hon. Alexan-  
der H. Stephens, of Crawfordville,  
and Judge Linton Stephens, of this  
city. He established a school here on  
the farm upon which he was reared  
a mile from town, and has erected  
very creditable buildings, some  
from subscriptions received from his  
northern and southern friends, and  
funds of his own.

Many substantial checks and gifts  
were received on his birthday and he  
hopes to start a Linton Stephens In-  
graham foundation for his school.

Negro Industrial  
School at Americus  
Plans Improvements

Americus, Ga., May 21.—(Special.)  
Trustees of Americus institute, a ne-  
gro industrial school here, have just adopt-  
ed a formal expansion program which  
provides for the expenditure of ap-  
proximately \$88,000 for improve-  
ments during the next few  
years. The program was adopted fol-  
lowing the return to Americus of Pro-

fessor Forrest R. Lampkin, principal  
of the school, on a tour of north-  
ern and eastern states.

Professor Lampkin states that while  
in the east he received pledges of  
support for the school which prac-  
tically insure the receipt of approx-  
imately \$100,000 there during the en-  
suing scholastic year and the most  
of this is to be expended for per-  
manent improvements.

The school was established here  
about 20 years ago and has been do-  
ing a commendable work since its  
foundation. It now owns property  
worth about \$25,000, including a  
school farm of 150 acres and numbers  
its graduates among the most in-  
fluential negro residents of this and  
other Georgia communities.

Seco. Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAY 21 1927

NEGRO INSTITUTE  
PLANS EXTENSION

AMERICUS, Ga., May 21.—Trust-  
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other Georgia communities.

BRUNSWICK GA., News

AUG 28 1927

COLORED SCHOOL TO  
BE DISCONTINUED

AFTER A SERVICE OF FORTY  
TWO YEARS, ST. ATHANASIOS  
IS TO BE CLOSED

St. Athanasios' school, which has  
been serving the community of Bruns-  
wick for the past forty-two years, will  
not re-open on September 6, as sched-  
uled. Because of the absence of

reasonable guarantee of sufficient  
funds for future operation, it has be-  
come necessary, finally, to decide to  
discontinue the school immediately.  
It was only during the past week that  
conditions arose that made this deci-  
sion unavoidable and the patrons and  
friends of the institution were inform-  
ed as soon thereafter as circumstances  
permitted.

There is an increasing feeling  
among individual contributors to pri-  
vate institutions and trustees of pri-  
vate educational funds that complete  
elementary and high school education  
should be provided for colored childrer  
out of public school funds. This grow-  
ing state of mind has made it more  
and more difficult, during the past few  
years, for St. Athanasios' school to  
raise sufficient money from appropria-  
tions and from personal gifts for op-  
eration and finally to the abrupt and  
regrettable closing of this worthy  
institution.

St. Athanasios' school served not  
only the community of Brunswick and  
its immediate vicinity, but neighbor-  
ing counties, other sections of Geor-  
gia and other states. However, less  
than ten percent of its enrollments  
were residents of other communities.  
But its patronage from other sections  
was increasing from year to year.  
There are very few colored citizens of  
Brunswick whose homes have not been  
touched directly by St. Athanasios  
school at some period during the past  
forty-two years. Several thousand  
boys and girls, during these years  
have passed through its doors, receiv-  
ing its training, wholly or in part, and  
becoming better citizens thereby. The  
graduates of this institution are scat-  
tered over a wide area, some still in  
higher institutions conducting them-  
selves worthily, but most of them out  
of school and working at honest labor.  
Not only has St. Athanasios' served  
Brunswick in training its negro youth  
for good citizenship and in having fo-  
ne of its principle objectives to cre-  
ate among its students a permanen-  
spirit in such kind of neighborliness as  
would be a definite contribution tow-  
ards perpetuating the fine relation-  
that exist between the white and  
colored citizens of the community, but  
it has brought into the city thousand-  
of dollars annually for circulation  
among its merchants and other citi-  
zens who serve the public.

The principal of the school has made  
much preparation for the continuance  
of the institution for another year,  
the prospects of which seeming to be  
brighter, in point of enrollment and  
service, than usual, and he deeply re-  
grets the sudden but unavoidable dis-  
continuance of his work at St. Atha-  
nasios'. He is keenly appreciative of  
the encouragement he has continually  
received from the citizens of Bruns-  
wick and elsewhere and he thanks  
them for their cooperation through-  
out the sixteen years of his administra-  
tion.



Education - 1927

Maryland.

# Industrial Schools. WALSH PRAISES NEGROES.

Their Progress Unequaled in History, Senator Says at Meeting Here

United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts praised the progress of the negro race and expressed the opinion that its racial problems would find solution in education, in his address yesterday at a mass meeting for the support of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, at Public School 90, 225 West 47th Street. The meeting was in connection with a campaign to raise funds for the maintenance of the institute and its work. Senator Walsh said:

"I am very much interested in the Cardinal Gibbons School, first of all, as an American, because the purpose of this school is to help to leadership men and women of this group that constitute millions of our population. The progress which our colored brethren have made in the last sixty years in America is astounding. In sixty years you have come up from slavery to a position of power, influence and standing in the community.

"It is a progress that has never been equalled in the history of the world by any race."

Other speakers were Mgr. Thomas J. O'Keefe, Professor E. A. Clark of Washington, D. C.; Frederick R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, who presided, and Victor H. Daniel, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, now the principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute.

The institute has been open for classes since October, 1924. It began with thirteen pupils, and now has sixty-five. A gift of 200 acres by the late Cardinal Gibbons provided it with a building site and a farm, near Ridge, Maryland.



Education - 1927

Industrial Schools.

## Utica Jubilee Singers To Tour Europe-Friends In N. E. To Erect Chapel

Utica, Miss. - The Utica Jubilee Singers, who won considerable fame through their singing of Spirituals over the radio from New York and other northern cities the past winter, have booked passage to Europe for July 1. They will tour the principal capitals of the old world under the management of Charles W. Layton, in the interest of Utica Institute. Principal Holtzclaw has not yet decided whether he will accompany the Singers or not.

Announcement was recently made that friends in Massachusetts have subscribed for the construction of a new chapel at Utica Institute, and have also started subscription to a \$22,000 fund to clear up all indebtedness and to finish Washington Hall, a girls' dormitory.

The Rev. George L. Paine, a descendant of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will deliver the commencement address at Utica Institute on April 28.

### UTICA INSTITUTE NEWS SERVICE

Utica Institute, Miss., April 20, 1927

—Upon his return from the East and Middle West today, Principal Holtzclaw of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, announced that he had in Massachusetts had subscribed for the construction of a new chapel on the campus and had also started subscription to a twenty-thousand dollar fund to clear up all indebtedness and to finish Washington Hall, a girls' dormitory.

More than a hundred people of both races gathered in the Hotel Bellevue in Boston, Mass., Tuesday the 12th, at a testimonial luncheon given in honor of Principal Holtzclaw for his more than twenty years' service as founder and principal of the institution he represents, and to give him an opportunity to meet some of the friends who have stood by him through the years.

Many notables were present including the host, Rev. Geo. L. Paine, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. F. Dole, and Morefield Storey, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Principal Holtzclaw's address was roundly applauded.

Rev. George L. Paine, a descendant of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will deliver the Commencement Address at the Utica Institute, April 28.

The Utica Institute athletic squad under the leadership of Chas. R. Lawrence, has not lost a single game this year, either football or baseball.

*Headlight*  
*Prentiss Times*

SEP 8 1927

### "Progressive Negro Farmers"

The Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute has done much for this county and other counties of the State toward giving the colored boys and girls a chance to improve him or herself along the industrial line as well as the literary line of work. It is one of the best of its kind.

The Department of Vocational Agriculture at this school is now making itself felt, and is helping old as well as young farmers to better their conditions and farming activities.

A few weeks ago, N. H. Pilate, the Agriculturist at Prentiss Institute, in cooperating with the county agent, succeeded in carrying forty farmers to the South Mississippi experiment station. Seventy-five were invited and forty accepted the invitation.

This is a brief account of the procedure and the trip as given by the agriculturist, N. H. Pilate:

During the first week in August, Prentiss, Mt. Carmel, Lucas and Bassfield settlements were canvassed in search for those farmers who were seeking agricultural information and were ready to pay the price in order that they might get such information that will be helpful. The names and addresses of these farmers who were willing to go were taken. A week later a letter followed reminding them of their promise and splendid opportunity to get facts.

On the morning of August 12 there were seen coming from each road, men walking into the town of Prentiss with the determination of going with some of their friends who had cars. At 8 o'clock seven car loads left Prentiss for Poplarville. Two other cars joined us at Columbia. On our arrival at the experiment station we found Mr. Ferris, (the director) who seemed to have been delighted to have us. He spared no time in showing us the different demonstrations. There were sixteen varieties of corn, twenty-five of cotton, eighteen of sugarcane. We heard the story of each plot as to how it had been treated and the result could be seen.

We left the experiment station at 1:30 for Lumberton. On our arrival at Bass pecan nursery we were met by Mr. Bass. Presently he took us over about twenty acres of pecans and pear trees. On our tour to the nursery we found men budding and doing other things that would improve the trees. He showed us grafted pecans from the common hickory tree and persimmons improved from the common persimmon. The total number of trees as he gave to us was four million.

Our farmers asked questions that would really help them to understand their problems better. They express themselves as to the appreciation of the trip by saying it was well that we went.

A dozen or more of the same group will proceed this fall to put out home orchards and plant winter crops.

We had three boys who were members of the vocational class in agriculture from Prentiss. They were N. L. Powell, L. V. Powell, and R. L. White.

Out of all the plans given by the department of vocational agriculture for the development and advancement of better farmers throughout the country, we feel that the annual trips to these experiment stations are the most profitable.

Mississippi.

## 1902 Okolona Industrial School 1927

OKOLONA, MISSISSIPPI

*Southern Christian Advocate*  
"25 Years of Service to Negro Youth"  
10-6-27

### COURSES:

NORMAL COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR NURSE TRAINING  
MUSIC (Vocal and Instrumental) 12 TRADES and INDUSTRIES

Beautiful campus and grounds, consisting of 380 acres. Buildings electrically lighted and steam heated. Well-prepared faculty from leading colleges of country. Expenses range from \$8.00 to \$12.50 per month. School opens October 4, 1927.

For Further Information, Address

MRS. EFFIE T. BATTLE. Acting President  
Negroes Guide a Negro School to the Promotion  
of Racial Harmony.

The Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute,  
For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women,  
Prentiss, Miss.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It has been practically three years since we exchanged greetings. Since that time, many, many obstacles have been conquered, and the South is still pressing forward with unremitting vigilance. Much of the progress has been made from the mere fact, that programs so assiduously laid out by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD have been taken under very careful consideration. Hence, advancement was made more certain, and progress more secure.

I have not had full time to read the contents of the RECORD since returning from Chicago, where I was a constant reader of the RECORD and the Blue Book of Southern Progress. I am indebted to the Utica, Miss., Institute, where I worked for a long number of years, for making it so convenient for the teachers and students not only to read, but also to study the RECORD. The Prentiss Institute, where I am now located, also wishes to give the same opportunity. Both schools are outgrowths of Tuskegee.

It is most gratifying to state that Mississippi is witnessing the most progressive year of its history—not in one phase of endeavor, but in all vocations of life. The farmers are prospering and are happy. The cotton crops meant much to the forward march, notwithstanding the fact that Mississippi no longer looks to cotton only for sustenance. Scientific methods of farming have been inculcated into the mind of every farmer, and with his cotton he has hogs, chickens and a small dairy. The bringing in of cheese factories in the northern part of the State is evidence that Mississippi is no longer dependent upon cotton. Suffice to say that industry is also playing an important role in its making.

A careful survey of conditions in the southern area of Mississippi furnishes conclusive proof that Mississippians



are not in a state of lethargy. For instance, Laurel, located in Jones county, in south Mississippi, has made rapid strides in progress. It has one of the best payrolls of any city in the State. Both races work in perfect peace and harmony. The churches, schools, Y. M. C. A., lumber mills, Board of Trade and other facilities offer untold opportunities to its citizens. No loafer is respected. Consequently, the city knows no poverty or hard times.

Plans are being perfected at the present time for a colored city and training school for negroes, given by white friends residing in the city of Laurel. The name of the city is Queensburg. If the plans mature, this school will have no comparison in this part of the country. It will be on the Hampton and Tuskegee idea. The streets have already been paved, city type, and boulevards such as one sees in Northern cities greet the visitor. The location of buildings, etc., was under the direction of an expert landscape gardener.

High schools are rapidly taking the places of poorly equipped ones. Teachers receive more pay and, as a result, better teachers are employed.

Jackson is the mecca of Mississippi where negroes practice law before the courts with impunity. To be frank, I know not of a place in the South where negroes are treated with more respect than in Jackson. Policemen are as fair to the colored as to the white; it's just law enforcement and that's all. The Jackson Daily News and the Daily Clarion Ledger are fair to all citizens of Jackson; consequently, the negro is protected not only by private individuals, but also by the law.

The Y. M. C. A. for colored people in Vicksburg stands as a monument of the race relations in Mississippi, as well as the Laurel colored city and school. Mrs. J. W. Johnson, white,

born and reared in Mississippi, now residing in Vicksburg, saw the need for such an institution for colored men and gave them one of the most modernly equipped Y. M. C. A. buildings to be found anywhere in this part of the country. Aside from the building, she gave \$100,000 as an endowment. This Y. M. C. A. serves as a practical, concrete inspiration for the young colored men of Vicksburg.

Newspapers of both races, in this State, are diligently seeking the truth for justice and righteousness. This means that lynchings and mobbing do not get the hearty approval of the leading citizens, and those who are willing to disregard the law and drag the South down into the realms of shame and disgrace grow fewer in number. Every editor of a Mississippi newspaper is for law enforcement; nothing more or less. I feel that within a few years lynching in this State will be unheard of. Editors and preachers, of all races and denominations, are no longer reticent when it comes to the solving of this great human problem.

Men do not leave a State merely because it happens to be in a certain section of the country, but because another section offers greater opportunities for one's advancement. If the South offers the best, then the exodus will be to the South from the North, and not from the South to the North.

The new South is being accepted by the new negro; and, thanks to God! the new negro is being accepted by the new South.

I trust that the country does not only read, "Know Mississippi Better," but will actually and in fact "Know Better Mississippi." Governor Murphree's train has done

much to inform the States of the Union that Mississippi is a State of progress, opportunity, education and Christian religion. No historian could easily write of the South and its progress, without mentioning Mississippi.

ANSELM J. FINCH.



Education-1927

Missouri.

## Industrial Schools.

### BARTLETT SCHOOL OPENS

Bartlett A. and I. sch. of Dalton, Mo., opens its 19th annual session Sept. 20. A school open country. Good teachers, good environment, good supervision and care, modern dormitories, terms most reasonable. Students admitted from 12 years up. Let us care for and train your boy or girl at a real homelike school. The ideal place for your boy and girl. For further information write H. L. Drew, principal.—Adv.



Education - 1927

Industrial Schools

Augusta, Ga. 11/11/27

FEB 20 1927

## VORHEES SCHOOL

### Farmers' Convention is Well Attended

DENMARK, S. C.—The 17th annual farmer's convention was held at the Voorhees Industrial School on Wednesday with a morning and afternoon session. There were about seven hundred visitors present, the majority of them coming from the surrounding community. There were also representatives from Williston, Borden, Sumter, Walterboro and Orangeburg.

The convention assembled at 10:45 a. m. in Kennerly Hall where principal J. E. Blanton introduced the speakers. Vital topics relating to farm life and farmer's problems were discussed. "How can we live well at home on the farm" was well discussed by J. J. Gloster of Denmark. Joseph Johnson of Borden handled very effectively the subject, "Which is more important for the farmer to own—a home or an automobile?"

Allan Jordan of Denmark discussed "What is a suitable substitute for cotton as a money crop?" The principal address of the morning was delivered by United States District farm agent, Harry Daniels of Orangeburg. His address was very interesting and instructive.

At noon the Voorhees School served a dinner to the guests in their spacious dining hall. The dinner consisted of rice, beans, sausage, macaroni pie, bread, coffee and ice cream.

In the afternoon an address was made by Prof. J. B. Pierce of Stanton, Va., Prof. Pierce is United States negro extension agent for the states of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North and South Carolina. He is a graduate of Stanton Institute and Tuskegee. The main topic of his address was improved agriculture and better living conditions on the farms.

Music was furnished by the Voorhees School band and their male quartet. The lower floor of Kennerly Hall was used as exhibit rooms. Agricultural products and all kinds of domestic arts were on display.

The convention was a great success and it is felt that much good will come from it.

South Carolina.



Education - 1927

Virginia.

## Industrial Schools

### HAMPTON TWEAKS THE REINS

**H**AMPTON and Tuskegee Institutes represent what is currently orthodox in the white man's philanthropic interest in the Negro. So when a considerable portion of the nine hundred students at Hampton not only look their gift horse in the mouth, but tweak the reins in a student strike resulting in a temporary closing of the school, a great many well-wishers of the Negro find real cause for alarm. In fact, the Hampton-Tuskegee program has come to be so associated in the public mind with the program of the gradual, cooperative and pacific betterment of race relations that many people feel that a "hot-headed, recalcitrant body of insurgent Negro youth" has jeopardized a ten million dollar investment in social fire insurance.

The root of the trouble is twofold. First, it is unfair and perhaps unwise to saddle a school with a program that involves essentially the relationships of the grown-up generations in their contemporary struggle for adjustment. In the training of Negro youth it may easily represent a dangerous temptation to saddle the *old too early*. Then, Hampton and Tuskegee, beginning as vocational trade schools, with the progress of their constituency have grown into normal training schools and in the last few years have added courses of collegiate grade in teaching, scientific agriculture and business administration. Much of the recent trouble results from this rapid growth and the attempt to hold a very mixed body of students of collegiate, normal, secondary academic and industrial grade in the same disciplinary straight-jacket for the sake of the "traditional spirit of the school." Perturbing as it all is, it is least perturbing for those who see it as a problem of modern educational growth and adjustment, quite apart from the race question, and who do not jump to the conclusion that restlessness and self-assertion among Negro youth mean anything more or anything less than they mean for white youth.

School is to be "officially re-opened" to students who take a pledge of "loyalty, obedience and cooperation." The official manifesto states: "Among the gratifying elements in the situation have been the loyalty of the new students, especially those responsible for the maintenance of the school household, the comparative steadiness of most of the girls, and the practically universal condemnation of the strike by the members of the staff and by the alumni." Here, it seems, is the worry of the trustee mind more than the concern of the educator.

Perhaps in spite of the fact that the main root of the situation is educational, some factors of it are racial. In the last two or three years there have occurred at Fisk, Howard, Shaw and several Negro schools strikes or revolts which have been "officially quelled" only to be followed shortly by far-reaching changes of policy and administration. In view of Hampton's avowed role as a demonstration and observation center, the students' action may be in part a half-blind, half-awakened resentment of the parade atmos-

phere of an inter-racial showroom, a revulsion from the constant intrusion of a social problem into their daily lives.

There is no specific mention of these things in the student manifesto, which on its serious side calls for the recognition of the student council, differentiation of rules and regulations for students of collegiate grade and for academic qualifications for the teaching staff of some departments, and on its trivial side for improved food, laundry, later curfew, and permission to shed uniforms over the week-ends.

The Negro newspaper of Norfolk, commenting on the situation, undoubtedly goes too far in suggesting that "it is evident that all-Negro colleges will have to come under all-Negro administration before this field will know peace." The race situation makes a mixed staff in some centers of education, at least, vital, useful and mutually educative. Nevertheless, the progressive training and development of the Negro does call everywhere, even in a professedly philanthropic venture such as Hampton, for larger measures of self-direction and self-determination, and for a sensitive remodeling of the program to the Negro mind and spirit.

### THE HAMPTON OUTBREAK

No information bearing the stamp of authenticity and truth has been given in regard to the Hampton outbreak. The students have told their side and friends of the Institute have given the side of the Faculty. A printed form sets forth the demands said to have been made by the students, harmless in itself except two which reflect upon the management of the school.

Students deserve generous consideration by school authorities and it should be granted. If, however, officials in authority refuse to grant that consideration it is the right and privilege of the students to leave and enter such school as will give them the consideration they demand.

Attempts to compel compliance with their demands through a class room strike or any other form of disobedience to the rules and regulations of the school can not be justified and should not be tolerated by the school.

Neither Hampton nor any other school can continue its existence without a body of students and a teaching force.

If therefore the treatment is unjust, harsh, or oppressive the remedy is to stay away from such schools, but not enter and strike. Lack of students because of unfair treatment will soon operate to bring about a change.

Hampton is one of the greatest institutions for the training of Negro youth and we are satisfied that the suspension of its usefulness while unfortunate is only temporary.

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE  
*Press*  
**NEWPORT NEWS**  
VIRGINIA

OCT 28 1927

### RACE ISSUE IN STRIKE AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

In an article reviewing the student strike at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the News Leader of Richmond says:

In the opinion of both the Newport News Press and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which are close to the scene, the students in reality are contesting further administration by white people. They want a principal and a faculty of their own race. This they consider a matter of racial pride.

If this be their desire, they are going about their object in the wrong way and are delaying something that may be very desirable in itself, for they may alienate friends by their revolt and they may lose the institute some of the gifts that have come because men of national influence were on the board of trustees.

At present, negro thought is divided between the DuBois and the Booker Washington schools—between the restless and the patient, between those who believe in the establishment of equal rights by agitation and those who believe in the attainment of economic independence by hard work. The latter school is certain to triumph. In the end, those who are entrusted with the education of the negroes will adjust their educational doctrines to the actualities of American life, where sanity, good temper and consideration ultimately win out. As soon as it is evident at Hampton that conservative influence will prevail, it is certain that a negro principal and a negro faculty will be chosen. It is a thousand pities that the students, by their behavior in this strike, should raise doubts, in the minds of some, as to the present ability of their race to discharge this trust.

But so long as the students are taught that the negro race is in all respects the equal of the white race, why should there be any doubt in their minds that negroes are as capable as white men and women to manage and teach in any institution?

A. A. Birch, "contributing editor" of the Newport News Star, a negro newspaper, denies that the race question was involved in the strike, saying that "if the students were against the white principal, no other time could be more opportune than during the strike to say so." The students did not strike, he declares, because of this dissatisfaction with the present administration, "but because, for the most part, of social privileges." And he adds:

Hampton Institute has been accused of the "atrocious crime" of teaching the negro that he is equal to the white man. If this is the only crime of which



this institution is guilty, then I know its future is secure. Hampton cannot teach anything else and survive. It is the solemn duty of the institution to uphold the Constitution of this great and glorious republic. If any man, or group of men, should teach others "racial inferiority," let them be counted as calumniators and traitors to the cause of justice and liberty.

\* \* \* \*

Hampton Institute has been endeavoring to show to America that the two races can solve the racial problem by working together, using as a basis Christian education and Christian practice. The institution has done well in the past and I am assured that it will do better in the future. The time is not far distant when Hampton Institute will be better able to show, in a practical way, what it is now teaching theoretically. The way I believe that this will be done is by promoting more negroes to the heads of departments and by electing more negroes on its administrative board. What is now done in a small way will in the future be done in a very large way. Hampton in the past has stood the test and met the demands. I feel perfectly assured that it will continue this way in the future.

And what is the logic of that but that, eventually, Hampton Institute must be entirely administered by men of the negro race?

Editorially, the Newport News Star is more frank. Concluding an editorial article on the subject, it says:

But we feel that the principal of Hampton Normal School was a bit hasty in his action and that there was no justification for his turning out the students as he did. It seems to us that if he is not willing to enter into sympathy with the viewpoint of negroes because he is a white man that he ought to resign and leave the school to be run by someone who is in sympathy with their viewpoint. We do not stand for insubordination on the part of students any more than we commend the arbitrary assertion of authority by one who takes the view that the negro students have no rights which he should respect. We agree with the Virginian-Pilot that there must be something fundamentally wrong with the operation of the Hampton Normal School and that the turning on and cutting off of lights is a mere camouflage to hide the real conditions existing there. We hope the matter may be adjusted equitably and right.

What the Virginian-Pilot said in this connection was as follows:

"To the Virginian-Pilot it seems plain that all-negro colleges will have to come under all-negro administration and instruction before this field will know peace. The bi-racial arrangement is an inheritance from the missionary period."

The bi-racial plan at Hampton Institute, the plan of racial equality, social and otherwise, has

proven itself to be a failure in this community, as admitted by two friendly newspapers, one colored and one white, and the colored newspaper goes so far as to intimate that the principal lacks sympathy with the negro students and ignores their rights, because he is a white man; and, further, to agree with the white newspaper that "something must be fundamentally wrong with the operation of the Hampton Normal School and that the turning on and cutting off of lights is a mere camouflage to hide the real conditions existing there."

What is it that is "fundamentally wrong?" It is what The Daily Press pointed out more than a year ago. Our case has been proven by the logic of events, and admitted by two newspapers which took issue with us at the time and defended the Hampton Institute system of teaching and practicing racial equality. The Daily Press was accused of trying to stir up racial strife. It was a false and an unjust accusation. Our object was to prevent racial strife in this community. But strife has come, and it originated not in the columns of this newspaper. It was fomented within the household of Hampton Institute.



Education - 1927

Industrial Schools

## HAMPTON PLANS FOR BUILDERS' CONFAB FEB. 14-16

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 27.—(By A. N. P.)—The Fifth Annual Builders' Conference will be held at Hampton Institute February 14, 15, and 16. This conference aims to help those who are interested in any way in building operations. Previous conferences have demonstrated the great mutual advantage to builders in discussing their problems with one another, as well as the value of the information which is made available through speakers who are experts in their respective fields. Students and instructors also feel benefited by the contact with practical builders.

The program for the conference is progressing satisfactorily and includes the names of nationally known men who will speak on architecture and various phases of the building profession, such as accounting, testing of materials, and apprenticeship.

About one hundred people attended the conference last year, and a larger delegation is expected this year. At the same time the National Builders' Association will meet at Hampton, the officers being: R. R. Taylor, president; Charles E. Coles, Jr., vice-president; Charles Evans, ex-committeeman from the South; A. L. Manly, ex-committeeman from the North; Whittemore H. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

APR 2 1927

## ROBESON GIVES CONCERT TO AID NEGRO INSTITUTE

Paul Robeson, well-known negro singer, and Lawrence Brown, pianist and composer, gave a program of negro music at the Academy of Music last night for the benefit of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. A large audience received them enthusiastically. The concert was under the auspices of the Hampton Association of Brooklyn, of which Alexander B. Trowbridge is president.

A brief address was made by Dr. James E. Gregg, who has been principal of the Institute for the past nine years.

## Editor New York Times Orator on Founder's Day

By A. B. Doggett, Jr.

Hampton Institute, Va., Jan. 27.—Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, will deliver the principal address in memory of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong at Hampton Institute on Founder's Day, January 30, as a part of the Founder's Day observances.

Dr. Finley, for so many years connected with educational development as teacher, editor, and college president, as author and as editor, will bring an interpretation of the life of General Armstrong, giving his impressions of Armstrong's character and calling attention to the contribution which he made to the solution of the problem of race relations.

General Armstrong's insight into the fundamentals of education and the accuracy with which he pointed out the great weakness of the American educational system will be recognized in this annual Founder's Day program.

A number of the Hampton Institute trustees and other friends of the institute will attend the Founder's Day celebration in the Memorial Church at Hampton Institute.

## GRENFELL AT HAMPTON.

Labrador Hero Speaks at Institute's Anniversary and Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 23.—Introduced by Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador in an address at Hampton's fifty-ninth anniversary yesterday said it was not man of genius but men of courage who had the qualities required for achievement. He urged negro youth to hold fast to the talent for humor and spiritual religion.

Dr. Francis G. Peabody, first vice president of the Hampton Board of Trustees, read a telegram from the President of the board, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, which said:

"How I would like to attend the anniversary at Hampton Institute and hear commencement—but it is impossible. I treasure the recollection of these meetings in the past as a source of deepest inspiration. May Hampton go on in her great work of giving strength and hope to a people showing wonderful progress toward better personal, social and political living. May God bless the work."

Dr. Peabody presented a class of 192 candidates for diplomas, including sixteen for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

## Announces Itinerary of Hampton Tour

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., April 25.—The itinerary of the forty-five day study tour in Europe under the auspices of Hampton Institute has been announced to include Caen, Rouen, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Boulogne.

Sailing from New York on the S. S. "Albert Ballin" of the Hamburg-American line May 26, the party will arrive at Cherbourg June 4. Before proceeding to Paris for a stay of two weeks the party will have headquarters at Caen for four days, with more at Rouen, here enabling them to see interesting Norman towns, cathedrals of Gothic architecture, and points of historical interest.

The stay in Paris is long enough to allow the members of the party time for their own measure, when not taking scheduled sight-seeing trips around the city and to points near at hand, including the battlefields and Versailles.

Virginia

## NOTED GUESTS AT HAMPTON'S ANNIVERSARY

## Grenfell, Peabody in Two-Day Program

Hampton, Va., April 29.—Hampton institute concluded the two day program of its 59th anniversary last Friday with an address by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador, who was introduced by Dr. James E. Gregg, president of the institute. Dr. Grenfell, speaking before guests of the school from all parts of the country and before 1,500 students and graduates, did not men of genius, but men of courage who have the qualities required for achievement. All the world takes off its hat to the man who does things. Dr. Grenfell recalled in graphic manner men who had through courage accomplished the seemingly impossible, urging the youth to hold fast to the talent of humor and spiritual religion as revealed in their religious folk-songs.

Dr. Francis G. Peabody, first vice president of the Hampton Board of Trustees, read a telegram from the President of the board, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who said, "How I would like to attend the anniversary of Hampton institute and her commencement, but it is impossible. I treasure the recollection of these meetings in the past as a source of deepest inspiration. May Hampton go on in her great work of giving strength and hope to a people showing wonderful progress toward better personal, social and political living. May God bless the work."

Dr. Peabody, in presenting a class of 192 candidates for diplomas, including 16 for the degree of bachelor of science, in speaking of the founder of Hampton Institute, said, "Gen. Armstrong in the world of education was nothing less than a revolutionist. In his administration occurred the transition from the ancient to the modern view of education. Education that detaches the mind from the rest of the body has now been changed to the new theory of educating the whole body. Every thinking person now knows it is best to send the whole boy and the whole girl to school, giving training which bears upon the wholeness of life."

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women, who from a cabin on a Carolina rice plantation has become nationally prominent brought greetings from 2,500,000 women in all parts of the country.

The program arranged for the anniversary included numerous demonstrations of the practical leadership on developing community programs of improvement and in furthering better race relations.

Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York brought together a large company of distinguished men and women from New York, Boston, Providence, Springfield, Washington, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Norfolk and Philadelphia.

## 945 Students In Negro School Out on Strike

Hampton, Va., October 13.—(AP)—Hampton Normal and Industrial institute, said to be the largest negro college in the country, is closed indefinitely and more than 945 boarding students of the institution are on their way home following virtually a unanimous "strike" of both men and women students who refused to attend classes this morning. There has been no scholastic activities at the school owing to the student strike, which had grown in volume since last Saturday night, when some of the men students objected to the turning on of lights in an assembly hall during a moving picture.

This, together with student petitions that they not be confined to the school grounds early in the evening, are given as causes of the student walkout. The general strike is said to have come when the administration board of the institution, through Dr. James E. Gregg, principal, late yesterday announced some 20 of the men student "strike leaders would be disciplined by being placed on probation, the probation to be removed at the will of the commanding officer of cadets, while others were to be placed on probation with further action to be decided upon by the administration board."



The news that Hampton Institute has definitely decided to discontinue operation of "Whittier School" after July 1st of this year, will doubtless, for sentimental reasons, cause a feeling of genuine regret among those interested in Negro education. "Whittier School" has so long been associated with the professional training of teachers for Negro schools that its name has become a synonym for efficient teaching technique. "Whittier" is the pioneer and for a long time the only school in Virginia and one of the few in the South offering adequate teacher training facilities for Negroes. No single agency has done more to promote the professional type of teacher. For over a generation Hampton, through its famous practice school, has supplied Virginia with facilities for the professional training of her colored teachers at practically no expense to the State, and Elizabeth City County a standard elementary school for colored children at almost no cost to the county. As we said at the outset, sentimental reasons will cause a feeling of genuine regret, but practical reasons and a sense of the equities involved will approve of it. For several decades Hampton has assumed the major part of the burden of educating the colored children of Phoebus and vicinity, supplying 90 per cent or more of the instruction cost. The figures speak for themselves. Roughly the operating cost of Whittier approximates \$18,000 per annum, of which total cost Hampton assumed, all but \$1,400. Comment on this is unnecessary, the disproportion of the burden is too clearly apparent for argument. It seems that it is high time for the county to bear a more equitable share of its burden of education. It is with a feeling of relief that we read, beginning July 1st of this year, the county is to assume the operation of Whittier School.

We are glad to note also that the County proposes to run it as a standard elementary school. Of course teacher training facilities will be still provided at Hampton Institute, but the burden of elementary education will be placed where it properly belongs—on Elizabeth City County. For this reason THE MISSIONER has no regrets other than sentimental for the passing of Whittier.

Newport News, Va., Press

## RACE ISSUE IN STRIKE AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

In an article reviewing the student strike at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the News Leader of Richmond says:

In the opinion of both the Newport News Press and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which are close to the scene, the students in reality are contesting further administration by white people. They want a principal and a faculty of their own race. This they consider a matter of racial pride.

If this be their desire, they are going about their object in the wrong way and are delaying something that may be very desirable in itself, for they may alienate friends by their revolt and they may lose the institute some of the gifts that have come because men of national influence were on the board of trustees.

At present, negro thought is divided between the DuBois and the Booker Washington schools—between the restless and the patient, between those who believe in the establishment of equal rights by

agitation and those who believe in the attainment of economic independence by hard work. The latter school is certain to triumph. In the end, those who are entrusted with the education of the negroes will adjust their educational doctrines to the actualities of American life, where sanity, good temper and consideration ultimately win out. As soon as it is evident at Hampton that conservative influence will prevail, it is certain that a negro principal and a negro faculty will be chosen. It is a thousand pities that the students, by their behavior in this strike, should raise doubts, in the minds of some, as to the present ability of their race to discharge this trust.

But so long as the students are taught that the negro race is in all respects the equal of the white race, why should there be any doubt in their minds that negroes are as capable as white men and women to manage and teach in any institution?

A. A. Birch, "contributing editor" of the Newport News Star, a negro newspaper, denies that the race question was involved in the strike, saying that "if the students were against the white principal, no other time could be more opportune than during the strike to say so." The students did not strike, he declares, because of this dissatisfaction with the present administration, "but because, for the most part, of social privileges." And he adds:

Hampton Institute has been accused of the "atrocious crime" of teaching the negro that he is equal to the white man. If his is the only crime of which this institution is guilty, then I know its future is secure. Hampton cannot teach anything else and survive. It is the solemn duty of the institution to uphold the Constitution of this great and glorious republic. If any man, or group of men, should teach others "racial inferiority," let them be counted as calumniators and traitors to the cause of justice and liberty.

\* \* \* \*

Hampton Institute has been endeavoring to show to America that the two races can solve the racial problem by working together, using as a basis Christian education and Christian practice. The institution has done well in the past and I am assured that it will do better in the future. The time is not far distant when Hampton Institute will be better able to show, in a practical way, what it is now teaching theoretically. The way I believe that this will be done is by promoting more negroes to the heads of departments and by electing more negroes on its administrative board. What is now done in a small way will in the future be done in a very large way. Hampton in the past has stood the test and met the demands. I feel perfectly assured that it will continue this way in the future.

And what is the logic of that but that, eventually, Hampton Institute must be entirely administered by men of the negro race?

Editorially, the Newport News Star is more frank. Concluding an editorial article on the

subject, it says:

But we feel that the principal of Hampton Normal School was a bit hasty in his action and that there was no justification for his turning out the students as he did. It seems to us that if he is not willing to enter into sympathy with the viewpoint of negroes because he is a white man that he ought to resign and leave the school to be run by someone who is in sympathy with their viewpoint. We do not stand for insubordination on the part of students any more than we commend the arbitrary assertion of authority by one who takes the view that the negro students have no rights which he should respect. We agree with the Virginian-Pilot that there must be something fundamentally wrong with the operation of the Hampton Normal School and that the turning on and cutting off of lights is a mere camouflage to hide the real conditions existing there. We hope the matter may be adjusted equitably and right.

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What is it that is "fundamentally wrong?" It is what The Daily Press pointed out more than a year ago. Our case has been proven by the logic of events, and admitted by two newspapers which took issue with us at the time and defended the Hampton Institute system of teaching and practicing racial equality. The Daily Press was accused of trying to stir up racial strife. It was a false and an unjust accusation. Our object was to prevent racial strife in this community. But strife has come, and it originated not in the columns of this newspaper. It was fomented within the household of Hampton Institute.



## Industrial Schools.

# VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACCREDITS HAMPTON INSTITUTE AS A STANDARD PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE

Hampton Institute, Va.—Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, in a meeting of college students and faculty, recently called by Dean William Stark, announced that Hampton Institute is now recognized and accredited by the State Department of Education of Virginia as a standard technical and professional college, a classification which places its teacher-training work on a parity with that of the State teachers' colleges at Farmville, Harrisonburg, and Fredericksburg.

"It is fair to say," he said, "that Hampton is doing work now equal to that being given in these institutions and more for Hampton is training not only teachers,

but business men, builders, and librarians in its college, none which is yet done in these other institutions. Hampton is not a liberal arts college and should never seek to be. The liberal arts colleges are already numerous enough both North and South. The distinctive place of highest usefulness of Hampton is without question what the State Department indicated—that of a technical and professional college, developing teachers of agriculture, home economics, physical education, music, teachers for high and elementary schools, for business and librarianships.

Hampton should be second to none, seeking quality above quantity, with the highest standards of instruction and performance, graduating men and women known for their ability to do their work and for their character, wherever they go. Hampton does not want to lose any of the characteristics that made it famous in the years gone—characteristics which included wholesome respect for hard work and hand skill, as well as for character, moral fitness, trustworthiness, and dependability."

## HAMPT'N LAD REPEATS K. K. K. CHARGE

Star Athlete And Head Of  
Student Activities Declares  
Four Involved

### TELEGRAMS OPENED

Booker T. Training In Dubois  
Era

RICHMOND, Va.—Charges that certain members of the faculty of Hampton Institute are members of the K. K. K. were repeated here by Robert A. Coles, Jr., a former student.

Coles, who was expelled following the strike, was president of 11 organizations, a captain in the school battalion for four years, and captain of the track team for three years. It was understood that he was to be valedictorian of his college class in June.

Coles, as a mile and two mile runner, broke records for Hampton in meets with Howard and Lincoln.

#### COLES' CHARGES

1. "We have four instructors who are K. K. K. and are at Hampton for the pecuniary needs more than for and in the interest of the race," according to Coles.
2. "We have high school teachers teaching college students. We have a Negro master in chemistry under a teacher with no degree at all. I asked for qualitative analysis in chemistry and have not procured it yet."
3. "One sees in the catalogue that every tradesman is required to take mathematics, algebra, geometry and physics, yet there are students who cannot get these subjects. We no longer want a practical education only, but a mental education as well. The 'New Negro' is thinking. We possess a Booker Washington's education in a DuBois' era. DuBois' ambition which we have and a Booker Washington education will

not mix. Hampton still persists in manual and little mental education. The alumni wouldn't help us.

4. "In agriculture we learned nothing of drainage and trenching and ditching. These are essential. One blacksmith completed his trade and went out in the world to work and had to return to Hampton to get welding, which should have been taught in the beginning year. This was a year thrown away.

5. "Hampton teaches social equality, but does not practice it. They teach us that we are equal but let us know that we are inferior. The inferiority complex is too prominent for the ambitious Negro to ignore. Because of such sentiment, there is a feeling of distrust on the part of the students for the faculty.

6. "What's wrong about our request that there be round dancing at the three college socials during the year? We protested the fact that all women must have their telegrams opened and read by officials before they are delivered. Officials use their judgment then in telling the receiver what is in the telegram.

7. "Think of a student's council with seven faculty members active on it.

8. "Sixty-four of us are suspended. Although Hampton claimed that she will permit us to enter other institutions, that is untrue. For two weeks I tried to enter Union University and Hampton was reluctant in sending our credits and even informed the president of the school that we are suspicious characters."

Students have gone on a strike at Hampton Institute. In recent years there have been student strikes at Fisk University, Shaw University, Livingstone University and various other of our schools. There has even been avowed and open dissension at Lincoln and Howard. What is the cause of all this unrest? Is it because the present day student is becoming insolent, unruly, vandalistic and not amenable to discipline? Is it because some of the intolerance of the Puritan educators still hangs over in our present educational system? Those who have attended our co-educational schools know that some kind of rigid discipline is indispensable to wholesome intermural relations. They also know that the stern, inflexible rules and regulations that have been prescribed and enforced have not worked out for the best interests either of the schools or the students. Some of most famous and outstanding characters among our people were expelled from these schools because of some slight infraction of discipline. It is high time that our educators awakened to the fact that self-determination among students to some extent and the abolition of unnecessary rigidity will bring out a better understanding. We are entirely neutral in the Hampton strike because we are not familiar with the cause, but we do know of friction that has arisen in most of the schools between the student bodies and the faculties.

## THE STRIKE AT HAMPTON

Persons familiar with conditions at Hampton Institute, where a general strike of the student body was effected the past week, do not evince much surprise at the assertion of their manhood by the student body.

We can not subscribe to insubordination by the youth but it seems to us that the present day youth cannot be treated in the same manner they were treated 25 years ago. It is a matter of more or less general knowledge that at Hampton everything is dominated by the members of the Caucasian group, a group that holds itself aloof from those of the darker race, who attend the school and make up the student body. The student body of a school such as Hampton is made up of those who are keenly bent on acquiring an education and are impressed with the serious side of life.

We cannot but feel that there are reasons other than those given out by the officials of the school for the strike. Before we utter words of condemnation of the students who walked out it will be necessary for us to seek further information. What is needed at Hampton is a thorough investigation so that the real reasons may be ascertained for the strike of the students.

## HAMPTON NORMAL TO BE REOPENED FOLLOWING STRIKE

Newport News, Va., October 21.—(P)—Hampton Normal Institute, closed for more than a week because of the strike of the students there, will be reopened next Tuesday. No student will be admitted, however, without first taking a pledge to fully support that school.

Four of the leaders of the strike have been expelled and others, it is reported, will be disciplined on their return to the institute.

The students demanded the privileges of dancing, better food and better cooked food, better work, men's dress shirts, the right to calling once a week, longer Christmas holidays, better-educated teachers and a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the school officials.

### A Compensatory Note In The Hampton Students' Strike

It is a source of satisfaction to the friends of Hampton Institute to know that the action which Principal Gregg and his Administrative Board took in temporarily closing the school in order to wipe out not only the student strike but the roots of the strike-makers, is sustained by public sentiment. The vast majority of parents and guardians as proved by letters and telegrams to the school officials, though deploring the action, have taken a stand upholding the action of the Institute's administration, besides sternly disapproving of the course pursued by the striking students. This attitude can be regarded as a highly compensatory note in an otherwise regrettable



situation.

The position the Administrative Board has taken regarding the re-opening of the school and the return of the striking students also appears to be a logical one. Realizing that the strike in its larger phases was simply mass action close to hysteria which seized a lot of young people after the virus of mob psychology had been injected in them by a few radicals, the board announces that all students proved to have been led off by this impulse and are now prepared to re-pledge their loyalty to the school will be permitted to return immediately, while the presence of the strike leaders will not again be tolerated on the campus.

Any argument in support of whatever merit there may have been in the students' grievances, is not at all an adequate argument in favor of the methods they employed in an effort to settle them. Hampton Institute is in the nature of a gift to the Negro race. Its continued operation and maintenance upon a most efficient scale is born of the confidence that it is a gift well placed and meriting the philanthropy of its donors. Those who are the beneficiaries of this philanthropy must well mark time before taking any step the ultimate effect of which may be construed as evidence of their ingratitude. Neither is it sufficient argument to explain that students of white schools have not infrequently resorted to the strike to obtain their demands, and that the students of our schools are inherently as sensitive to restrictions believed unduly harsh or are as possessed of the spirit of freedom of youth as are white students, when it is remembered that education of the white youth is vastly more favorably circumstanced and secure than is the education of our youth, and that what may prove the obtaining of larger liberties for white students may prove disastrous in its effect upon the educational security of our students.

Cold realities generally make themselves felt upon nature and perceiving minds. There is no use temporizing with the facts. The day has not yet come when we can safely wink at the turning of our campuses into scenes of rebellion because of imaginary or real grievances of our students, and at the same time expect our pleadings for philanthropic aid to receive sympathetic response.

It is not a question of whether there was justification in the demands of the striking students of Hampton Institute, though we firmly believe that no grievance they had would have failed to lend itself to a more amicable settlement, but it is a question of whether we are going to encourage such madness on the part of students with possible detriment to themselves and others of their race. Parents and guardians who have demanded that the students return to the Institute first and reflect over their grievances later, and who have reposed their confidence in the willingness and capacity of the school's Administrative Board to handle the situation properly and for the best interests of all, are to be commended for their far-sightedness. The freedom of modern youth is a thing to be respected and reconciled with the times, but it must never be allowed

to supplant necessary discipline. The judgment of youth is materially overbalanced when weighed in the scales with the judgment of maturity.

While it may be true as brought out in the students' grievances that there are still in the administrative personnel of Hampton Institute, as a hangover from the old regime some elements that are not in sympathy with Hampton's improved and revised program of education and who make it uncomfortable for the progressive and intellectually ambitious students, no one will doubt that Dr. James E. Gregg, the principal, has demonstrated that he is in thorough sympathy with the more progressive and essential program upon which Hampton has embarked in recent years, and that he is determined to carry it out. The students and alumni of Hampton owe Dr. Gregg a debt of gratitude for the stand which he took two years ago when he was chief target of interests which sought to prevent the adoption at Hampton of a larger and more comprehensive program of education, and a few minor grievances, irritating though they may be, should not be permitted to overshadow the sacrifice that Dr. Gregg has made and the noble and courageous service he rendered Hampton Institute and the race during that trying crisis.

## SEE SPECTRE OF KLAN IN HAMPTON STUDENT STRIKE

### Report 5 Faculty Members Seen In Parade Of Hooded Organization Recently

HAMPTON INST., VA., Oct. 26—Persistent rumor hereabout has it that the Ku Klux Klan was quite an important influence in the precipitation of the recent strike of Hampton students following the action of authorities in keeping certain lights burning in Ogden hall during the showing of the Saturday night moving picture.

According to the rumor, the automobiles of five Caucasian members of the Hampton Institute faculty were identified in a Klan parade here last summer. The influence of these, and possibly other men of Klan ideas, is thought to have contributed not a little to the unrest and dissatisfaction of the students, and the disagreement about the lights was probably only a convenient occasion for the unrest to come to a head.

#### Resent Reflection

It has been the custom for years at Hampton to show a moving picture at Ogden hall on Saturday night, and

the students in the college and the seniors in the academy are allowed the privilege of escorting their young women friends to this entertainment.

In previous years it was the custom to turn out all the lights in the hall during the showing of the picture. A short time ago one of the teachers fell in the darkness and was injured. In order to prevent another such accident, authorities decided that some of the lights should be left burning during the picture.

The lights left on happened to be directly over the group of privileged students and their young women friends. There was immediately a protest which culminated in a large num-

ber of the students leaving the hall. With this demonstration, the unrest grew, and finally several of the students refused to attend classes. The spread of the strike finally caused the authorities to close the school altogether and order the students to go home, allowing only those who pledged loyalty to the administration to remain on the campus.

The striking students presented a number of demands to the board and the board promised to consider all of them provided that the strikers returned to their classes.

#### Five Dismissed

HAMPTON, INST., VA.—Five students have been dismissed from Hampton Institute, 29 suspended, and 30 are at present on the temporary ineligible list for participation in the recent student strike. The dismissed students cannot return to Hampton Institute either during this session or at subsequent sessions. The five dismissed are men students, although there are eight women students included on the list for disciplinary action by the administrative board. Those suspended will be denied readmission to the school during the 1927-28 session, while the 30 included in the last group are ineligible for admission to the school at present. It is possible some of these students may be admitted later. Dr. Gregg has emphasized that although students have been dismissed, no student has been expelled. Expulsion means that a student cannot obtain entrance to any other school. It has also been announced that only one member of the football team was involved in the strike.

#### Many Return

Many students who left Hampton on October 13, when the institution was closed by the school officials, have returned or submitted applications for their return prior to Tuesday, October 25th, when instruction will begin. Over 100 applications for readmission to the school were received by the vice-principal yesterday. Although a complete check of the anticipated enrollment on the reopening of the school is not available, it is thought that all with the exception of approximately 150 will re-register. It has been quite definitely determined that all but about 25 women students will return. Sixty male students will not be allowed to return at this time and some others will find it difficult to return on account of finances.

#### Deny Resignations

Press reports and rumors announcing the intention of Dr. Thomas W. Turner and Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett to resign from the faculty of the school are absolutely false, according to press release from the Institute. Both men have been most loyal in their support of the administration in handling the strike and will continue in their present capacities.

Preparations for re-opening the school have gone forward smoothly and everything will be in readiness for resumption of instruction Tuesday morning, October 25.

#### Alumni Back Board

HAMPTON INST., VA. (Special) — Following a meeting of the executive committee of the Hampton Alumni Association, authorized by Charles H. Williams, chairman of the Alumni Visitation Committee; Charles T. Russell, and Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, the following statement was issued:

"The executive committee of the Hampton alumni association met in a special session at Hampton Institute October 21, 1927. The meeting, called by the chairman, Dr. W. E. Reid, was attended by alumni from various parts of the country. Letters and telegrams were read from distant alumni who on account of short notice were unable to be present. After a five hour session in which the committee heard all aspects of the recent difficulty at Hampton Institute, it was unanimously voted to support the administrative board in the efforts to maintain discipline at Hampton during the recent strike.

The statement was signed by Allen B. Doggett, Jr., publication secretary



Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.  
**SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RELIGIOUS WORKERS AT PAINE IS A SUCCESS**

The religious school for pastors Sunday school and missionary workers at Paine College has just closed ten days of the most successful work of its kind.

The school had courses for preachers, Sunday school and missionary workers. The inspirational addresses were also outstanding features of the school. Among those addressing this meeting were such outstanding characters as Drs. Channing H. Tobias, George E. Haynes, Max Yergin, New York City; Drs. Carter G. Woodson, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Perry, of Nashville, Tenn., and Bishop R. A. Carter.

The promoters of the school and addresses were Bishop R. A. Carter, Dr. W. Perry, secretary of home missions, Methodist Church, South; Dr. R. S. Tomlin, president of Paine College, and the Rev. J. A. Martin, editor of Sunday school literature C. M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.

The C. M. E. preachers and lay members from every section were present upon the very first day and stayed throughout the full program.

#### Interracial Feature

It is not generally known that Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, offers the exceptional opportunity for "Interracial" work in a concrete way right. Its summer school had many of the leaders of the Southern Methodist Church and outstanding leaders among our people booked for class room work and lectures.

This school with ten days' session brought into personal contact men from New York to Florida, white and colored. Much was done to inspire the country and city preachers, Sunday school and missionary workers for their immediate work. Much was said and done that will help and inspire that better "Interracial Relationship."

JUL 29 1927  
**COLORED SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES HERE SATURDAY**

By Dan Magill

The closing session of the Colored Summer School will be held at the Athens High & Industrial School Saturday. The principal feature of the closing session will be the exhibition of handiwork of the various classes and the public is invited to see the exhibits which will be on display from 8:30 until noon.

The Colored Summer School closes its second year Saturday. It was established last year through the efforts of Prof. S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens High & Industrial School. This year the school began giving college credit work, an educational step which is attracting much attention and evoking considerable commendation.

#### New Opportunity

About seven years ago a ruling was set up which required Colored high school teachers to have a college teachers certificate. There was no institution in Georgia where the colored teachers could equip themselves to meet the requirements and they were compelled to go north and study. As a matter of fact the Colored Summer School here is probably the first in the South to offer such courses.

As indication of the appreciation of this work held by colored teachers thirty-one counties are represented in the enrollment which totalled 202 this year. It is believed next year the enrollment will be much larger than this year which showed an increase over 1926.

One of the interesting courses in the Colored Summer School is the primary grade work where teachers in the colored schools of the state may equip themselves for

higher grade work in their schools. The primary work enrolled 120 teachers in the Summer School representing eleven counties. C. B. Pittman, principal of the W. H. Croghan School in Atlanta has charge of the primary department. In this department the teachers are taught how to make many of the articles that are used in primary classes such as flash cards used in silent reading, spelling books which the students keep and in which they write the words

they have learned to spell, memory gem books, geographical sketches with maps, pictures of districts of the region, historical sketch with the principal industries. The teachers were taught how to make these map books, first making a map book of Georgia and then similar books of their own countries. They will teach their pupils to do this kind of work then they return to their schools, thus impressing upon the students important facts concerning their state and county. These articles will be on display Saturday.

to be used as models for similar work by their own students.

H. Harvey has charge of the Manual Arts department and his teacher-students are directed how to make all kinds of articles of furniture. The work of this department is well known here where Prof. Harvey is a member of the Athens High & Industrial School faculty and that teachers from other schools in the state attended by members of his race are learning how to carry on similar work is gratifying, indeed.

The Home Economics Department of the Summer School is directed by Bessie Samuels. This department has canned a large quantity of fruits and vegetables and the course is one of the most useful in the school.

The departments which will have articles on display Saturday, of course, are not the only courses in the school. These represent the trades courses and the teachers' training classes. Other courses are offered and have been welcomed by the colored students. Some idea of the need for such a School in Georgia with the courses it offers is seen by the fact that cities as large as Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Dawson, LaGrange, Newnan are represented here. The School outgrew its original quarters this year and it was necessary to obtain the Knox Institute building to accommodate the increased enrollment.

APR 2 1927  
**SUMMER SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS**

Announced By Prof. S. F. Harris of Athens

FIRST OF ITS KIND

To Be Held in Athens During Month, June 27-July 31

Prof. S. F. Harris, superintendent of the colored schools of Athens, has been in Savannah this week attending the meeting of negro educators and leaders at the State College at Thunderbolt. He left last night.

While here he won the interest of local colored teachers and visitors in a unique institution he has begun in Athens, a summer normal and college course and graduate school work term, of six school weeks, from June 27 to July 31, at the Athens High and Industrial School. It is the state summer school for colored teachers, has the sanction and authorization of the state educational department, and is directly under the direction of the University of Georgia summer school, with Prof. Harris as director of this institution.

This is the only summer school for colored teachers thus directed and aided by a state university in the country, so far as known. It began last year with twenty-one counties of the state represented in its student body. It will have 300 to 500 teachers in attendance the coming summer. It provides not only courses that are recognized upon certificate by the state department in grading teachers for professional rank in license to teach—permanent life licenses—but it gives for the first time in the state a chance to teachers and others of the colored people who hold degrees of A. B. to work on definite courses in graduate work to earn in time their master's degree. There are elementary and academic courses, but emphasis is laid upon professional normal courses and graduate work.

The purpose of the school is to help teachers to increase their professional knowledge, skill, and appreciation of the profession of teaching. Special opportunities are given to teachers who wish to advance in special lines of work or to qualify in new subjects.

The opportunity is given teachers by pursuing the courses in summer school to qualify for state licenses. Those who hold provisional certificates may professionalize them by pursuing nine hours of education.

Under the guidance and supervision of the division of home study of the University of Georgia teachers may pursue work of college grade in education, psychology, sociology and history, as content or professional courses. Instructors

who meet the approval of the state department of education and the division of home study will conduct these courses. One hour credit for each course. This opportunity should be of great value to teachers holding provisional college certificates. The life of all provisional certificates is three years.

There are industrial and manual training courses offered under competent leadership. Of the faculty of the University of Georgia the following members, heads of their departments, will this summer each day give regular hours for class work in this institution, in the college courses: Education, S. C. Pelham, A.M.; history, Merritt Pound, A.M.; secondary school education, G. G. Bond, A.M.; psychology, adolescence, its nature and its problems, A. S. Edwards, Ph.D.; sociology, G. A. Hutchinson, Ph.D.; teaching of high school English and the nineteenth century literature, R. E. Park, Ph.D.; teaching high school Latin, W. D. Hooper, Ph.D. In addition to these members of the University of Georgia faculty, there is a full faculty of colored teachers, with Prof. Harris himself teaching. A. M. Burney, Atlanta University, mathematics; Sarah M. Harris, Talladega, history and elementary English; B. W. Turner, Moorehead College, science and geography; and J. C. Harris, Atlanta University, history and rural sociology. All these teachers have degrees from colleges. There are also C. Z. Pittman, Atlanta University, methods in reading and grammar; H. Harvey, Teachers College, North Carolina, manual training; Bessie Samuel, Hampton, home economics; and Lucy Hubert, Tuskegee, handicraft.

Prof. Harris has degrees from several institutions, he was privately trained at Athens by university professors, got college credits or degrees from Morris, the University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania, at the latter place especially distinguishing himself. He has been in educational work for twenty years and was offered the presidency of colored colleges but declined, in order to remain at Athens, the head of the educational work in the state. His wife, Judia Jackson Harris, is president of the Industrial School near Athens which for years has done fine work, and for which the general education board and the people of Athens recently built a new \$10,000 building.

The work undertaken now by Prof. Harris, with the support of the state and the university, is pioneering work, work not undertaken in any other state heretofore—affording the colored teachers opportunities for the highest practical training without having to go to other sections.